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Baltimore. Mayor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

OF THE

CITY OF BALTIMORE

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

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Officers of the Institution.

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HENRY R. McNALLY, GEORGE A. BLAKE,

SIMON I. KEMP, JOHN BLACK, *Secretary.*

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KATE C. READ.....Assistant Matron.
BENJAMIN F. SAPP.....Gardener
WILLIAM KAISER.....Engineer.
WM. C. KERNAN.....Assistant Engineer.
J. WESLEY SAPP.....Messenger.
CHARLES JONES.....Baker.

Medical Department:

DR. ST. GEORGE W. TEACKLE.....Visiting Physician.
DR. GEORGE B. REYNOLDS..... " "
DR. JOSEPH T. BARTLETT.....Apothecary.

267358

REPORT.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, December 31, 1880.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to submit our report of the operations of this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

The object for which this Asylum was erected, has been realized in caring for the old, sick and helpless, a condition which has always existed in all communities, and hence, wise provision have been made to care for and protect those whose unfortunate condition enlist the humane sympathies of their fellow citizens. The inmates of this Institution deserve that kindly feeling which has always been extended to them, numbering, as it does, many who have enjoyed the blessings of home and the attendant comforts of well-to-do people. It is true that improvidence as well as intemperance has been the cause, that some have become a charge upon the city, yet we can but commiserate with those whose misfortune it is to be weak enough to fall under

that evil to which so many succomb—intemperance. It is, however, our duty to say, that even those behave with commendable propriety, and in many instances assist in the ordinary duties of the household, where these duties are needed, and thus add a compensating benefit by their labor, as we have no hired help; and, indeed, there are many who rarely leave the Institution, for fear of the demoralizing influence which liquor has upon them. There are, however, many other inmates whose moral character is above reproach; we allude to those whom old age and debility have compelled to seek a resting place at this Asylum, among which are those who not only maintained themselves, but were at one time tax payers and good respectable citizens. In view of these facts, and actuated by the dictates of humanity, as well as duty imposed upon us, it has steadily been our object to ameliorate the condition of the inmates of this Institution, and we believe we have so far succeeded as to make it a comfortable home, without the dreaded appelative of "poor house."

We have, during last year, enlarged our farming operations to such an extent, that we were enabled to provide fresh vegetables for the whole house during the entire year, (an undertaking never attempted in the history of Bayview,) for which the inmates expressed their gratefulness; and the Trustees are satisfied that this measure added to the general health of the inmates without incurring any additional expense.

The Board of Trustees desire to express their thanks to the Mayor and City Council, for their prompt re-

sponse in making the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a separate Insane Asylum, in connection with Bayview; also, for the enabling act of the City Council, permitting the Trustees to purchase a tract of land (for the Insane Asylum,) out of the funds which were appropriated for the maintenance of Bayview. The Trustees take pleasure in informing you that they have concluded the purchase of above named tract, containing 14 acres, 1 rod and 23 perches, for the sum of $6,500, and have taken formal possession and cleared the land, so as to have it ready by early spring to commence the proposed building, the plans of which are nearly ready. We think that the Insane Asylum will be finished before the ending of the coming year, when the greatest benefit will be derived by that class of unfortunates, "the insane." While following up the dictates of humanity in the management of this Asylum, we shall be careful not to increase the attending cost beyond the limit of reasonable economy.

It will be observed that there is a small increase in the per capita as compared with previous report. This, in a large measure, is to be attributed to the following causes: The purchase of fire extinguishers, the erection of telephone, under-ground drainage, and extra repairs of boilers. All of above enumerated expenditures were absolutely required for the proper management of the Institution.

We were admonished by the conflagration of a Western Insane Asylum, (where the loss of life was appalling,) to provide the best means known to us to extinguish fire, and to that end have purchased four hand Fire

Extinguishers, three 2-wheeled, and placed them upon the several floors, and ready to be used at any time when required; in connection with which our telephone is so arranged with the Fire Department that, in case of fire, we can get their aid and assistance. The Board of Trustees also found it absolutely necessary to lay a large amount of pipe for under-ground drainage, to prevent an infectuous disease from which the inmates suffered for several years; and we take pleasure in saying that we were entirely free from any malignant sickness during the last twelve months. We would again urge upon you the necessity of supplying Bayview with a sufficient flow of water, which is indispensable, not only for the health of the inmates, but there is a positive scarcity for the ordinary uses of the Institution. We call your special attention to this great want, for reasons mentioned, and also in case of fire, in which alternative the water at command would not last ten minutes.

INMATES.

There were admitted to the Institution 1,850 persons. There were born in the building during the same period, 53 children, making a total of 1,903 who received the benefits of this Asylum during the year.

The average number of inmates during the year was 704 9-12, being 27 1-12 less than the average number of the preceding year.

The amount drawn, as per warrants, upon the City Comptroller, during the year, was $58,003.44, less $1,767.40 received from sundry sources, as per exhibit,

and paid into the city treasury under existing city ordinances—reducing the net amount expended by the Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1880, to 56,236.04,—the cost per capita being $79.79\frac{1}{2}$.

The number in the house at this time is 828. Of the number at present in the Institution, 686 are white and 142 colored. Of the 1,903 admitted during the year, 1,143 were born in the United States, and 760 were of foreign birth. Of the number born in the United States, 547 claim their nativity in the City of Baltimore; 217 were born in the counties of the State of Maryland; and 379 claim their nativity in other States of the Union. Of the 53 infants born in the Institution during the year, 31 were white and 22 were colored.

FINANCIAL.

Exhibit No. 1 of this report will show the amount received, and the source from whence it was derived, during the year, as also the purposes for which it was expended.

The amount of the appropriation, made by the city for the support of the institution for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1880, was $63,000.00. By reference to the aforesaid exhibit, it will be observed that of the amount appropriated, $58,003.44 was drawn from the city treasury, less $1,767.40 paid to the City Register. This amount drawn from the city treasury, together with the amount realized from other sources, as is set forth in said exhibit, has enabled the Trustees to meet and discharge all liabilities incurred by them in the management of the trust confided to them, and

shows that they expended $6,763.96 less than the amount appropriated.

The Trustees have, by strict economy, been enabled to keep within the appropriation ; but they respectfully ask an appropriation of $70,000 for the ensuing year, as $6,500 will be required to pay for the land purchased by authority of the Mayor and City Council, for the new insane building, which sum has been more than saved out of this year's appropriation for this purpose, and still remains in the city treasury.

SANITARY.

The report of the visiting Physicians herewith, gives a detailed statement of the department under their charge. We would respectfully call your attention to the same. The Trustees are gratified in being able to state that the health of the Inmates has been exceptionally good ; there has been no epidemic disease this year, and we believe when the new insane building is completed, that the sanitary condition of the Asylum will be still further improved.

For important statistics in connection with the Asylum, we would refer you to the accompanying tables, marked A to M, both inclusive, as also to the reports of the Engineer, Gardener and Baker.

The Trustees feel gratified for the admirable discipline that has prevailed throughout the Institution during the year, and for the faithful and efficient manner in which the several officers connected with the

Asylum have discharged their respective duties, and for the interest they have at all times manifested to promote the welfare and comfort of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. FRIEDENWALD,
HENRY R. McNALLY,
JOHN BLACK,
SIMON I. KEMP,
GEORGE A. BLAKE,

Trustees.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Exhibit showing the amount received by the Trustees during the year terminating with the 31st day of December, 1880, the sources from whence derived, and the purposes for which disbursements were made, and the amount expended.

Dr.		Cr.	
1880.		1880.	
Dec. 31—To am't received from City Comptroller on account of annual appropriation	$58,003 44	Dec. 31—By amount paid for supplies, embracing food, fuel, clothing, bedding, and other necessaries	$34,830 70
To am't received from sales of bones, barrels and offal	359 90	By amount expended on farm account, embracing provender for horses, mules and cows, repairs of carriages and wagons, purchase and repairs of farm implements, shoeing animals, and such other expenditures as are properly chargeable to farm account	2,254 67
To am't received from sale of live stock, &c.	176 00		
To am't received from inmate boarders	682 00		
To am't received from resident students	549 50		

		By amount paid for hospital stores.....	2,161 65
		By amount paid for constructions and expenses incurred in repairs about the buildings and fences.	5,451 44
		By amount paid for salaries and hire account.	12,528 98
		By amount paid Trustees for per diem.....	776 00
		By amount paid City Register, as required by ordinance of the city	1,767 40
	$59,770 84		$59,770 84

RECAPITULATION.

Amount drawn from City Treasury.....	$58,003 44
Amount paid City Register.....	1,767 40
Actual amount expended.....	$56,236 04
Average number of inmates..	$704\frac{9}{12}$
Cost per capita.....	$\$79.79\frac{1}{2}$

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

MARKED A TO M,

For the Year 1880.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of persons admitted, born, discharged, eloped, died and bound out; also, the number remaining at the expiration of each month, from January 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880.

Date.	Admitted.	Born.	Discharged.	Eloped.	Died.	Bound.	Remaining.
January	151	3	88	28	19		783
February	105	1	82	18	11		778
March	143	6	159	24	22		722
April	109	7	100	36	19		683
May	127	5	125	40	26		624
June	126	8	99	24	14		621
July	150	4	96	25	22		632
August	151	4	109	17	15		646
September	209	5	126	39	19		676
October	209	6	138	23	13		717
November	182	3	133	8	14		747
December	188	1	65	27	16		828
Total	1850	53	1320	309	210		8457

On the books December 31, 1879	764
Total ingress	1903
	2667
Total egress	1839
In the house December 31, 1880	828

TABLE B,

Showing the birth place of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
Almshouse	66	Germany	266
Baltimore	481	England	57
Maryland	217	Ireland	329
Virginia	98	Wales	2
Pennsylvania	80	Scotland	21
New York	57	Switzerland	5
Delaware	12	Italy	10
District of Columbia	17	Bohemia	9
Louisiana	2	Poland	6
Connecticut	2	West Indies	8
West Virginia	5	Belgium	3
Massachusetts	14	France	6
Kentucky	2	Canada	7
North Carolina	14	Sweden	3
New Jersey	20	East Indies	2
Ohio	6	Denmark	3
Rhode Island	2	Austria	5
Alabama	2	Africa	1
South Carolina	3	Bavaria	3
Illinois	2	Malta	1
New Hampshire	1	Cuba	3
Missouri	2	Russia	1
Mississippi	2	Hungary	1
Maine	3	Norway	6
Tennessee	1	Sandwich Islands	1
Florida	1	Australia	1
Wisconsin	1		
California	1	Foreigners	760
Unknown	29	Natives	1,143
	1,143	Total	1,903

TABLE C.

Showing the ages of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880.

Under 1 year	74
From 1 to 5 years	6
" 5 to 10 years	7
" 10 to 15 years	7
" 15 to 20 years	76
" 20 to 30 years	463
" 30 to 40 years	428
" 40 to 50 years	350
" 50 to 60 years	259
" 60 to 70 years	139
" 70 to 80 years	56
" 80 to 90 years	11
" 90 to 100 years	1
Unknown	26
Total	1,903

TABLE D.

Showing the period of residence in the city of all persons admitted into the Almshouse for the year 1880.

Born in the Almshouse	55
Born in the City of Baltimore	402
Less than one week	107
One week, and less than one month	69
One month, and less than three months	59
Three months, and less than six months	57
Six months, and less than one year	64
One year, and less than two years	68
Over two years	980
Period of residence unknown	42
Total	1,903

TABLE E.

Showing the habits of persons admitted into the Almshouse from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880.

Intemperate adults	1,224
Temperate adults	557
Adults whose habits are unknown	29
Children of intemperate adults	55
Children of temperate adults	38
Total	1,903

TABLE F.

Showing the Monthly Average of Persons in the Almshouse for the Year 1880.

Date.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Total.	WHERE FROM.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		City.	Elsewhere.	
January	359	282	12	59	64	7	783	539	244	783
February	333	288	14	68	69	6	778	503	275	778
March	285	280	10	67	72	8	722	524	198	722
April	257	268	16	61	71	10	683	468	215	683
May	233	261	13	49	61	7	624	441	183	624
June	226	256	9	50	71	9	621	450	171	621
July	228	265	11	47	74	7	632	479	153	632
August	256	266	8	41	71	4	646	484	162	646
September	279	269	11	44	69	4	676	490	186	676
October	310	271	12	50	67	7	717	489	228	717
November	330	276	14	57	65	5	747	528	219	747
December	392	280	13	66	70	6	828	555	273	828
Total	3488	3263	143	659	824	80	8457	5950	2507	8457
Monthly average	$290\frac{8}{12}$	$271\frac{11}{12}$	$11\frac{11}{12}$	$54\frac{11}{12}$	$68\frac{8}{12}$	$6\frac{8}{12}$	$704\frac{9}{12}$	$495\frac{10}{12}$	$208\frac{11}{12}$	$704\frac{9}{12}$

TABLE G.

Showing the Number of Persons Committed to the Almshouse by Magistrates, from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880, and their Age, Sex, Color, and Period of Commitment.

Date.	Sex and Age.					Color.			Period of Commitment.			
	Males over 21.	Males under 21.	Females over 18.	Females under 18.	Total.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 months and over.	Total.
January	8	.....	6	.....	14	8	6	14	9	5	.....	14
February	13	4	6	.....	23	15	8	23	17	6	.....	23
March	14	....	6	.....	20	16	4	20	18	2	.....	20
April	8	2	3	2	15	12	3	15	14	1	.....	15
May	8	4	5	.....	17	13	4	17	5	5	7	17
June	12	.....	5	.....	17	13	4	17	11	3	3	17
July	4	1	5	.....	10	8	2	10	4	4	2	10
August	9	1	5	.....	15	11	4	15	5	8	2	15
September	3	.....	3	.....	6	5	1	6	4	.....	2	6
October	9	.....	6	.....	15	10	5	15	11	2	2	15
November	8	.....	2	.....	10	8	2	10	8	1	1	10
December	5	.....	4	.....	9	6	3	9	5	1	3	9
Total	101	12	56	2	171	125	46	171	111	38	22	171

TABLE H.

Showing the birth place of persons committed to the Almshouse as vagrants by Magistrates from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
Baltimore	34	Germany	16
Maryland	33	Ireland	30
Virginia	13	England	5
Pennsylvania	11	France	1
New York	5	Italy	1
District of Columbia	4	Scotland	2
North Carolina	1	Norway	2
Connecticut	1	Austria	1
Maine	1	Africa	1
New Jersey	2	Cuba	1
Kentucky	1		
West Virginia	1	Foreigners	60
Louisiana	1	Natives	111
Unknown	3		
Total	111	Total	171

TABLE I.

Shows the work done by inmates from the 1st of January, 1880, to the 31st of December, 1880.

11,268	Days	labor, at $1.00	$11,268 00
2,496	"	Washing and Ironing, at 50 cts	1,248 00
939	"	Carpenters' work, at $1.50	1,408 80
104	"	Painting and Glazing, at $1.50	156 00
313	"	Tinners' work, at $1.50	469 50
20	"	Bricklaying, at $1.50	30 00
7	"	Plastering, at $1.50	10 50
939	"	Tailoring, at $1.50	1,408 50
920	"	Cobblers' work, at $1.50	1,380 00
626	"	Blacksmithing, at $1.50	939 00
790		Shirts made, at 12 cts	94 80
579		Undergarments, at 15 cts	86 85
350		Frocks, at 25 cts	87 50
18	pairs	Drawers, at 15	2 70
19	"	Stockings knit, at 20 cts	3 80
155		Aprons, at 5 cts	7 75
24		Infants' slips, 10 cts	2 40
276		Bed ticks, at 15 cts	41 40
401		Pillow cases, at 15 cts	60 15
109		Pillow ticks, at 5 cts	5 45
272		Bed sheets, at 6 cts	16 32
56		Window curtains, at 12½ cts	7 00
40		Cotton Jackets, at 25 cts	10 00
30		Table covers, at 10 cts	3 00
256		Towels, at 5 cts	12 80
79		Slips, at 25 cts	15 80
36		Muslin caps, at 5 cts	1 80
47		Quilts, at $1.60	75 20
			$18,853 02

TABLE K.

Showing the quantity of clothing issued to the inmates from the 1st of January, 1880, to the 31st of December, 1880.

DATE.	Pairs of Shoes.	Shirts.	Pairs Men's Hose	Pantaloons.	Vests.	Jackets.	Coats.	Hats and Caps.	Aprons.	Flannel Shirts.	Slips.	Frocks.	Women's Stockings.	Drawers.	Under Garments.	Women's Josies & Cotton Jackets
January	66	150	38	79	2	31	3	5	14	3	9	31	51	3	53	3
February	29	85	24	27	2	9	2	3	3	2	6	27	.....	5	29	3
March	31	71	.....	24	1	7	1	1	3	1	...	30	3	...	19	4
April	10	50	.....	40	...	14	...	...	2	...	16	75	.....	.	50	9
May	.....	30	.....	30	...	10	1	2	5	...	3	16	.....	...	23	4
June	.....	46	.....	35	1	2	...	1	8	...	6	22	2	...	37	21
July	.....	46	.....	26	...	.....	...	24	20	...	6	31	2	...	45	12
August	.....	53	.....	18	...	.....	...	...	13	...	12	24	2	2	30	9
September	.....	67	.....	11	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	8	12	...	66	8
October	87	58	30	34	1	10	1	2	42	2	12	62	12	2	87	20
November	159	62	57	23	5	13	3	4	18	3	14	22	30	8	102	5
December	8	97	23	36	4	20	4	3	17	5	10	53	27	8	64	21
Total	390	815	172	383	16	118	15	45	151	16	94	401	141	28	605	119

TABLE L.

Showing the Number of Births and Deaths in each Month; also the Sex and Color, from the 1st of January, 1880, to the 31st of December, 1880.

Date.	Births.					Deaths, Adults.					Deaths, Children.				
	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.		White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
January	1	1	1	...	3	7	6	2	4		...	...	...	...	19
February	...	...	...	1	1	9	1	1	..		...	...	...	...	11
March	2	...	3	1	6	9	6	3	3	1	.	...	...		22
April	...	2	4	1	7	3	5	7	2		...	...	2	.	19
May	2	2	...	1	5	4	7	9	5		...	1	...	..	26
June	2	3	1	2	8	4	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	14
July	1	1	..	2	4	10	3	4	5		...	...	...	...	22
August	2	2	...	..	4	2	6	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	15
September	3	2	..	...	5	7	4	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	19
October	2	...	1	3	6	6	2	2	2		...	...	...	1	13
November	1	2	..	.	3	7	2	3	2		...	...	...	...	14
December	...	...	1	...	1	8	4	3	1		...	...	..	...	16
Total	16	15	11	11	53	76	50	40	35	4	1	2	2		210

TABLE M.

Showing the names, quantity and average cost of articles purchased for the Institution, from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880.

A.

Apples	17 bbls.	$2.35 per barrel.
Axle grease	62 lbs.	5 cents per lb.
Arrow root	12 "	25 " "

B.

Brushes, hand-dusting	2 doz.	$3.75 per dozen
" whitewash	1 "	15.00 " "
" deck scrub	2 "	5.75 " "
" hand scrub	6 "	2.67 " "
" paint	$\frac{10}{12}$ "	6.63 " "
" shoe	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	6.00 " "
" sweeping	2 "	13.50 " "
Brandy	13 galls.	6.50 per gall.
Buckets, water	6 doz.	2.55 per dozen
" oak	6 "	15.00 " "
Butter	2797 lbs.	$23\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb.
Barley	5900 "	$4\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Beans, white	193^{06} bush.	1.49 per bushel
Brooms, corn	19 doz.	3.13 per dozen
" hickory	11 "	2.68 " "

TABLE M—Continued.

Books and stationery		$130.01
Buckwheat flour	100 lbs.	$2\frac{7}{8}$ cents per lb.
Bacon, shoulders, plain	14,155 lbs.	6 " "
" " S. C.	3431 "	$7\frac{5}{8}$ " "
" hams	1994 "	$11\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Beef	61137 "	4.88 "
" round	2170 "	10 " "
" roast and steak	9696 "	10 " "
Buttons, shirt	3 gross	35 cents per gross.
" pants	2 great gross	1.50 per gr't "
Bed ticking	1299 yds.	$15\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per yard.
Baskets	$\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	9.50 " doz.
Bricks	13000	8.00 per M.
" fire, No. 1	1000	40.00 "
Brogans, men's	145 pairs	1.27 per pair
Buskins, women's	220 "	95 cents per pair
Blankets	78 "	2.15

C.

Chalk	15 lbs.	2 cents per lb.
Crackers, water	$950\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	7 cents per lb.
" soda	435 "	$7\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb.
Calico	$3783\frac{3}{4}$ yds	$6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per yard
Candles, adamantine	160 lbs.	10 cents per lb.
Cheese	541 "	14 cents per lb.
Corn meal	500 "	1.38 per hundred
Coal, Georges Creek contract	819^{2174} tons	3.99 per ton
Coal, Lykens Valley contract	135^{1250} "	5.60 per ton

TABLE M—Continued.

Coffee, Java, green	908 lbs.	24⅕ cents per lb.
" Rio, "	7532 "	14⅖ cents per lb.
" Hummel's essence	1081 "	5¾ cents per lb.
Cakes, ginger	16 bbls.	4.50 per barrel
" sugar	7 "	7.99 per barrel
Crash	214½ yds.	10⅜ cents per yard
Check	522 "	14¾ cents per yard
Chamois skins	2	65 cents each
Currants	20 lbs.	6½ cents per lb.
Citron	15 "	25 cents per lb.
Corn	590 bush.	59 cents per bush.
Cement	38 bbls.	1.78 per barrel
Charcoal	149 "	45 cents per bbl.
Collars, horse	2	2.37 each
Combs, dressing	6 doz.	1.44 per doz.
" tuck	6 "	53 cents per doz.
" fine tooth	14 "	65 cents per doz.
" pocket	2 "	75 cents per doz.
Cotton, waste	50 lbs.	12 cents per lb.
Copperas	128 "	3 cents per lb.
Castings	8870 lbs.	4⅗ cents per lb.
Cotton, knitting	50 "	58½ cents per lb.
" darning	2 "	1.00 per lb.
" spool	85	49 cents per lb.

D.

Drugs, per contract		$1,062.91
Dryers, liquid	1½ gall.	60 cents per gall.

TABLE M—Continued.

E.

Engineers' stores		$271.38
Emory cloth	2 doz. sheets	75 cents per doz.

F.

Flannel, canton	53½ yds.	10 cents per yard
" red	71¼ "	21¾ cents per yd.
Flour, family	37 bbls.	8.34 per barrel
" extra	1128 "	6.42 per barrel
Fire clay	6 "	3.16 per barrel
Fire Extinguishers	7	$900.00

G.

Glass, window	5 bxs.	3.65 per box
Glass and Queensware		$23.40
Gum camphor	8 lbs.	26 cents per lb.
Glue	25 "	25 cents per lb.
Gas burners	9 doz.	75 cents per doz.
Grains	358 bush.	8⅔ cents per bush.

H.

Hoes, garden	½ doz.	3.50 per dozen
Hose, men's	17 "	1.44 per dozen
" gum	55 feet	25 cents per foot
Hinges	3 doz. pair	56c. per doz. pairs
Harness, double	1 sett	40.00 per sett
Hame strings	2 doz.	93 cents per doz.
Hops	75 lbs.	47 cents per lb.
Hay	6 tons	20.00 per ton

TABLE M—Continued.

Hominy	70½ bush.	1.31 per bushel
Hardware		$209.20
Herrings, Labrador	14 bbls.	5.94 per barrel
	I.	
Indigo blue	2 lbs.	1.20 per lb.
Ice	66½ tons	6.75 per ton
	L.	
Leather, sole	694¾ lbs.	37⅝ cents per lb.
" kip upper	32 "	60 cents per lb.
Lard	1200 "	8¾ cents per lb.
Lead, white	175 "	8⅞ cents per lb.
Lime	41 bush.	30 cents per bush.
Lumber, Culls, dressed	8085 feet	27.50 per M.
" Miscellaneous	7794 "	28.28 per M.
	M.	
Men's wear	1702⅔ yds.	27½ cents per yard
Muslin, brown	7008 "	7⅓ cents per yard
" bleached	96¾ "	11½ cents per yard
Mosquito netting	10 pieces	50 cents per piece
Matches	50 gross	2.30 per gross
Mustard	52 lbs.	40 cents per lb.
Malt, ground	5 bush.	1.30 per bushel
Molasses	652 galls.	38⅔ cents per gall.
Mackerel, No. 1	6 kitts	1.54 per kitt
" " 3	13 bbls.	6.42 per barrel
Mutton	36433 lbs.	4.72 per lb.
Middlings	810 bush.	28 cents per bush.

TABLE M—Continued.

N.

Nails, finishing	13 papers	15 cts. per paper
" cut	7 kegs	3.27 per keg
" wrought	30 lbs.	6 cents per lb.
Nutmegs	2 "	1.00 per lb.

O.

Oats	895 bush.	46 cents per bush.
Oil, lard	232 galls.	64 cents per gall.
" linseed	5 "	75 cents per gall.
" neatsfoot	2 "	96 cents per gall.
" Merchant's gargl'g	½ doz.	4.50 per dozen
" gas	68 bbls.	4.73 per barrel
" sweet	1 doz.	6.00 per dozen
Oilcloth	24 yds.	31¼ cents per yd.

P.

Padlocks	1 doz.	9.00 per dozen
Pins	3 pkgs.	1.35 per package
Pies	2000	7 cents each
Plaid, domestic	846¼ yds.	9¾ cents per yard
Putty	343½ lbs.	3½ cents per lb.
Potatoes, Irish	1294¼ bush.	51¼ cents per bus.
Potash	600 lbs.	8½ cents per lb.
Pork, salt	1660 lbs.	7¾ cents per lb.
Pepper, black	240 "	16¾ cents per lb.
Peas	19[01] bush.	1.64 per bushel

TABLE M--Continued.

R.

Rice	4882 lbs.	7 cents per lb.
Raisins	20 "	12 cents per lb.
Rivets, tin	6 "	50 cents per lb.
Roach poison	1 doz.	1.75 per dozen
Rat traps	1 "	6.00 per dozen

S.

Spectacles	9 doz.	2.50 per dozen
Sand paper	6 quires	16 cents per quire
Syrup, golden	14 galls.	50 cents per gall.
Starch	171 lbs.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.
Spoons, tinn'd iron	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross	6.00 per gross
Soap, toilet	5 doz.	1.00 per dozen
" mammoth laundry	600 lbs.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.
" country	6912 lbs.	$3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.
Shoe laces, women's	6 gross	28 cents per gross
" " leather	3 bdls.	70 cents per bdle.
Stockings, women's	$9\frac{5}{6}$ doz. prs.	1.44 per doz. prs.
Sponges	3	50 cents each
Shovels	$1\frac{3}{12}$ doz.	12.00 per dozen
Screws	24 gross	37 cents per gross
Salt, fine	129 bush.	55 cents per bush.
" ground alum	21 "	$32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bus.
Solder	51 lbs.	17 cents per lb.
Shoe findings		$18.08
Snuff	374 lbs.	48 cents per lb.
Sugar, brown	22311 lbs.	$8\frac{1}{6}$ cents per lb.
" white	2891 "	$9\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb.
Shoe blacking	6 doz.	60 cents per doz.

TABLE M—Continued.

Shoeing and repairs		$219.65
Seed, turnip	8 lbs.	50 cents per lb.
" cabbage	4½ lbs.	3.00 per lb.
" beet	¼ "	80 cents per lb.
" bean	1¼ bush.	5.00 per bush.
" clover	½ "	5.10 per bush.
" radish	1 lb.	50 cents per lb.
" onion	5 lbs.	2.50 per lb.
" peas	7 pecks	61 cents per peck
" pumpkin	5½ qts.	20 cents per quart
" potatoes	115 bush.	58 cents per bush.
" celery	4 ozs.	25 cents per oz.
" carrot	1½ lbs.	80 cents per lb.
" parsnip	1 "	75 cents per lb.
" spinach	25½ lbs	30 cents per lb.
" tomato	¼ "	4.00 per lb.
" orchard grass	5 bush.	1.87 per bushel
" timothy	½ "	3.00 per bushel
" onion setts	5 "	5.00 per bushel
Straw	25.57 tons	12.16 per ton

T.

Thread, patent	38 lbs.	1.56 per lb.
Tacks, carpet	48 papers	10 cents per paper
" lasting	½ gross	25 cents per gross
Trusses	6/12 doz.	30.00 per dozen
Tallow	20 lbs.	10 cents per lb.
Turpentine	4 galls.	45 cents per gall.
Tin plate	8 bxs.	13.25 per box
Tobacco	1673 lbs.	39 cents per lb.

TABLE M—Concluded.

Tea, gunpowder	32 lbs.	90 cents per lb.
" black	566 "	42 cents per lb.
" imperial	667½ "	44 cents per lb.
Tar	1 bbl.	2.25 per barrel
Telephone & Fire Alarm		$365.00

V.

Vinegar	237 galls.	26 cents per gall.
Varnish, furniture	3 "	1.50 per gall.
" coach	1 "	3.00 per gall.

W.

Wood, pine	32½ cords	2.50 per cord
Whips	2	1.98 each
Wine, sherry	6 galls.	3.50 per gall.
Whiskey	262½ "	2.20 per gall.
Whiting	15 lbs.	2 cents per lb.
Wash boards	2 doz.	2.17 per dozen

Y.

Yeast powder	14 doz.	1.25 per dozen

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1st, 1881.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith most respectfully present to you the annual report of this department for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

WM. KAISER, *Engineer.*

Total amount of Cumberland Coal consumed, and by what Department of the Institution.

1880.	Lbs.	Tons.	Pounds.
Flue Boiler	1,951,790	871	750
Tubular Boiler	104,040	46	1,000
Blacksmith Shop	7,220	3	500
Carpenter Shop	9,210	4	250
Main Gate	10,460	4	1,500
East Gate	5,480	2	1,000
West Gate	5,730	2	1,250
	2,093,930	934	1,770

Total amount of Lykens Valley Coal consumed, and by what Department of the Institution.

1880.	Lbs.	Tons.	Pounds.
Centre Kitchen	66,110	29	1,150
Matron's Kitchen	61,450	27	970
Ironing Room	30,120	13	1,000
Gas House	58,490	26	250
Bake House	59,140	26	900
Pest Hospital	5,580	2	1,100
	280,890	125	890

Cumberland Coal on hand December 31, 1880....60 tons
Lykens Valley Coal on hand December 31, 1880...50 "

REPORT OF THE GARDENER.

Bayview Asylum, January 1st, 1881.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen:

Permit me most respectfully to present this, my annual report, as Gardener of the Institution, for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. F. SAPP, *Gardener.*

Articles.	Bushels.	Dozens.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number of	Prices.	Amount.
Cabbage (heads of)							7,754	$ 2	$155 08
Potatoes	390							52	202 80
Beets			131					4	5 24
Carrots			781					5	39 05
Celery			1,312					8	104 96
Tomatoes	558							30	167 40
Radishes			352					2	7 04
Turnips	863							25	215 75
Parsley			2,233					2	44 66
Spinach	56							35	19 60
Lettuce							2,499	2	49 98
Kale Sprouts	179							30	53 70
Cabbage Sprouts	221							35	77 35
Parsnips	245							50	122 50
Horse Radish (stalks)							148	5	7 40
Green Peas	82							1 00	82 00
Onions			10,024					2	200 48
Onion setts	15							5 00	75 00

Lima Beans	55							75	41 25
" (dry)	12							2 50	30 00
Corn (green)		249						10	24 90
Corn (dry)	150							55	82 50
String Beans	410							30	123 00
Cucumbers		224						5	11 20
Pickles							15,600	1 00	15 60
Peppers					14			25	3 50
Hay						10		22 00	220 00
Corn fodder						4		5 00	20 00
Pork				1,020				6¾	68 85
Pigs							83	2 00	166 00
Calves							2	5 00	10 00
Chickens							187	37½	70 12
Ducks							18	40	7 20
Butter				482				25	120 50
Cream					163			50	81 50
Milk					3,572			20	714 40
Eggs		856						25	214 00
Ice						10		5 00	50 00
									$3,704 51

REPORT OF THE BAKER.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1st, 1881.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith present my annual report as Baker of this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1880

Respectfully,

CHARLES JONES, *Baker.*

Flour received		1,130 bbls.
Loaves of bread baked	265,321	
Loaves of bread on hand January 1st, 1880	633	
	265,954	
Sent for delivery	265,213	
On hand January 1st, 1881	741	
Weight of bread baked		331,651¼ lbs.
Average weight of each loaf		1 lb. 4 oz.

REPORT

OF THE

VISITING PHYSICIANS

For the Year ending December 31, 1880.

REPORT.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, December 31, 1880.

To the Honorable, The Board of
Trustees of Bayview Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to submit to you, for your examination, the annual statement of the conduct of the Medical Department of this Institution, and a tabular statement of the number and character of diseases treated in the Hospital Wards, omitting those, though daily under treatment, in the sleeping, chronic, lying-in and nursery apartments, for the year ending 31st of December, 1880.

There were admitted during the year to the Institution nineteen hundred and three, (1,903,) which added to those remaining over from last, seven hundred and sixty-four, (764,) make a total of twenty-six hundred and sixty-seven, (2,667.) Three hundred and fifty-four (354) more than last who have received the benefits of the Asylum. Of this number fourteen hundred and sixty-five (1,465) were confined to beds in the Hospital and Surgical Wards; one hundred and eleven (111)

more than last. Notwithstanding there were more admissions, there were eighty-two (82) deaths less than last year.

Of the most prominent causes of death, we mention Consumption, forty-eight (48;) Bright's Disease, seventeen (17;) Cancer, twelve (12;) Moribund, (cases dying when admitted,) twelve (12;) old age, twenty (20;) Heart Disease, twelve (12;) Suicide, four (4;) Apoplexy, eight (8;) Dysentery, seven (7;) Senile Gangrene, four (4;) Pyeamia, three (3,) making a total of one hundred and forty-seven (147,) all incurable diseases, or about seventy-five (75) per cent. of our entire mortuary report. Of the curable and principal diseases treated, we mention Intermittent Fever, two hundred and eighteen (218,) no deaths; Bilious Fever, seven (7,) no deaths; Typhoid Fever, twenty-seven (27,) four (4) deaths; Typhomalarial Fever, twenty (20,) two (2) deaths; Puerperal Fever, three (3,) no deaths; Pleuro-pneumonia, twenty-nine (29,) seven (7) deaths; Pleurisy, seven (7,) no deaths. A better showing could not be made when we take into consideration the broken-down constitutions of the patients, brought on by dissipation, exposure and every conceivable cause.

The diminished mortality is due to the freedom enjoyed from any epidemic such as we suffered from the last and preceding year. For this special blessing of Providence, we are grateful, and to you, gentlemen, indebted, for your untiring efforts and successful arrest, through his honor, the Mayor, and Health Commissioner, of the further deposit of "night soil" in this immediate vicinity, your prompt and thorough disin-

fection of the sewers, and improvements in the ventilation.

We stated in our report for 1878 that we believed the outbreak of the epidemic—Malignant Dysentery—was mainly due to, and the excessive use of night soil as a fertilizer, as it was collected and deposited in large "vats" holding thousands of gallons of this poison within a few hundred yards or just outside of the enclosure, thus charging the walls and fabrics of the Institution with its foul and obnoxious effluvia.

About one year after the publication of the opinion, as then advanced by us, we read in "Buck's Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health," (a recognized authority,) that Dr. Clouston had recorded an outbreak of the same disease in the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum, which he traced to emanations from sewage spread over the land about three hundred yards from the Asylum. During the discontinuance of the practice for two years there was an absence of the disease. But when the sewage was again applied to the land, Dysentery again appeared. There was no possibility of the action of other causes, such as bad water, bad food, etc., etc. We merely quote the one example above, though there are many others since, in substantiation of our views at that time,

There were admitted to the Insane Department sixty-seven (67,) which added to the number, two hundred and fifty (250,) remaining over from last year, make a total of three hundred and seventeen (317) cared for. The admissions were mostly Chronic and hopeless cases, some brought from other Asylums as such. There

were discharged, cured from this department, fourteen (14) males and ten (10) females. Improved, ten (10) males and seven (7) females. Total cured and improved (41) forty-one. When the new and exclusively insane building is completed, we hope to show considerably better results. We shall then be prepared to separate and classify patients. The additional accommodations will give neither additional trouble nor labor to those whose duty it is to see to the mental and physical wants of those confined therein.

It is belived that management, including occupation and pleasure, do more than medicine in restoring lost faculties. Medicine can do little more than to quiet excitement and build up broken-down constitutions. Besides the advantages to the insane, the additional room will be highly conducive to the health of the whole Institution, as it will cause less crowding, especially in winter, when we have the greatest number of inmates.

The amount of suffering humanity (irrespective of race or nationality) relieved at this Institution; the unselfish sacrificing of time to and economical manner in which your honorable body have attended the wants, and discharged the duties incumbent upon you as Trustees; the plain and unvarnished statement of the needs of this place, as set forth in your recent appeal for more room, require no commendation from us. We sincerely trust that your efforts to procure a better supply of water will soon be crowned with success. It has been a crying need of this Institution since its construction, as the supply now and facilities for bathing

are so meagre as to be almost useless. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and to be enjoyed, there must be an abundance of means.

The provisions made against the spread of fire is one of the grandest achievements in this Institution since its birth; and in saying this we but imperfectly do justice to the wisdom you have displayed, and the good in thus procuring safety to the lives of the helpless creatures committed to your care.

To Dr. Joseph T. Bartlett we are indebted for valuable assistance. To your favorable notice we commend Drs. Costin, Nicholson and Giles, for services rendered.

We return our thanks to the Superintendent and all the other officers for assistance in the discharge of our duties.

Thanking you for your uniformly courteous treatment to us, we are,

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

ST. GEO. W. TEACKLE, M. D.,
GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, M. D.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the number of cases treated in Bayview Asylum, for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

Diseases	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Apoplexy	10			8	2
Anæmia	1	1			
Ataxia (loco-motor)	3		3		
Anthrax	2	2			
Arthritis	2		1		1
Albuminuria	1		1		
Angina pectoris	1		1		
Abscess	14	11	1	1	1
Asthma	9	3	6		
Ante-version (of uterus)	1	1			
Bright's disease	34		13	17	4
Bladder (rupture of)	1			1	
Burns	8	3	4		1
Bronchitis (chronic)	16		15		1
" (acute)	30	22			8
Brain (softening of)	2			2	
" (concussion of)	1				1
Cephalalgia	4	3			1
Cystitis	1				1
Cellulitis	3	3			
Cholera-morbus	1	1			
Cancer	16		3	12	1
Cirrhosis of liver	4		1	2	1
Carcinoma	1			1	
Carbuncle	2	2			
Caries	1			1	
Consumption	88		25	48	15
Cyanosis	1			1	
Convulsions	1			1	
Catarrh	1				1
Diarrhœa	17	14			3

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Dysentery	36	21	5	7	3
Dropsy	1			1	
Debauch	120	119		1	
Disease of spine	1		1		
Epididymetis	2	2			
Empyema	1			1	
Epilepsy	43		4		39
Erysipelas	13	8		1	4
Erythema	1	1			
Eczema	3		2	1	
Frostbite	15	6			9
Fibula (old dislocated)	1		1		
Fractures	3	1	2		
Fatty-liver	1			1	
Fever (malarial)	218	211			7
" (puerperal)	3	3			
" (typhoid)	27	18		4	5
" (remittant)	7	6			1
" (typho-malarial)	20	14		2	4
Fistula (in ano)	3	2			1
Gout	1	1			
Gastritis	6	1	2		3
Gangrene (senile)	4			4	
Hernia (hereditary)	2			2	
" (umbilical)	1			1	
" (strangulated) operated for.	1	1			1
Hemorrhage	3	1		1	1
Heart disease	37		22	12	3
Haematuria	1	1			
Hemiplegia	4				4
Hoemorrhoids	7	4	3		
Heamoptisis	1		1		

TABULAR SPATEMENT—Continued.

Disfases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Hysteria	2	1	.....	.....	1
Injury (from fall)	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Icterus	6	4	1	.....	1
Iritis	8	4	4	.....	.....
Influenza	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Inanition	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Keratitis	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithiasis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lymphangitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lumbago	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lead poisoning	5	1	4	.....	.....
Marasmus	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Moribund	12	.....	.....	12	.....
Menorrhagia	5	4	1	.....	.....
Malingerers	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	7	5	2	.....	.....
Ovaritis	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Oedema	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Old age	48	.....	18	20	10
Opium eating	4	.....	1	.....	3
Orchitis	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Phlegmon (diffuse)	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleurisy	7	4	.....	1	2
Pneumonia (pleuro)	29	21	.....	7	1
" (typhoid)	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Paralysis	10	.....	2	4	4
Paronychia	8	7	.....	.....	1
Pernio	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Pyaemia	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Paraplegia	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Pharangitis	8	7	1	.....	.....
Periostitis	2	1	1	.....	.....

TABULAB STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Peritonitis	4	2			2
Rheumatism (chronic)	44		39		5
" (acute)	21	12			9
" (syphilitic)	5	5			
Retro-flexion (of uterus)	1	1			
Stricture	3	1	1		1
Suicide	4			4	
Scabies	4	4			
Scrofula	1	1			
Synovitis	2	2			
Sprains	8	6	1		1
Sunstroke	2	2			
Typhlitis	1				1
Tetanus	1			1	
Taurti-collis	1	1			
Tonsilitis	1	1			
Talipes (equinus)	1		1		
Ulcers	71	42	12		17
Venereal diseases	184	109	48		27
Varicella	1	1			
Varicose veins	1		1		
Vaginitis	4	2			2
Wounds (contused)	19	13	3		3
" (incised-homicidal)	1				1
Whitlow	2	2			
Total	1465	790	261	192	222

TABULAR STATEMENT—Concluded.

Insane Patients, &c.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Eloped.	Died.	Remain'g.
Females	163	10	7	1	7	138
Males	154	14	10	27	11	92
Receiving cells	674	480	160	.....	.....	34
Total	991	504	177	28	18	264

BIRTHS.

White Males	15
White Females	15
Colored Males	12
Colored Females	11
Total	53

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY COLLECTOR

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

REPORT.

TAX DEPARTMENT—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, January 1, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit to you the report of this Department for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1880.

The amount received from all sources during the year was $3,915,070.56.

On the levy of 1876, present basis $221,897,311, there has been collected on $220,681,046, equal to $99\frac{45}{100}$ per cent.

On the levy of 1877, present basis $234,709,492, there has been collected on $232,316,439, equal to $98\frac{98}{100}$ per cent.

On the levy of 1878, present basis $229,383,726, there has been collected on $212,877,534, equal to $92\frac{80}{100}$ per cent.

On the levy of 1879, present basis $235,182,686, there has been collected on $202,015,420, equal to $85\frac{89}{100}$ per cent.

On the levy of 1880, basis $241,980,638, there has been collected on $169,896,579, equal to $70\frac{21}{100}$ per cent.

Table A shows the monthly collections of both city and State taxes for the past fiscal year, amounting in the aggregate to $4,333,553.09. Of this sum the city's proportion was $3,915,070.56, and the State's $418,482.53.

Table B gives the basis of the various levies on which collections have been made during the past year, with the amount collected on each levy; also, the gross amount received for opening, closing and widening streets and alleys, and for paving streets, &c.

By this table it will be seen that there has been collected:

On account of taxes in arrears	$1,338,428 44
On account of levy 1880	2,327,583 17
For opening, closing and widening streets, &c.	180,012 37
Paving streets and alleys	69,046 58
Total	$3,915,070 56

Of taxes in arrears there was collected on a basis of $76,359,257, against last year $73,421,430.

Of taxes for the current year there was collected on a basis of $169,896,579, against last year $160,128,883.

It will be seen that there has been collected:

Of taxes in arrears on a basis of	$2,937,827	more than	last year.
" current year " "	9,767,696	"	"
Total	$12,705,523	"	"

Table C shows the rate of tax per hundred dollars for the various items of the several levies from 1875 to 1880, inclusive.

Table D shows the monthly receipts on the several levies from 1875 to 1880 inclusive; also for opening and closing streets, alleys, &c., and for paving streets, &c.

Table E shows the amount of taxes collected during the past year, divided according to the separate items of the several levies upon which they were collected, the amount of interest received on account of taxes in arrears, and the amount of discount allowed for prompt payment of taxes.

Table F gives the basis, the basis collected upon, and the percentage collected within each year on levies of 1875, 1876, to October 31, and levies of 1877, 1878 and 1879, to December 31, and of levy of 1880 from date of levy to December 31, 1880.

Table G shows the percentage collected monthly from January 1, 1880, to May, 1880, on levy of 1879; and on levy of 1880, from May to December 31, 1880, inclusive.

Table H is a detailed statement of the amount received for opening, closing and widening streets and alleys, from January 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880, which aggregates $180,012.37.

Table I gives a statement of the amount received during the fiscal year for paving streets, &c., amounting to $69,046.58.

It will be observed that there was collected 70 per cent. of the levy of 1880, as against $65\frac{61}{100}$ per cent. of the levy of 1879.

The action of the last Council in requiring a close collection of personal taxes, has proved beneficial to the city, by strengthening the hands of this department.

As a result of that action I have to report the collection during the year 1880, of 10,627 personal bills, against 4,526 during 1879. Notwithstanding every effort has been put forth, it has been impossible to collect all the arrearages on personal taxes, but a continued effort will be made, and it is confidently expected that another year's operations will show a marked improvement upon the last.

I am persuaded if like action was taken by the Councils touching the collection of real taxes, in arrears, much good would inure to the city, and in the end the taxpayers be largely benefited.

The volume of business of this department has very greatly increased during the past few years, and its steady increase by reason of the many improvements of real estate that have, and are, being made, necessitating the opening of new accounts on our ledgers; and whilst it may be possible for us to meet this increased demand upon the clerical force of the department, it has become absolutely necessary that additional room should be provided, that the convenience of the taxpayers, as well as the wants of the department, should be met. Many of our records are now lying upon the floors for the want of shelf room and counters, and are necessarily undergoing decay and destruction. I most respectfully, but earnestly, urge upon the Council a consideration of this subject.

I would respectfully recommend that joint resolution, No. 63, approved March 23, 1880, be repealed, and a resolution in lieu thereof passed, directing the Collector to collect all taxes on personal property during

the year succeeding the year in which the levy is made, instead of "within one year from the date of levy." As it is forbidden by law to attempt the enforced collection of taxes before the 1st January succeeding the date of levy, and as on that date a thirty days' notice must be given before steps can be taken to enforce payment, it will be seen that only about two months remain in which to collect the unpaid personal taxes of the preceding year, under Resolution, No. 63. This is an impossibility with the present force of the office; and I therefore suggest that the difficulty of complying with the provisions of the resolution be removed by repealing the same and passing another one, which will embrace the object sought, and enable this office to carry out its provisions.

Under the provisions of section 65 of Ordinance No. 45, approved April 5th, 1880, it is made the duty of the Collector, when the city becomes the purchaser of any lot or parcel of ground, improved or unimproved, sold for taxes, and which may not have been redeemed within the time prescribed by law, "to procure a final ratification of said sale by the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, and within thirty days thereafter, to make and execute a proper deed and conveyance of said property to the Mayor and City Council, &c."

The duty thus imposed upon the Collector requires the expenditure, in each and every case where a final ratification by the Circuit Court is asked, of some $75, for cost of advertising, order *nisi*, as required by rule of Court, auditor's fee, and Clerk's fee for recording proceedings, &c.; and as there is no fund from which

these expenses can be drawn, it will become necessary, before the Collector can carry out the provisions of said section 65, for the Mayor and City Council to make an appropriation sufficient to meet the expense above indicated.

I must again respectfully urge upon the Councils the imperative necessity of a renumbering of the houses of the city. The evil growing out of the imperfect manner in which the houses are now numbered is most vexatious, and daily complaints are lodged in this office against the manner in which its agents perform their duty, caused entirely by the fact that duplicate, and in some instances triplicate, numbers are found on the same street, within a few blocks. Until a more perfect system of numbers is adopted, it is not in the power of this department to prevent annoyances, and frequently injustice, being done the citizen.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHARLES WEBB, *Collector.*

TABLES.

TABLE A.

Total City and State Taxes received from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880, inclusive.

1880.	CITY.	STATE.	TOTAL.
January	$ 402,564 42	$ 45,947 75	$ 448,512 17
February	153,466 70	16,232 85	169,699 55
March	96,630 43	7,229 96	103,860 39
April	192,928 78	9,968 98	202,897 76
May	1,530,573 65	170,494 01	1,701,067 66
June	272,240 71	23,360 70	295,601 41
July	224,937 43	19,179 33	244,116 76
August	161,904 92	26,093 75	187,998 67
September	138,983 24	14,405 80	153,389 04
October	217,261 96	23,038 71	240,300 67
November	158,085 83	18,026 30	176,112 13
December	365,492 49	44,504 39	409,996 88
	$3,915,070 56	$418,482 53	$4,333,553 09

TABLE B.

Recapitulation of Taxes collected from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880, on Levies of 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880.

	Basis.	Rate per $100	Tax.	Discount.	Net Tax.	Interest.	Total, including Interest and Discount.
1875.							
Direct.....	$ 103,311	180	$ 1,859 59	.....	$ 1,859 59	$ 466 37	$ 2,325 96
1876.							
Direct.....	1,964,759	180	35,365 65	.....	35,365 65	6,716 68	42,082 33
1877.							
Real.....	14,564,740	175	254,882 92	.....	254,882 92	36,339 73	291,222 65
Personal..	2,418,957	175	42,331 80	.....	42,331 80	6,433 25	48,765 05
1878.							
Real.....	13,066,789	190	248,268 98	.....	248,268 98	21,128 79	269,397 77
Personal..	2,354,164	190	44,729 09	.....	44,729 09	4,162 01	48,891 10
1879.							
Real.....	36,756,217	150	551,343 23	.....	551,343 23	6,509 82	557,853 05
Personal..	5,130,320	150	76,954 80	.....	76,954 80	935 73	77,890 53
	$76,359,257						$1,338,428 44

1880.								
Real.....	$127,090,333	137	1,741,137	60	$66,059 93	1,675,077 67	.....	1,741,137 60
Personal..	42,806,246	137	586,445	57	23,648 76	562,796 81	.....	586,445 57
	$169,896,579				$89,708 69	$3,493,610 54	$82,692 38	$3,666,011 61
	$246,255,836							
Closing, opening and widening streets and alleys.....								180,012 37
Paving streets and alleys.....								69,046 58
Total								$3,915,070 56

TABLE C.

Rate of Tax per Hundred Dollars.

	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Internal Improvements	6	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Police Department	21	21	22	26	23	20
Certain Expenses	8	6	11	10	8	9
Criminal Court	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools	21	19	19	17	18	14
City Poor	5	5	6	7	5	6
City Direct	75	86	71	67	69	53
Miscellaneous Stock	27	27	30	52	23	31
Opening Streets	9	3	6	11	4	4
City Hall Sinking Fund	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Funded Debt of 1868	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jones Falls Sinking Fund	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funded Debt of 1874	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	180	180	175	190	150	137

TABLE D.

Monthly Receipts of Taxes on the several Levies from 1875 *to* 1880, *inclusive, for Opening and Closing Streets and Alleys, and for Paving Streets and Alleys, from January* 1*st*, 1880, *to December* 31*st*, 1880, *inclusive.*

MONTHS.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Opening Streets and Alleys.	Paving Streets and Alleys.	TOTAL.
January	$312 48	$10,148 95	$34,810 76	$34,706 23	$318,434 02		$ 631 31	$3,520 67	$402,564 42
February	428 72	11,813 93	22,322 59	29,399 15	85,705 80		3,766 78	29 73	153,466 70
March	276 88	6,690 62	26,078 77	25,970 78	29,322 90		5,673 42	2,617 06	96,630 43
April	1,179 67	8,888 38	44,198 77	26,841 38	27,305 68		46,816 01	37,698 89	192,928 78
May	128 21	684 74	27,285 95	20,949 55	26,807 40	$1,447,161 56	3,936 19	4,340 05	1,530,573 65
June		992 94	41,607 14	20,566 20	20,470 82	125,049 45	59,416 19	4,137 97	272,240 71
July		445 34	40,024 61	37,200 12	24,318 63	85,654 66	35,804 70	1,489 37	224,937 43
August		47 15	36,563 91	23,444 84	19,896 67	68,000 28	8,894 92	5,057 15	161,904 92
September		787 24	23,303 44	26,054 33	16,860 54	66,278 30	2,267 44	3,431 95	138,983 24
October		800 42	15,176 12	16,865 23	13,441 23	167,503 75	2,430 61	1,644 60	217,261 96
November		219 52	15,951 43	21,130 54	21,917 70	92,813 55	3,853 35	2,199 74	158,085 83
December		563 10	12,664 21	35,160 52	31,982 19	275,121 62	6,521 45	3,479 40	365,492 49
	$2,325 96	$42,082 33	$339,987 70	$318,288 87	$635,743 58	$2,327,583 17	$180,012 37	$69,046 58	$3,915,070 56

TABLE E.

Division of Taxes received from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1880.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	TOTAL.
Internal Improvements	$ 61 98	$1,375 32	$11,888 59				$ 13,325 89
Police Department	216 95	4,125 99	37,364 14	$40,094 50	$96,339 04	$326,696 99	504,837 61
Certain Expenses	82 65	1,178 84	18,682 10	15,420 96	33,509 20	147,013 69	215,887 44
Criminal Court	30 99	589 44					620 43
Public Schools	216 95	3,733 05	32,269 12	26,215 62	75,395 76	228,687 88	366,518 38
City Poor	51 65	982 37	10,190 18	10,794 65	20 943 27	98,009 13	140,971 25
City Direct	774 84	16,896 92	120 584 24	103,320 38	289,017 14	865,747 05	1,396 340 57
Miscellaneous Stock	278 94	5,304 87	50 951 08	80,188 95	96,339 05	506,380 34	739.443 23
Opening Streets	92 98	589 44	10,190 18	16,963 01	16,754 57	65,339 40	109,929 58
City Hall Sinking Fund	20 67	392 96	3,396 73				3,810 36
Funded Debt of 1868	10 33	196 45	1,698 36				1,905 14
Jones' Falls Sinking Fund	10 33						10 33
Funded Debt of 1874	10 33						10 33
	$1,859 59	$35,365 65	$297.214 72	$292.998 07	$628.298 03	$2,237,874 84	$3.493,610 54
Interest	466 37	6,716 68	42,772 98	25,290 80	7,445 55		82.692 38
Discount						89,708 69	89,708 69
	$2,325 96	$42,082 33	$339,987 70	$318,288 87	$635,743 58	$2,327,583 17	$3.666,011 61
Opening, Closing and Widening Streets and Alleys							180.012 37
Paving Streets and Alleys							69.046 58
							$3,915,070 56

TABLE F.

Of Percentage collected within the year on Levies of 1875, 1876, to October 31st, and Levies of 1877, 1878, 1879, to December 31st; also on Levy of 1880, from date of Levy to December 31st, 1880; also on Basis of 1879, to December 31st, 1880.

	Basis.	Basis Collected Upon.	Per Cent.
1875	$231,365,863	$128,310,784	55.46
1876	228,816,110	124,618,703	54.46
1877	256,105,341	161,947,188	63.23
1878	249,266,595	151,982,867	60.97
1879	244,043,181	160,128,883	65.61
1880, to Dec. 31, 1880	241,980,638	169,896,579	70.21
1879, to Dec. 31, 1880	235,182,686	202,015,420	85.89

TABLE G.

Showing the Percentage collected monthly, from January 1st, 1880, to May 1880, on Levy of 1879; and on Levy of 1880, from May to December 31st, 1880, inclusive.

	Months.	Basis Collected Upon.	Per Cent.
1879. $235,182,686.....	January.....	$21,228,935	9.02
	February....	5,685,294	2.42
	March.....	1,935,505	.82
	April.....	1,793,806	.76
1880. $241,980,638.....	May.....	$105,632,229	43.66
	June.....	9,127,698	3.77
	July.....	6,252,164	2.58
	August.....	4,963,524	2.05
	September...	4,837,831	2.
	October.....	12,226,551	5.05
	November...	6,774,712	2.80
	December....	20,081,870	8.30
		$169,896,579	70.21

TABLE H.

Summary of Receipts for opening, closing and widening streets and alleys from January 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880.

Opening	Bond street	$14,974 10
"	Broadway	55,865 45
"	McKim street	2,123 10
"	Oliver "	12,980 74
"	Prestman "	304 40
"	Ensor "	3,200 66
"	Caroline "	19,202 86
"	North "	232 38
"	Roberts "	3,036 36
"	Wolff "	2,421 59
"	Truxton "	3,014 26
"	Hull "	97 68
"	Chew "	18 38
"	Eden "	5,192 75
"	Biddle "	10,543 65
"	Chase "	789 87
"	Cathedral "	4 50
"	McHenry "	107 08
"	McElderry street	12 56
"	Eager "	3 00
"	Marshall "	248 78
"	Wilcox "	143 69
	Amount carried forward	$134,517 84

TABLE H—Concluded.

Amount brought forward	$134,517 84
Opening Patterson Park avenue	39 87
" Vincent alley	4,054 87
" Wilmer "	980 95
" Addison "	62 50
" Chatsworth Run	2,322 62
Closing Oak street	236 17
" Schoolhouse Lane	1,902 22
Widening Eutaw Place	35,895 33
	$180,012 37

TABLE I.

Summary of Receipts for paving streets and alleys from January 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880.

Paving	Sterrett street	$695	87
"	Hoffman "	4,142	89
"	Baltimore "	226	72
"	Stricker "	171	15
"	Mount "	551	18
"	Haubert "	327	11
"	Baker "	75	02
"	Pratt "	754	87
"	McElderry street	1,043	14
"	Washington "	4,853	50
"	Lemmon "	4	36
"	Castle "	751	19
"	Federal "	358	17
"	Hampstead "	286	47
"	Biddle "	1	80
"	Eager "	463	84
"	Beason "	446	96
"	Fourth "	1,296	66
"	Saratoga "	111	50
"	Canton "	247	40
"	Ostend "	177	80
"	Covington "	21	11
"	St. Paul "	986	04
"	Lombard "	242	86
"	North street and North avenue	27,529	60
Amount carried forward		$45,767	21

TABLE I—Concluded.

Amount brought forward		$45,767 21
Paving Pitcher street		995 00
" Townsend street		1,247 38
" Fayette "		771 97
" Lanvale "		2,041 44
" Marshall "		801 74
" Chester "		466 28
" Pearl "		221 26
" Calvert "		2,893 56
" Randall "		2,146 78
" O'Donnell "		287 23
" Dover "		6 05
" Henry "		688 95
" Gilmor "		1,219 48
" Anne "		127 52
" Cole "		1,457 79
" Wilkens avenue		412 49
" Argyle "		760 48
" Central "		1,693 98
" Bounty lane		291 60
" Jackson court		29 66
" " street		1,003 69
" 15 foot alley		290 07
" Foster "		158 59
" Hammond alley		110 57
" Durst "		74 18
" Plum "		399 10
" Mason "		202 83
Recurbing Courtland street		5 71
Interest		2,473 99
		$69,046 58

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY SOLICITOR

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

REPORT.

LAW DEPARTMENT—CITY HALL,

Baltimore, January 1, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Members
of the First and Second Branches
of the City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the requirements of the City Code, I respectfully submit to your Honorable Body the following report of legal decisions within the year, affecting the city's interests and the construction of municipal powers and ordinances, and also of cases affecting the city, pending in the several Courts at the present time.

CASES DECIDED IN THE APPELLATE COURTS.

In the case of *Guy vs. The Mayor, &c.*, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that neither the State of Maryland, nor the city of Baltimore, by any ordinance passed by its authority, can lawfully discriminate in the imposition of wharfage dues and charges between the products of the State of Maryland and those of other States. Any embarrassment created by this decision has since been remedied by the passage of the Act of Legislature, chapter 218 of the Acts of 1880.

In the case of *Kelly & Piet vs. The Mayor, &c.*, the Court of Appeals affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court in favor of the city, refusing an injunction to restrain the execution of a contract for stationery and printing for the year 1879, awarded to W. J. C. Dulany & Co.

In the case of the *Mayor, &c., vs. O'Donnell*, the same Court affirmed the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, holding the city responsible for personal injuries sustained by O'Donnell, in consequence of the neglect of a contractor for the repaving of part of West street, to place sufficient lights and signals at night to warn the public of the dangerous condition of the street while undergoing repair.

In the case of *McMurray vs. The Mayor, &c.*, the same Court affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court in favor of the city, denying an injunction to restrain the construction by the city of a wharf at the foot of Cross street.

All of the foregoing cases are referred to in my last annual report, as having been argued but not then decided. The following cases have been tried and decided since my last report was submitted to the Council.

In the case of *Alexander vs. The Mayor, &c.*, the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in favor of the city, to the effect that prior to the Act of 1878, chapter 178, shares of stock in mining corporations in Allegany county, owned by residents of this city, were taxable here and not in Allegany county, as claimed by the corporations and their stockholders, and decided by the Circuit Court for that county.

In the case of *Garritee vs. The Mayor, &c.*, in a suit to recover damages for injury to the plaintiff's property on the Patapsco river, caused by the dumping of sediment by contractors for dredging the harbor, along its water front, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Superior

Court in favor of the city, and remanded the cause for a new trial. The Court decided that the plaintiff was entitled to recover for *special* damage to his property, resulting from what the Court held to be unlawful dumping in a navigable river. Upon the second trial in the Superior Court, the jury gave a verdict against the city for ten thousand dollars. In view of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, it did not appear to the Mayor and City Counsellor that there were sufficient grounds for a second appeal in behalf of the city. No appeal, accordingly, has been taken, and it will become necessary, therefore, that provision should be made to satisfy the judgment with interest.

In the case of *Black vs. The Mayor, &c.*, referred to in my last report, in which case also, a judgment of the Superior Court in favor of the city was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and a new trial awarded;—a second trial has been had, resulting in a verdict for ten thousand dollars against the city. An appeal has been taken in behalf of the city, upon exceptions reserved at the trial, and the case now stands for argument at the present term of the Court of Appeals. The question involved is that of the city's liability for delay in the prosecution of proceedings by the Commissioners for Opening Streets, in the matter of opening Presstman street from Gilmor to Monroe street, as authorized and directed by ordinance approved June 10th, 1871. The Commissioners in August of that year, accepted a surrender from Black of his entire lot of ground through which the street was proposed to be opened, and shortly after sold at public sale, as provided by the City Code, such portions of the property surrendered as were not required for the bed of the street. No further proceedings were had, and in May, 1875, the ordinance of June 10th, 1871, was repealed. It is claimed by Black that the delay on the part of the city, either to com-

plete the proceedings or to abandon them, was unreasonable, and that between the date of his surrender and the conditional sale, and the repeal of the ordinance, his property had greatly depreciated in value; and hence his suit against the city.

CASES DECIDED IN OTHER COURTS.

In the case of *Bernei vs. The Mayor, &c.*, referred to in my last report as having been tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and resulting in a judgment of *non pros* in favor of the city, and the institution of a new suit by the plaintiff in the City Court—a trial has been had in the latter Court, and a verdict and judgment rendered in favor of the city. An appeal has been taken by the plaintiff, and the case is on the docket of the Court of Appeals for the present term. The plaintiff's suit is to recover back from the city assessments for benefits for opening Wilkens avenue, paid by Bernei on property bought by him at the Commissioners' sale of property surrendered and not required for the bed of the avenue, and to which he claims that the Commissioners are unable to give title. I would respectfully suggest to the Council, in connection with this case and that of *Black*, already mentioned, that the chances of future litigation of the same character would be greatly diminished, in my judgment, by a careful revision of the provisions of the City Code relating to the surrender of property not required for the opening of streets, and the acceptance of such surrenders by the Commissioners.

The two cases of *Samuel Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.*, and also against the Trustees of Bayview Asylum individually, also referred to in my last report, have since been tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and resulted in verdicts in favor of

the city and the Trustees. The suits were to recover damages for the loss of the plaintiff's feet, which had been amputated, as alleged, in consequence of the plaintiff having been frost-bitten through exposure and neglect on the part of the authorities at Bayview, while a pay-patient in the insane ward for colored inmates of that institution, in December, 1876. The case was very thoroughly tried, and the testimony fully reviewed in a written opinion filed in the cause by Chief Judge Brown, before whom the suits were tried together, by consent, without a jury. The Judge entirely exonerates the city and the Trustees from any responsibility for the plaintiff's injuries, which he finds as matter of fact, proceeded not from frost-bite at all, but from other causes antecedent to the plaintiff's being taken to Bayview, and in nowise connected with his treatment while there. This decision is final and disposes of the case.

In the case of *Fenhagen vs. The Mayor, &c.*, a judgment was had in the City Court against the city, for five hundred dollars, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while driving on East Fayette street extended, near the Philadelphia road. The jury by their verdict found the street at that point to be in a dangerous condition by reason of its not being graded and filled up to its proper width, there being also a steep and unguarded declivity on one side.

In the same Court, in the case of *Belinda Frey vs. The Mayor, &c.*, the plaintiff had a verdict for five hundred dollars against the city, for injuries sustained by falling and breaking her arm on West Fayette street, at the corner of Pearl, where at the street-crossing the curbstone projected several inches above the level of the sidewalk, and also inclined from the perpendicular, rendering, in the opinion of the jury, the crossing dangerous at that point.

In the case of *Stratton vs. The Mayor, &c.*, in the Court of Common Pleas, in a suit to recover damages for personal injuries received while driving on Central avenue, a verdict was rendered in favor of the city, under the instructions of the Court. The plaintiff drove after nightfall, against a pile of earth and stones left without lights in the middle of the street, by a contractor for grading and paving Bounty lane. The contractor had the earth hauled from Bounty lane and deposited in Central avenue, for the purpose of having it removed in the cars of the Northern Central Railway Company. The Court instructed the jury that this was an act outside of the scope of his employment and duty as a contractor, and that for the dangerous nuisance and obstruction thus created in a public highway, the city was not responsible—the Legislature having imposed upon the Police Commissioners, who are State officers and not under the control of the city, the duty of preventing and removing all unlawful obstructions and nuisances in the public streets.

STREET APPEAL CASES.

At the trial of the street appeal cases in the City Court, in November, several questions of importance were raised and decided by the Court.

In the matter of *Opening Douglass street* from its present western terminus to Gay street, under Ordinance No. 48, approved June 14th, 1877, a motion to quash the proceedings of the Commissioners upon the ground of the illegality of the ordinance, and also of sundry irregularities in the proceedings, was made and prevailed. The provision of the City Charter by which the Mayor and City Council are authorized to pass ordinances to open and condemn streets, &c., is guarded by several important qualifications and conditions.

One is that "before the Mayor and City Council shall pass any [such] ordinance, at least *sixty days' notice shall be given of any application* for the passage of such ordinance, in at least two of the daily newspapers in the said city." (Public L. L., art. 4, sec. 838; City Code, p. 985.)

Another is that "before any Commissioners appointed by any [such] ordinance * * * shall proceed to the performance of their duty, they shall give notice in at least two of the daily newspapers in the city of Baltimore of the object of the ordinance under which they propose to act, *at least thirty days before* the time of their first meeting to execute the same." (Public L. L., art. 4, sec. 839; City Code, p. 986.)

These are conditions imposed by the Legislature and cannot be dispensed with. Compliance with the first is essential to the validity of the ordinance. Compliance with the second is essential to the regularity of the proceedings of the Commissioners. There must be substantial conformity between the ordinance and the preliminary notice of application, or the ordinance will be declared void. This is precisely what was done in the case of a former ordinance to open Douglass street to Gay, where the notice of application was to open Lexington street from Holliday to Douglass. The Court of Appeals decided that the ordinance differed substantially from the application, and was, therefore, void. The Court, in its opinion, declares that the object of the notice required by the Legislature is "to give to property-holders whose interests were to be affected by assessments of benefits and damages, *notice of what was proposed to be done*, and thus secure to them the opportunity to promote or resist the contemplated improvement by the appropriate expression of their views for or against it before the City Council." (*Mayor, &c., vs. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.*, 44 Md. Rep. 443.)

The ground upon which the present ordinance to open Douglass street to Gay, is declared invalid by the City Court, is that the preliminary notice of application does not satisfy the requirement of the law as thus laid down. The notice was of an application to condemn and open Douglass street to Gay. Douglass street is a street forty-nine feet, some inches, wide. The street directed to be opened by the ordinance is seventy feet wide. The Court held that in failing to indicate the changed width of the proposed extension, the notice was insufficient and misleading.

Objection was further taken to the notice and sustained by the Court, that it was published only once a week for nine weeks in one daily newspaper, and twice a week for the same period in another, and that this was not a compliance with the statutory requirement that "at least sixty days' notice shall be given * * * in at least two daily newspapers." There was a very strong intimation of opinion on the part of the Court, that nothing short of *daily* publication for the prescribed period would satisfy the requirement of the statute.

In the matter of *Opening Cathedral street*, no objection was taken at the trial to the ordinance, but the proceedings of the Commissioners were quashed upon the ground of fatal irregularities in the form of oath taken and subscribed, the matter of notice, &c. The proceedings in the matter of *Opening Luzerne street* were also quashed upon similar grounds, and also in the matter of *Opening Patterson Park avenue*, from Oliver street to North avenue.

No other street appeals were tried at the last term of Court, for the reason that upon examination, I found that the defects in form considered to be fatal by the Court in the cases tried, were to be found in all the proceedings of the Commissioners, in which appeals had been taken. The de-

viation from the proper form of oath prescribed by section 2 of article 47 of the City Code (page 994) "Ordinances," occurs in all the printed forms used by the Commissioners for seven or eight years past—having had its origin, apparently, in a supposed necessity for a change of phraseology, in consequence of the adoption of the City Code of 1869, and the repeal of all former ordinances except as contained in the Code. I would respectfully suggest that since the codification of the ordinances, the reference in the oath prescribed by section 2, article 47, to a former ordinance by its title, is no longer appropriate—the ordinance referred to having been repealed in 1869. The form of oath should be amended so as to require the Commissioners to perform their duty according to *existing* ordinances of the Mayor and City Council.

Immediately after the decision of the City Court in the cases mentioned, I was applied to by the Commissioners for Opening Streets for instructions how to begin their proceedings anew in the cases in which they had been set aside as defective. In view of the extreme uncertainty whether any ordinance to open a street would be considered valid by the Courts, where the preliminary notice of application had been given by publication *once a week only* for nine weeks, I advised the Commissioners, after consultation with the Mayor, to suspend all proceedings until the meeting of the Council.

If the ordinances were invalid, it would be only a waste of time and money, to institute proceedings anew, which in the end would be liable to be quashed upon appeal to the City Court, or stayed by injunction by the Circuit Court. If on the contrary, your Honorable Body, after a presentation of the legal difficulties, should see fit to pass the ordinances anew, after such publication as would undoubtedly satisfy

the requirements of the law, then all risk of the proceedings being set aside as abortive, might be avoided.

The language of the statute requiring notice, already quoted, is undoubtedly ambiguous and requires judicial construction. The difficulty is, in the absence of any judicial and authoritative decision, to say what that construction will be. Daily publication for a period of sixty days will undoubtedly satisfy the most extreme and rigorous construction of the statute. It cannot with any certainty be affirmed that publication once a week will be held sufficient. The statute says nothing about weeks or months. It requires publication for sixty days in daily newspapers. In the case of similar proceedings on the part of the city, to condemn land for sewers, authorized by another and later statute, (Act of 1868, chapter 181 ; City Code, page 864,) the Legislature has seen fit to be more explicit. In that case, the requirement is that the notice of application for the passage of the ordinance shall be given "*twice a week* for sixty days," and further that the thirty days' notice by advertisement to be given by the Commissioners of their first meeting to execute the ordinance, shall be "*daily notice.*"

In the case of ordinances to condemn and open streets, the uniform practice has been to regard the notice as a continuous one for a period of sixty days, and that publication once a week is sufficient compliance. Practice and custom, however, do not necessarily make the law. The question, as far as I can learn, has never before been raised in connection with the validity of these ordinances. It is a question not of *reasonable* notice, but of *statutory* notice, and what the statute requires. The proceeding on the part of the city, it must be considered, is purely statutory, and in the exercise of the delegated power of eminent domain.

It involves the taking of private property for public uses, without the consent and against the will, it may be, of the owner. That owner may be an infant or out of the country. The requirement of notice is a condition precedent to the passage of a valid ordinance. The notice required is not actual or personal, but merely constructive by publication. Under these circumstances, it is not unreasonable to suppose, the question being one for judicial determination, that the Courts will incline to that construction of the law which will ensure the largest measure of notice which the language of the statute will justify. I have already stated that the Judge of the Court before whom all appeals from the proceedings of the Street Commissioners come for trial, has strongly intimated an opinion in favor of such a strict construction. The only safe course which I can, therefore, with entire confidence recommend to be pursued with reference to the ordinances in question, is that they should be repealed and reenacted, if such be the pleasure of the Council, after full publication for sixty days of any application for their passage.

Notice by publication being declared by the Courts to be a "condition precedent" to the passage of a valid ordinance to open a street, I would respectfully suggest that it seems proper that some record should exist of the fact that such condition has been complied with. At present no such record is ordinarily kept. The proceedings of the Commissioners for Opening Streets do not show and are not required to show that the ordinance was passed after due publication. In the case of Douglass street, it was only by personal inquiry at the different newspaper offices, that it could be ascertained in what newspapers or how often the notice had been published. The journals of the Council which passed the ordinance did not show the fact, nor did it appear in any of the papers of the Council in the custody of the Librarian.

Notwithstanding the practice to the contrary which has existed for such a length a time, it would also seem reasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended that the "notice" to be given, should be of an actual "application," and not simply of an intention to apply, and that the publication should be made by some official authority, and not, as the practice is, an anonymous publication by private individuals for such number of times and in such newspapers as their fancy may dictate.

STREET PAVING ASSESSMENTS.

Another important branch of municipal legislation which has been the subject of judicial consideration within the past year, is that relating to the paving and repaving of streets, and the assessment of the cost of such paving or repaving, in whole or part, upon the owners of property fronting on the streets so improved.

In the case of *Scharf vs. The Mayor, &c.*, upon a bill filed by owners of property on Baltimore street to enjoin the collection of assessments levied to defray the cost of repaving said street, between Green and Harrison streets, with Belgian blocks, under Ordinance No. 98, approved May 31st, 1876, the Court of Appeals decided in June last, that such assessments were illegal and incapable of enforcement unless the owners of property affected by them, had previous notice and an opportunity of being heard, both in reference to the ordinance and the necessity of the proposed paving or repaving, as the case might be, and also in regard to their individual assessments. Otherwise, the Court held, the enforcement of the assessments would be a compulsory taking of the property of the citizen, without process of law. The Court further decided that there was nothing in

the Special Ordinance No. 98 of 1876, for the repaving of Baltimore street, or in the General Ordinance No. 44 of 1874, to which it referred, to authorize the City Commissioner to levy any assessment for repaving upon the basis of frontage, or according to the front-foot rule, which has been the only basis of assessment in cases of paving or repaving, known or followed in this city since 1785.

The effect of this decision was not merely to vacate all assessments levied for the repaving of Baltimore street, but all assessments remaining uncollected upon the books of the City Collector, levied under any *special* ordinance for paving or repaving since 1874. The amount of the assessments thus unexpectedly vacated was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The number of special paving ordinances passed since the Act of 1874, ch. 218, conferred upon the Mayor and City Council power to order such paving or repaving, and to assess for the same, without an application on the part of the property-owners, was about two hundred. If the Baltimore street ordinance was invalid, all of these ordinances were equally defective. No notice, as declared necessary by the Court, had been given to the property-holders in regard to any of them. No notice was required by the Legislature, as a condition precedent to the passage of such ordinances, as in the case of ordinances to condemn and open streets, and the necessity of such notice does not appear to have suggested itself to anybody.

The heavy pecuniary loss to the city involved in this unexpected decision, (for the questions had never been mooted prior to the argument of the case in the Court of Appeals), as well as the revolution wrought by it in the whole system of street paving legislation and assessments, led to an immediate application to the Court for a rehearing

of the case. At the present term of the Court, another case, that of the *Johns Hopkins Hospital vs. The Mayor, &c.*, presenting precisely the same questions under the ordinance and assessments for the repaving of Pratt street, was reached in its regular order upon the docket of the Court, and was argued, being, practically, a reargument of the former case. No decision has yet been rendered, and the validity and legality of the present system of municipal legislation in regard to assessments for paving and repaving, remain to be definitely determined by the Court.

CASES NOW PENDING IN THE COURTS.

Besides the two cases just referred to, there has also been argued at the present term of the Court of Appeals, but not yet decided, the case of *Hall Bros. vs. The Mayor, &c.*, an appeal from the decision of the City Court in the matter of *Opening Wolfe* street, involving the question of the dedication of a lot in the bed of Wolfe street, now occupied by the appellants as a coal-yard. The decision below was in favor of the city.

Other cases upon the docket of the Court of Appeals, yet to be argued, are the cases of *Black vs. The Mayor, &c.*, and *Bernei vs. The Mayor, &c.*, already referred to; *Gunther vs. The Mayor, &c.*, an appeal from the decision of the City Court, declaring the appellant's shares in vessels subject to city taxation; and *Gregg vs. The Mayor, &c.*, an appeal from the judgment of the Common Pleas, in favor of the city, in a suit to recover damages for injury to the appellants' tannery property at Centre and Holliday streets, by raising the grade of Centre street.

Notwithstanding the large number of cases tried, the deckets of the Courts show a slight increase within the year

in the number of suits—especially damage suits—pending against the city. In the City Court *six* suits have been brought by different parties to recover damages for alleged injuries to their property caused by the choking and overflow of a city sewer at Penn and Haw streets, during a heavy storm and rain-fall on the 24th of July last.

In the same Court, *two* suits have been brought for similar injuries to property on East Eager street, near Hillman, from similar causes on the occasion of the same storm.

In the same Court, the city has been sued for injury to property (cotton in a warehouse) through the alleged carelessness of the Fire Department; also in the same Court, for damages caused by cutting off water supply by the Water Registrar.

In the same Court, two suits have been brought against the city by Thomas P. Morgan, a contractor with the Water Board, for dredging Lake Roland. One suit is to recover $10,397.84, claimed to be due on account of extra work and alleged erroneous measurements, in excess of the balance admitted to be due upon the final estimate of the Water Engineer. The other suit is for the recovery of some $40,000 claimed as damages for an alleged breach of contract on the part of the city; the plaintiff asserting that his work was stopped by the Water Board before the completion of his contract; the Board claiming, on the other hand, that the work contracted for was completed, and that the contract was properly at an end, or capable of being terminated at the pleasure of the Board.

In the Court of Common Pleas, the city has been sued jointly with the Commissioners of Anne Arundel County, for personal injuries sustained by a person crossing the Long

Bridge, in consequence, as alleged, of the bridge being out of repair.

Several other suits have also been recently brought, in which the particulars or nature of the plaintiffs' claim have not been disclosed.

Two suits have been brought, at the request of the City Collector, in the name of the Mayor and City Council, against the executors of parties deceased, for the recovery of taxes due on bonds of other States and cities owned by their decedents. I have also been requested by the same officer to bring suits against the several Passenger Railway Companies for the recovery of the city taxes, payable by them for the year 1879, on their shares of stock taxable in the city, and on their real estate within the city limits. In reference to these taxes for 1879, the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company claims to have a legal defence, based upon a supposed omission in the Act of 1878, chapter 178, since remedied by the Acts of 1880, chapters 20 and 122. In regard to the taxes due by these corporations for 1880, in regard to which no legal question has been suggested, I have advised the City Collector in case of non-payment, to proceed as in the case of any other corporation refusing to pay taxes—by distraint and levy. I have also been requested by the Water Board to bring suit upon the bonds of a defaulting clerk in the office of that department.

No special report is deemed necessary in regard to the routine business of the department, Magistrates' cases, or Street Appeals, involving merely questions of benefits and damages, a number of which have been tried and disposed of during the year, and with reasonable success on the part of the city. The general nature and extent of the litigation in which the city has been engaged, will sufficiently appear from the statement submitted.

It is proper that I should say that at the request of the Mayor I appeared before the Senate Committee on Corporations, during the session of the Legislature, in opposition to a bill pending in that body and which had passed the House, reducing the percentage of gross receipts payable by the Passenger Railway Companies from twelve per cent. to five.

It is proper that I should also call attention to an important change effected by legislation during the year, in the mode of enforcing fines imposed for the violation of city ordinances. They are no longer collectable by civil suit before a Justice of the Peace, brought in the name of the city by city officers, but all such violations of ordinances are made criminal offences, the fines to be imposed, in case of conviction, by the Criminal Court. This is in accordance with the legislation which had already imposed the duty of enforcing the ordinances upon the Board of Police Commissioners. The changes in legislation referred to will be found in the Acts of 1880, chapters 72 and 211.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. HALL,

City Solicitor.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PARK COMMISSION

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, MAYOR,
Ex-Officio Chairman.

THOMAS SWANN,
JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
WILLIAM E. HOOPER,
CHARLES H. MERCER,
GEORGE S. BROWN,
Commissioners.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

DRUID HILL.

In their last annual report the Commission explained the circumstances under which they felt obliged to complete the plan of a new entrance to Druid Hill Park on North avenue. The work here has been so nearly finished that it will be thrown open to the public early in the coming Spring. Indeed, it would have been opened last fall, had it not been for the delay in setting the iron gateway, which, while the workmen were engaged at it, interfered with the access by carriages until the close of the driving season. The sale of a lot, which had been purchased for the use of the dummy engines, on North avenue, at the intersection of Lawson's lane, (now Druid Hill avenue), before the removal of the railway from the park, furnished the means for erecting the new gateway, which, at the date of the last report, it was feared would have to be postponed. The lot, for which the Commission gave $3,000, they sold for $7,500. The Commission hope to be able to remove the railings from the squares near

the Washington monument in the Spring, and to employ them in the extension and completion of the eastern railing of the North avenue entrance, and at the same time to perfect the walks and improvements generally from the Mount Royal reservoir to the foot of the Druid Lake embankment.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.

This, which was but twenty-five feet wide from the north end of the embankment of Druid lake to the drive around the lake, the Commission have widened to forty feet—an increase demanded by the travel on what is now one of the principal entrances into the park. The work here, though heavy, has been done mainly by the regular force of the park.

THE SHEEP AND DEER.

The character of the Southdown flock has been fully maintained, and its high reputation has made the demand for buck lambs from all parts of the United States greater than the Commission have been able to supply. The names of those now sending orders are recorded, and the parties will be supplied during the coming season according to priority. The herd of deer is still kept down to two hundred, by ready sales in the Baltimore and New York markets.

BRIDLE ROADS.

There are now two miles of these. In locating them, Mr. Faul has been most successful in carrying

them through the most picturesque portion of the park.

THE AQUARIUM.

Nothing has been done with this since the last report. As the preliminary enquiries were prosecuted, it was ascertained, that to place anything creditable within the park would cost for its erection in the first instance, and its maintenance afterwards, more than the means that the Commission were likely to obtain, even with the liberal subscription of Mr. Garrett, referred to in the last report.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

This, like the Aquarium, is still in abeyance. The Commission, although they have indicated a suitable location, as explained in a former report, are still not in possession of a portion of the proposed site, which is, as yet, in the hands of an outside owner. The plan, however, is by no means abandoned, and the popularity which the few wild animals now belonging to the Commission, and the bear pit, have obtained, justify the belief that if once established there will be no difficulty in supporting it, by a small charge for admission.

PATTERSON PARK.

Nothing has been done here since the date of the last report. The crowds that visit the park, and, indeed, have visited it from the beginning, have fully demonstrated its value. It is in perfect order.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

The same may be said of Riverside Park. An appropriation made by the City Council, at its last session, relieved it from the difficulty suggested in the report of 1879.

FEDERAL HILL PARK.

The heaviest work of the Commission has been here. The City Council, at its last session, appropriated $15,000 for the improvement of the park, agreeably to the plan that was fully detailed in the last report, and shown in the accompanying map. This plan has been carried out, so far as to complete the sustaining walls on Hughes and Warren streets. The wall on Johnson street has not been commenced, owing to a difficulty growing out of the property-holders on the east side of the street, between Hughes and Montgomery streets, insisting that the width here should be eighty feet, agreeably to an old plat of the city. This, the Commission believed, was impracticable within any reasonable limit of expense. As it was, the washings of the hill came down to the foot pavements of the objecting proprietors, and to have made the street here eighty feet wide would have required a deep cut of many feet into the hill, and a wall of proportional height. Until, therefore, there could be a condemnation, which would reduce the width so as to make the east side of Johnson street, south of Montgomery street, continuous to Hughes street, the Commission had no alternative but to suspend the construction of the wall on Johnson street and use the means that would have been appro-

priated in that direction to the grading of the hill and overcoming most unexpected difficulties in the building of the Hughes street wall. When the estimates were made upon which the appropriation of $15,000 was based, it was supposed that a wall along Hughes street, six feet wide at the base, three feet below the pavement, and six feet above it, would be all that would be required; nor was the need of more than these dimensions apparent when the survey was completed. It was found, however, that a portion of the street was upon made ground, of the most inferior kind, so that, in the end, in place of a width of six feet, it became necessary to give the wall a width of sixteen feet at the bottom, after reaching it, to sustain the pressure of the hill. This job was scarcely completed, when portions of the wall further west showed signs of weakness. It was then found, that although the bottom of the ditch that had been dug for the foundation was unquestionably solid earth, yet there was a space of only three feet between it and the crown of a subterranean entrance into a cave, from which, in great part, sand had been taken for the glass works that then occupied the south side of Hughes street; and that the wall was, in fact, falling into the cave. When Hughes street was graded and paved, so much of this entrance only as was directly under the street was filled up sufficiently to sustain the pavement. There were two such discoveries. Fortunately, the Commission had retained sufficient monies to enable them to meet the cost of these repairs, without exceeding the limits of their appropriation.

Johnson street, therefore, still remains untouched; but while this has been the case, the work of grading the hill has advanced further than it otherwise would have done. To complete the wall on Johnson street, the contract for which is still retained by Mr. Hanrahan, whose excellent work on Hughes and Warren streets has been so satisfactory, will require $4,812.50, and an additional appropriation of $12,500 will go far, if it does not suffice, to complete the grading of the hill, soiling it, and making the stairways and balustrades that are included in the original design.

In this connection, it is proper to say that the opening of Covington street to the east of Federal Hill, at the grade there adopted, makes it impossible to continue Warren street much beyond the entrance to the park, and is evident that all that can be done to afford access to Covington street from Warren street will be to make such a stairway as is proposed on three sides of the park. The giving way of the ground on the west side of Covington street, which has already threatened the downfall of several houses, has suggested the idea of the city obtaining the ground on which they stand, and making an addition of it to the southeast part of the park. An improvement could be made here similar to that already to be seen on Hughes street, by the erection of a wall on Covington street some six feet above the pavement, and sloping the ground back, to correspond with the eastern front of the park.

An inspection of the map of the park, accompanying this report, shows buildings on the east side of the park which ought to be removed at some future day,

before the improvement of Federal Hill as a public park can be regarded as completed.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The plan above referred to makes it necessary to remove the observatory, which has long been so well known on Federal Hill, from its present location; and the Commission have located it in a convenient position, shown by the map, believing that they will be able to rent it to the present occupants. They accordingly have had a plan prepared, which, in addition to tower for the telescope, would have a surrounding piazza, to shelter the crowd that would, no doubt, make the hill a place of resort. And the Commission included in their design, accommodations for the sale of the refreshments and a collection of objects that would interest visitors. A plan of this improvement the Commission append to their report.

When the expense of this structure came to be known, the Commission determined to postpone its erection; nor would they mention the subject, were it not for the earnest entreaties of citizens interested in the park, who are desirous that visitors should be afforded shelter without delay, and that the full enjoyment of the park should not be unnecessarily delayed. Hence it is, that while the Commission place the walling and grading of the park as of the first importance, they call the attention of the Councils to a matter that certainly excites the strongest interest among those for whom the park has mainly been established.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

These which the Commission are required by the ordinance to suggest, have been already detailed in what they have said in regard to Federal Hill.

The Commission are so constantly asked for information in regard to the parks that they append to this report a letter addressed to the Commissioners of one of the Chicago Parks, which may be sent to parties making similar enquiries.

Appended hereto are the following documents:

1. Report of General Superintendent.
2. Report of Superintendent of Patterson Park.
3. Receipts and expenditures at Druid Hill, Patterson, Riverside and Federal Hill Parks.
4. Balance sheet.
5. Comparative statement.
6. Visitors.
7. List of employees.

By order,

D. RAYHICE, *Secretary.*

December 31, 1880.

Report of General Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE
ENGINEER AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Druid Hill Park, December 31, 1880.

To the Commissioners of Public Parks of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:—The following annual report of 1880, of your Engineer and General Superintendent, is respectfully submitted:

I.—DRUID HILL PARK.

Since your decision of making a new entrance to the park, by way of Mt. Royal avenue, the same had to receive an overhauling and completion in several respects, the principal one of which was on the grounds of the Water Board, fronting Mt. Royal reservoir. Here a new piece of road has been constructed, to connect, in proper shape and grade, the straight avenue leading to the old boundary of the park. The gravel used on this new piece of road was obtained from a gravel bank on Poole & Hunt's property, in Woodberry, and hauled principally by park force.

Two walks, of easy grades, were constructed, in place of the steep steps leading to the top of the reservoir, by which improvement much relief is afforded to pedestrians.

Gutters were laid on the east, as well as on the west side of Mt. Royal avenue, from the original entrance of the park to Boundary avenue, where required cess-pools were constructed and connected with the sewer crossing Boundary avenue, thereby effecting a perfect drainage of the whole space.

On entering the park proper, and passing the dam of Druid lake, the old park road was found too narrow, in comparison with Mount Royal avenue, and it was deemed advisable to widen the same as far as to where it meets the drive of Druid lake, opposite the pump house of the water-works. In the widening of the road, the width of forty feet being considered ample, not many trees had to be sacrificed, and the grading performed only on one side. The earth-work was done by contractor Bowen, and the finishing of the borders and slopes by old park hands. This improvement necessitated the graveling of the widened part and the repairing of the old, which was partly done by the same Bowen's teams and partly by park teams and hands. Most of the gravel was gotten out of the berm, which was dug and filled with soil, on the brink of the east slope of Mount Royal avenue. This berm was made for the purpose of planting a hedge of Arbor-Vitæ, to shield from view the Northern Central Railroad shops.

A stone gutter has also been laid on the west side of the widened road.

About 6,500 feet of stone gutters, and about 1,800 feet of brick gutter have been laid in the park this year, which secures the most important parts of the park.

In order to complete the Mount Royal improvement

as far as possible, the iron railing which was obtained from the squares at Washington monument, was erected on the building line of Boundary avenue, and extended around each side of Mount Royal Reservoir as far as it would reach, when a wooden picket fence was substituted on the west side of Mount Royal avenue, for the present.

The new gateway, of which G. A. Frederick is the architect, was built of Maryland marble. Mr. Emory furnished the marble work, whilst the iron work was executed by Mr. Pagels.

In order to make the passage of vehicles as easy as possible over the Boundary avenue gutter to the sills of the gateway, the two were connected with Belgian blocks, which were extended about twelve feet on the inside of the gateway, in order to prevent washing.

Due attention was given to the roads and walks in the park generally. Depressions, caused by wears or local washes, were filled up with gravel, and improved otherwise, so that the present condition of the roads seems to give general satisfaction. This is, in a high degree, owing to your wise measure of ordering *paved side gutters* on the largest number of roads and walks, where utility and beauty were combined.

The agreeable impression of fine lawns in any park, and their charming effect in landscape scenery, make it most desirable to enrich the soil in every possible way. The erection of a sheep pen, by which to retain, at least during night, all the droppings of the flocks kept in the park, together with the offal collected from other quarters of the park, and worked together into a compost, has proved a most valuable plan for

the improvement of the lawns. A considerable quantity of horse manure was also procured from the stables of the Citizens' Passenger Railway and added to the compost of park produce, by which means the lawns and grass plats of the park will, no doubt, be much benefited during the coming Spring and Summer.

The display of *flowers* in Druid Hill Park is likely to be improved the coming year, since provision has been made for easier propagation in a more capacious green house, thirty-six feet having been added to the old one.

The boat wharf, at the skating pond, having of late become more and more dilapidated, requiring thorough repair, was therefore renewed entirely, as the best means of assisting one of those sports which seem to be appreciated and enjoyed by park visitors in not a small degree.

In speaking of *repairing buildings* in the park, mention should be made of the *Mansion house,* whose porch and steps were thoroughly painted; the roofs of Chinese station, Orem's and Council Grove stations, as all structures and fences, were also repaired and kept in general good order.

Surveys and plans for an entrance to the park by way of *Eutaw street* were ordered by you, and when finished met with your approval—the expense for the execution of said plans being comparatively small inside of the park.

Three hundred and eighty benches were made this year, and distributed were most needed.

With my Assistant Engineer, M. E. Faul, I have every reason to be satisfied; and to Captain Cassell, the Chief of Police and Superintendent of the Park force,

I owe my acknowledgment of his invaluable services rendered to the park.

II.—PATTERSON PARK.

Owing to the small force employed in this park, nothing more than the usual routine work of keeping it in fair order was done.

Mr. Frazier, with his usual good judgment, did all that could be done with the small means available.

For repairing roads and walks, gravel was obtained from a gravel bed, struck by a contractor in opening and grading a new street in the neighborhood of the park, at about the cost of digging only. More of such good gravel has been left, and offered to the park by Mr. E. Patterson on the same favorable terms.

The number of benches in the park has been increased by the addition of one hundred and fifty, made by the carpenter of the place.

The conservatory has received two coats of paint on the inside, for preservation, for which purpose the Superintendent's house received its first painting outside.

The very small force of teams and men is at present engaged in hauling manure and lime, for top-dressing the lawns and grass plats.

Fifty evergreens and twelve deciduous trees (American Linden) were all the trees planted this year, although there is sufficient room left for many more.

LIST OF PLANTS

In the Conservatory at Patterson Park.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Abelia floribunda.	
Abutilon, 10 varieties.	Mallow.
Acacia, 10 "	Mimosa.
Acalypha marginati.	Mercury.
" musaica.	
" macafeeana.	
" tri-color.	
Acanthus, niger.	
Achras sapota.	Sapodilla.
Adamia versi-color.	Bansook.
Achania Splendens.	
Achimenes, fine collection.	
Æchmea fulgens.	
Æschynauthus species.	
Agapanthus umbellatus.	African lily.
" " albidus.	White African lily.
" " variegatus.	Variegated African lily.
Agave, 25 species.	Century plant.
Allamanda Schottii.	
" nerifolia.	
Alocasia Jenningsii.	
" metallica.	
" macrorhiza var.	
Aloe, Socotrina and others.	Soccotrine aloes.
Aloysia citriodora.	Lemon verbena.
Alpinia nutans.	
" vitata.	
Amaryllis, 9 varieties.	
Amomum cardamomum.	Yields Cardamon seed.
Amorphophallus Riverii.	
" nivosis.	
Aananassa sativa.	Pine apple.
" " var.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Anglonemia commutata.	
Anona Cherimolia.	Custard apple.
Anthurium acaule.	
" crystallinum.	
" lucanerva.	
" magnificum.	
" rubricaulis.	
" regale.	
" Shertzerianum.	
" Sagitafolia.	
Anthericum variegatum.	
Antigonum leptopus.	
Antholyza Æthiopica.	
Aralia elegantissima.	
" Guilfoylei.	
" papyrifera.	Rice paper plant.
" leptophylla.	
" Veitchii.	
Aphelandra faciata.	
Araucaria, excelsa.	Norfolk Island pine.
" Bidwilii.	
Ardisia crenulata.	
" " alba.	
Aristolochia gigas.	Birthwort.
" gigantea.	
Arthanthea elongata.	
Artocarpus incisa.	Bread fruit.
Anacardium occidantale.	
Arthropogon japonica stricta.	
Aspidistra lurida.	
" " var.	
Azalea Indica, 50 varieties.	
" mollis, 12 "	
Banisteria ferruginea.	
Beaucarnea glauca.	
" tuberculata.	
Beaumontia grandiflora.	
Begonia, 30 varieties.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Bertolonia pubescens.	
" Van Houttii.	
" superba.	
Beureria succulenta.	
Bignonia Chamberlaynii.	Trumpet flower.
" jasminoides.	
" venusta.	
Billbergia macrocalyx.	
" porteana.	
" rotundifolia.	
" zebrina.	
Bixa orellana.	Yields annato.
Boswellia serrata.	Frankincense of the ancients.
Bougainvillea spectabilis.	
Bouvardia, 3 varieties.	
Brachychiton populneum.	
Brexia chrysophylla.	Golden leaved Brixia.
Brugmansia Knightii.	
Bryophyllum calycinum.	Leaf plant.
Cactus, many species.	
Caladium, fine collection.	
Callicarpa purpurea.	
Callistemon semperflorens.	
" viridiflorus.	
Cacalia ficoides.	
Camellia japonica, 35 varieties.	
Campsidium filicifolium.	Fern-leaved Campsidium.
Carludovica palmata.	
Carnations, 6 varieties.	
Carolinea macrocarpa.	
Cassia lanceolata.	Senna.
" orientalis.	
Casuarina equisetifolia.	Toa tree.
" strecta.	He oak.
Campylobotrys Ghiesbreghtianus.	
" refulgens.	
Cereus grandiflorus.	Night-blooming Cereus.
Centradenia floribunda.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Centradenia grandifolia.	
" rosea.	
Certanthera magnifica.	Magnificent Certanthera.
Ceratonia siliqua.	St. John's bread.
Cerissa fœtida.	
" " variegata.	
Cestrum aurantiacum.	
" parqui.	
Charlwoodia congesta.	
Chorozeura illicifolia.	
" cordata.	
" grandiflora.	
" varia.	
Choisya ternata.	
Cissus discolor.	
Cistus hirsutus.	
" incanus.	
Cinnamomum cassia.	
Citrus aurantium.	Orange tree.
" limonum.	Lemon tree.
Clerodendrum Balfourii.	
" speciosissinum.	
" splendens.	
Crinum Americanum.	
" longifolia.	
" amabile.	Pleasing Crinum.
Citharexylum species.	Fiddle wood.
Coccoloba platyclada.	
" species.	
Cobæa scaudeus.	
Coffea Arabica.	Coffee tree.
Combretum purpureum.	
Cookia punctata.	Wampee tree.
Coronilla glauca.	Seven-leaved Coronilla.
Columnea Schiediana.	
Colocasia odorata.	
Croton augustifolium.	Croton Oil plant.
" acubæfolium.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Croton aurea maculata.	
" Bismarck.	
" cascarilla.	
" Challenger.	
" cornutum.	
" Cooperii.	
" Disraeli.	
" faciatus.	
" enterruptum.	
" irregulare.	
" Johannis.	
" Lord Derby.	
" Lord Cairns.	
" MacArthurii.	
" maculatum Katonii.	
" multicolor.	
" majesticum.	
" maximum.	
" moorianum.	
" nobilis.	
" ovafolium.	
" pictum.	
" Queen Victoria.	
" regina.	
" spiralis.	
" tortilis.	
" undulatum.	
" variegatum.	
" " rubrum.	
" variabilis.	
" Veitchii.	
" volutum.	
" Weismannii.	
" Youngii.	
Curculigo recurvata.	
Cyanophyllum magnificum.	
" assamicum.	
" spectandrum.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Cuphea platycentea.	
Cytisus atleyanus.	
Cyrtodeira fulgida.	
" metallica.	
Cyclamen persicum.	Sow bread.
Crassula lactea.	Milky Crassula.
" perfoliata.	
Daphne odora.	Spring laurel.
Dasylirion glaucum.	
" gracilis.	
" semitifolium.	
" robustum.	
Dacrydium cupressinum.	
Delechampea Roezliana rosea.	
Desmodium gyrans.	Dancing plant.
Dichorizandra ovata.	
Dieffenbachia Bausei.	
" Braziliense.	Dumb cane.
" picta.	
" Weirii.	
Dioscorea discolor.	Chinese Yam.
Diosma ericoides.	
Dipladenia amabilis.	
" spectabilis.	
Dorstenia contrajerva.	
" argentea.	
Drymonia turialvæ.	
Doryanthes Valmerii.	Rock lily, New Zealand.
Dracœna Amabilis.	
" Baptistii.	
" Braziliensis.	
" Cooperii.	
" Elegaus rubra.	
" ferrea.	
" Fraserii.	
" Guilfoylei.	
" gracilis.	
" hybrida.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Dracœna imperialis.	
" indevisa.	
" Movreana.	
" nigra.	
" rosea picta.	
" nobile stricta.	
" Shepherdii.	
" terminalis.	
" " picta.	
" umbraculifera.	
" Youngii.	
" Australis.	
" splendens.	
" nobilis.	
" Gouldiana.	
" curvifolia.	
" porphyrophylla.	
" regina.	
" Siamensis.	
" Hageana.	
" ensifolia.	
Duranta baumgartii.	
Echites argyrea.	
" melalenca.	
" rubra venosa.	
Edwardsia microphylla.	
Epiphyllum grandiflorum.	Night-blooming E.
" truncatum, 12 var.	Crab Cactus.
Epacris delicatissima.	
Eranthemum Andersonii.	
" atropurpureum.	
" Cooperii.	
" igneum.	
" tuberculatum.	
" tri-color.	
" pictum.	
" pulchellum.	
" sanguineolentum.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Eranthemum laxiflorum.	
" verbenacæ.	
Erica arborea.	
" coluna vulgaris.	
" mediterranica.	
" multiflora.	
" vulgaris.	
Eriocnema marmorata.	
Eriobotrya japonica.	Loquat tree.
Eucharis grandiflora.	
Eucodonia Van Houttii.	
Eugenia jambosa.	Jambose apple.
" ternifolia.	
Euphorbia canariensis.	
" jacquinæflora.	
" monstrum.	
" prunifolia.	
" splendens.	
" triangularis.	
Escallonia montevidensis.	
Excæcaria discolor.	
Fabiana imbricata.	
Farfugium grande.	
Ficus australis.	Australian fig.
" elastica.	India rubber tree.
" lanceolata.	
" Parcellii.	Variegated fig.
" repens.	
Fittonia argyroneura.	
" gigantea.	
" Pearcei.	
Fuchsia, 20 varieties.	
Franciscea Hopeana.	
" latifolia.	
Furcræa gigantea.	
Gardenia amœna.	Cape jasmine.
" florida.	
" Fortunei.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Gardenia radicans.	
" " var.	
" Thunbergii.	
Genista canariensis.	
" candicans.	
Gesnera, 8 varieties.	
Gloxinia, 25 varieties.	
Goldfussia anisophylla.	
Grevillea robusta.	
Greya sutherlandii.	
Guilandina bonducella.	
Habrothamnus elegans.	
Hæmanthus coccineus.	
" acuminatus.	
Hamelia grandiflora.	
Haworthia, several species.	
Hedera helix.	English ivy.
Hedychium coronarium.	
" Gardnerianum.	
Hernandia sonora.	Barber tree.
Heterocentron roseum.	
Hexacentris mysorensis.	
Hibiscus rosa sinensis.	Chinese althæa.
" Cooperii.	
" flora pleno, and others.	
Hoya carnosa.	Wax plant.
" bella.	
Hura crepitans.	Sand-box tree.
Hydrangeas, several varieties.	
Hypericum calycinium.	St. John's wort.
Ilex paraguensis.	Mate or Paraguay tea.
Imatophyllum miniatum.	
Inga pulcherrima.	
" rosea.	
" ferruginea.	
Ipomœa Horsfalliæ.	Species of morning-glory.
" Mortonii.	" "
Ixora Fraserii.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Ixora coccinea superba.	
" crocata.	
" blanda.	
" Colei.	
" princeps.	
" Prince of Orange.	
Isolepsis gracilis.	Graceful Isolepsis.
Jacaranda mimosifolia.	Mimosa leaved trumpet flower.
Jasminum multiflorum.	Jasmine.
" grandiflorum.	
" Duchess d'Orleans.	Double jasmine.
Jatropha multifida.	French physic nuts.
Justicia calytricha.	
Kæmpferia Galanga.	Greater galangal.
Lachenalia pendula.	
" tri-color.	
" quadri-color.	
Lasiandra argentea.	
" macrantha.	
" floribunda.	
Laurus camphora.	Camphor tree.
" persea.	Alligator pear.
Lee acocinea.	
Ledenbergia rosea.	
Liuum flavum.	Yellow flax.
" tryginum.	
Libonia floribunda.	
" Peurhosiensis.	
Lopezia racemosa.	
Lomatia heterophylla.	
Mangifera indica.	Mango tree.
Magnolia fuscata.	Magnolia.
Mahernia adorata.	
Malpighia species.	
Mammea Americana.	Mammee apple.
Mandina domestica.	
Medinilla magnifica.	Magnificent medinilla.
" erythrophylla.	Red-leaved "

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Menispermum canadense.	
Mesembryanthemum blandum.	
" cordifolium.	
Meltosideros semperflorens.	Bottle brush.
" pinifolia.	
" floribundus.	
Mayenia erecta.	
Marauta argyrea.	Arrow root.
" bellula.	
" chimboracensis.	
" coccinea.	
" bi-color.	
" exemia.	
" illustris.	
" Makoyana.	
" massengiana.	
" ornata.	
" majestica.	
" porteana.	
" princeps.	
" regalis.	
" tubspatha.	
" Veitchii.	
" Warscewiczii.	
" Wallisii discolor.	
" Vanden Heckei.	
" undulata.	
" splendens.	
" zebrina.	
Miconia peruviana.	
Moræa blumenaca.	
Murraya exotica.	
Muhlenbechia rotundifolia.	
Musa decca.	Banana.
" enseta.	Aysinian banana.
" Cavendishii.	Dwarf "
" Sapientum.	Plaintain "
" Zebrina.	Striped "

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Mussænda frondosa.	
Myrtus communis.	Common Myrtle.
Myristica officinalis.	Nutmeg tree.
Mepenthes distillatoria.	Pitcher plant.
" gracilis major.	" "
" Hookeriana.	" "
" lævis.	" "
" phyllamphora.	" "
" Bafflesiana.	" "
" sedenii.	
Narcissus compernella.	
Nerium oleander.	Common oleander.
" rubrum plenum.	Double red "
Olea fragrans.	Fragrant olive.
Opuntia cochinillifera.	Prickley pear—yields food for cochineal insects.
" Braziliensis.	
" inoperta.	
" Tuna.	Indian fig.
Oxalis, several varieties.	
Ormthogalum aureum.	Star of Bethlehem.
Panax laciniatum,	Gingseng.
Pancratium maritimum.	Sea daffodil.
Pandanus furcatus.	Forked-spined Pandanas.
" gracilis.	Graceful screw pine.
" javanicus var.	Screw pine from Java.
" Veitchii.	
" ulitis.	Yields useful fibre.
Panicum variegatum.	Ornamental grass.
" sulcatum.	Panic grass.
Papyrus antiquorum.	Ancient paper plant.
Passiflora decaisneana.	Passion flower.
" princeps.	
" cærulea.	
" trifaciata.	
" Pfordtii.	
Paullinia thalictrifolia.	
Pelargonium, 25 varieties.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Peperomia argyræa.	
" maculosa.	
" magnolifolia.	
Pereskia aculeata.	Barbadoes gooseberry.
Pedilanthus pellata.	
Philodendron pertusum.	(Syn.) Monsteria deliciosa.
Phillanthus rosea pictus.	
" nivosus.	
Phormium tenax.	New Zealand flax.
" " variegatum.	
Phyllotænium amabilis.	
Pilea muscosa.	Artillery plant.
Piper nigrum.	Black pepper.
Pitcairnea splendeus.	
Pittosporum tobira.	
" " variegatum.	
" eugenioides.	
Primula sinensis.	Chinese primrose.
Pleroma elegans.	
Plumbago rosea.	
" alba.	Blister root.
" capensis.	Leadwort.
Plumieria purpurea.	South American jasmine.
Poinsettia pulcherrima plena.	
" " alba.	
Poinciana "	Barbadoes flower fence.
Pothos argyræa.	
" violacea.	
" crassinervis..	
" tridentata.	
Psidium pyriferum.	Guava.
" cattleyanum.	
Punica granatum.	Pomegranate.
Puya Altensteinii.	
" coarctata.	
Quisqualus pubescens.	
Rivina humilis.	
" mollis.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Rhodea japonica.	
Rhynchospermum jasminoides.	
Rhodostoma gardenioides.	
Richardia æthiopica.	Calla lily.
" albo maculata.	Spotted lily.
Rogiera thyrsiflora.	
Rochea falcata.	
Ruellia formosa.	
" macrantha.	
Russelia juncea.	
Salvia Mexicana.	
Sanchezia nobilis var.	
Sanseviera guineensis.	Bow-string hemp.
" Zeylanica.	
Saaracenia flava.	North American pitcher plant.
" purpurea.	" "
Schinus molle.	
Selaginella caulesceus.	
" caesia.	
" " arborea.	Tree moss.
" cordata.	
" cordifolia.	
" Cunninghamii.	
" cuspidata.	
" denticulata.	
" flabellate.	
" involvens.	
" lepidophylla.	Resurrection plant.
" Martensii.	
" " variegata.	
" paradoxa.	
" plumosa.	
" Poulterii.	
" rubicans.	
" rubricaulis.	
" rupicola.	
" triangularis.	
" Schottii.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Selaginella Wildenovii.	
" Warscewiczii.	
Siphonia elastica.	Coautchouc.
Solanum jasminoides.	
" " var.	
" Pseudo-Capsicum.	Pepper-like solanum.
Sonerila Hendersonii argentea.	
" " marmorota.	
Scutellaria coccinea.	
Sparaxis striata.	Turtle-back plant.
Sphærogyne latifolia.	
Sericographis Ghiesbregtiana.	
Solandra grandiflora.	
Sciadocalix digitaflora.	
Stapelia fœtida.	
" campanulata.	
" hirsuta.	
Stenocarpus Cunninghamii.	
Stenogastra concinna.	
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum.	
Stephanotis floribunda.	
Strelitzia regina.	
" Nicolai.	
" plumila.	
" spatula.	
Tabernæmontana camassa.	
" coronaria flora pleno.	
Tacsonia ignea.	
Tamarindus indica.	Tamarind plant.
Tecoma grandiflora.	
" rosea.	
Terminalia elegans.	
Thea veridis.	Tea plant.
Thunbergia laurifolia.	
Thyrsacanthus lilacinus.	
Tillandsia coarctlata.	
" recurvata.	
Torenia, several varieties.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Tradescantia, several varieties.	
Triteleia hirta.	
Veltheimia viridifolia.	
Xylophylla latifolia.	
Yucca aloifolia.	Spanish bayonet.
" " variegata.	
" Guatemalensis.	Yucca from Guatemala.

CYCADS.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Cycas revoluta.	Sago palm.
" circinalis.	
" media.	
Zamia species.	
Macrozamia Priestii.	
" cylindrica.	

FERNS.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Acrostichum caulifolia.	
Adiantum æmulum.	Maiden-hair fern.
" capillus veneris.	
" concinum.	
" " latum.	
" cuneatum.	
" curvatum.	
" Braziliense.	
" Farleyense.	
" gracilimum.	
" excisum multifidum.	
" formosum.	
" fulvum.	
" macrophyllum.	Large-leaved Adiantum.
" manlapformis.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Adiantum Martinicense.	
" pubescens.	
" tenerum.	
" tenellum.	
" trapeziforme.	
" amabilis.	Pleasing Adiantum.
" multifidum.	
" sessile.	
" varium.	
" assimile.	
" Luddemanianum.	
Alsophylla Australis.	Australian tree fern.
Asplenium cicutarium.	Spleen-wort.
" plumosum.	
" longissimum.	
" viviparum tobasia.	
Athyrium goringianum pictum.	
" felix mas. frizellia.	
Aspidium trifoliatum.	
Anemia Mexicana.	
Blechnum braziliensis.	
" polypodioides.	
Cibotium spectabile.	
" Schiedei.	
Cyrtomium Fortunei.	
Davallia Tyermanni.	
" trichosticha.	
" villosa.	
" dissecta.	
" divaricata.	
Dennstœdtia davallioides Youngii.	
Dicksonia antartica.	Dickson's tree fern.
Didymochlæna lunulata.	
Dictogramma japonica.	
Doodia caudata.	
Drynaria guercifolia.	Oak-leaved Drynaria.
Diplazium decussatum.	
Goniophlebium subauriculatum.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Gymnogramme decomposita.	Golden fern.
" chrysophylla.	
" sulphurea.	
" peruviana.	Silver fern.
" trifoliata.	
Hemionitis palmata.	
Hypolepsis repens.	Creeping hypolepsis.
Lastrea Seiboldii.	
" patens.	
" Smithii.	
" augescens.	
Lastrea filix-mas cristata.	Male fern.
Lomaria gibba.	Dwarf-tree fern.
" " crispa.	" "
Lygodium palmatum.	
" scandens.	
Neottopteris nidus.	Bird-nest fern.
Nephrodium mollium crispum.	
Nephrolepsis exaltata.	
" Duffi.	
" davallioides.	
" pectinata.	
Niphobolus lingua corymbifera.	Tongue-leaved fern.
Onychium japonicum.	
Phlebodium aureum.	Hare's-foot fern.
Platycerium alcicorne.	Stag-horn fern.
" grandis.	
Pteris argyræa.	
" arguta.	
" cretica albo liniata.	
" crenata.	
" geranifolia.	Geranium-leaved fern.
" hastata.	Hastate " "
" longifolia.	
" palmata.	
" nemoralis variegata.	
" serrulata.	
" " cristata.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Pteris tri-color.	
" rubra veinia.	
Stenochlæna mariana.	
Woodwardia orientalis.	
" radicans cristata.	
Scolopendrium vulgare.	
Sitolobium cicutarium.	

PALMS.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Areca lutescens.	Golden areca palm.
" oleracea.	Cabbage palm.
" rubra.	Red-veined palm.
Caroyta ureus.	Jaggery palm.
Chamærops excelsa.	
" humilis macrocarpa.	
" " argentea.	
" hystrix.	Blue palmetto.
Chamædorii Hartwegii.	
" species.	Climbing palm from Mexico.
Cocos nucifera.	Cocoanut palm.
" Weddeliana.	
" plumosa.	
" Martiana.	
Corypha Australis.	
Jubæa spectabilis.	Coquito palm.
Latania borbonica.	Bourbon-fan palm.
Livistonia sinensis.	
Oreodoxa regia.	
Phœnix canariensis.	Date palm.
" dactylifera.	"
" pumila.	"
" tennis.	"
" reclinata.	"
" sahariensis picta nigra.	
Pritchardia filifera.	Thready palm.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Raphis flabelliformis.	
Thrinax species.	
Verschaffeltia melanochætes.	
Sabal umbraculifera.	
Seaforthia elegans.	Australian palm.

ORCHIDS.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Acropera Loddigesii.	
Acineta Barkeri.	
Ærides odoratum.	Air plant.
Bletia hyacinthina.	
" Tankervillea.	Nun flower.
Brassavola acaulis.	
" glauca.	
" lineata.	
Brassia Lanceana.	
" verrucosa.	
Cattleya candida.	
" crispa.	
" Harrisonæ.	
" Mossiæ.	
" pleopeltis.	
" superba.	
Cœlogyne cristata.	
" elegans.	
" Rhodeana.	
Catasetum species.	
Cymbidium aloifolium.	
" lancifolium.	
Coryanthes maculata.	
Cypripedium barbatum.	
" insigne.	
" niveum.	
" venustum.	
Cyrtopodium Andersonii.	
" punctatum.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Dendobrium calceolaria.	
" fimbriatum.	
" nobile.	
Epidendrum bicornutum.	
" cinnabarinum.	
" ciliare.	
" odoratum.	
Goodyera discolor.	
Gongora atropurpurea.	
Houlletia species.	
Lælia Perrinii.	
" albida.	
" autumnalis.	
Lycaste aromitica.	
" Skinneri.	
Maxillaria Henchmanni.	
" picta.	
" graminea.	
Miltonia candida.	
Mormodes species.	
Odontoglossum grande.	
Oncidium crispum.	
" flexuosum.	
" Lanceanum.	
" lurridum.	
Peristeria elata.	Dove flower.
" cerina.	
Stanhopea species.	
Rodriguezia secunda.	
Vanda teres.	
Vanilla planifolia.	Yields vanilla.
Zygopetalum crinitum cæruleum.	
" Mackayi.	

III.—RIVERSIDE PARK.

A central walk from Johnson street entrance to the south-east foot gate, was established and made fourteen feet wide between Johnson street and the fountain—from where, it turns south, to a uniform width of eleven feet.

An additional walk was required and constructed between the Pavilion and the Ice house, which necessitated the sodding over of an old walk, requiring the removal of one foot of soil from 1700 square yards of walk, and the same amount of surface to be shelled and graveled, besides the laying of 433 feet of six-inch terra cotta sewer pipe; also, four hundred and forty-five square yards of sodding put down, fifty feet of gutter laid, and ten brick cesspools built.

About six acres of the lawns have been top dressed with compost consisting of hair, soil and street manure, the satisfactory result of which has already been proven during the past summer.

The attention to trees and shrubs has not been neglected, as two hundred and twelve were set out in the spring, and about one hundred and thirty more planted in the nursery.

The following trees have been set out permanently in the park, and have done well:

48 Silver Maple.
2 Sycamore Maple.
7 Ash-leaved "
9 Norway "

4 American Linden.
4 " Elm.
3 Eastern Plane Tree.
1 Kentucky Coffee Tree.
5 Carolina Poplar.
4 Paper Mulberry.
21 Honey Locust.
13 Catalpa.
6 Paulonia.
3 Chesnut Oak.
Total—130 Deciduous Trees.

Of Shrubs, there were planted:

12 Althea, in variety.
2 Spirea.
12 Deutzia.
1 Weigetia.
4 Japan Privot.
8 Dwarf Catalpa.
2 Cleredendron.
6 Hydrangæa.
Total—47 Deciduous Shrubs.

Of Dwarf Evergreens, there were planted:

4 Japan Euonymus.
3 Abelia Repestrus.
3 Golden Arbor Vitæ.
25 Yucca Filamentosa.
Total—35 Dwarf Evergreens.

The total number of trees and shrubs planted this year amounts to 212.

The number of benches in the park has been increased by the purchase of 175 more, whereby a much needed want has been supplied.

The roof of the tool house, as well as that of the Central Pavilion, have been thorougly painted to improve their sight and durability at the same time.

The ice house, of last year's origin, was this winter filled to its full capacity from the most convenient source—the Patapsco river.

IV.—FEDERAL HILL PARK.

The plan of which has been explained in last year's report, was started early in the year in accordance with the appropriation made for the purpose.

In the first instance you thought it proper to enclose the park limits with the wall projected in the plan. Proposals for the erection of this wall were consequently called for, and the contract was awarded to B. Hanrahan, a competent and reliable stone mason, who has so far spared no efforts to do full justice to his contract, which was described by careful specifications, dictated by local circumstances.

Deviations from these specificatiens were necessary along Hughes street, where extensive caves of former sand pits were to be contended with, to the great perplexity of the engineer. Nevertheless these difficulties were conquered, and the wall brought to stand beyond any doubt.

No difficulty was experienced in constructing the wall along Warren street, which is also finished.

The next wall in view, is the one along Johnson street, where deeper excavations are required for a lower and perhaps wider foundation of the wall, though so serious obstacles in the way of erecting a sound and consistent wall are anticipated. In fact this item can only be satisfactorily settled after ground has been broken, and the work in progress.

The work of shaping the plateau and terrace, as well as the adjacent slopes of Federal Hill Park, was started simultaneously with the erection of the walls, and continued as long as the appropriation lasted, and quite a large amount of work has been done.

It is hoped that the work of shaping the grounds will be started again as soon as possible.

Your obedient servant,

AUGUST FAUL.

Receipts and Expenditures of Druid Hill Park, year ending December 31st, 1880.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest	$26,667 20	
" Gateway, North avenue	8,000 00	
" Gatekeeper's Lodge	193 94	
" Mount Royal avenue	11,835 16	
" Animals and keeping	671 19	
" Museum	46 45	
" Police	1,222 71	
" Engineering	1,529 05	
" Maintenance	34,516 78	
By City Passenger Railway Co., of receipts		$52,358 97
" Citizens Railway Co., $\frac{4}{5}$ of receipts		12,571 65
" York Road Railway Co., $\frac{4}{5}$ of receipts		1,287 80
" North Baltimore Passenger Railway Co., $\frac{4}{5}$ of receipts,		7,034 84
" People's Passenger Railway Co., $\frac{4}{5}$ of receipts		3,890 82
" Sale of sheep, deer, old water pipes, lot, &c		9,678 57
" Rent of Mansion House		600 00
" Boating		300 00
	$84,682 48	$87,722 65

Receipts and Expenditures of Patterson Park, year ending December 31st, 1880.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest	$6,666 76	
" Improvements	7,143 02	
" Maintenance	4,184 98	
By City Passenger Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts		$13,090 96
" Citizens Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts		3,142 89
" York Road Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts		321 94
" North Baltimore Passenger Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts,		1,758 68
" People's Passenger Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts		972 69
" Rent of Refreshment Saloon,		200 00
	$17,994 76	$19,487 16

Balance Sheet Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, year ending December 31st, 1880.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest	$33,333 96	
" Pay Rolls and Improvements	69,230 81	
By Balance due Park Board, December 31st, 1879		$2,429 85
" Receipts from City Passenger Railway Company, less sinking fund		65,449 93
" Receipts from Citizens Railway Company, less sinking fund		15,714 54
" Receipts from York Road Railway Company, less sinking fund		1,609 74
" Receipts from North Baltimore Passenger Railway Company, less sinking fund		8,793 52
" Receipts from People's Passenger Railway Company, less sinking fund		4,863 51
" Rent of Mansion House, Refreshment Saloon, sale of lot, sheep, deer, &c.		10,778 57
	$102,614 77	$109,639 66
Balance due Park Board.	7,024 89	
	$109,639 66	$109,639 66

Receipts and Expenditures of Riverside Park, year ending December 31st, 1880.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Tools and Implements	$ 16 20	
" Planting	341 42	
" Iron Fountain	765 00	
" Maintenance	2,247 83	
" Improvements	3,767 37	
By Appropriation		$7,500 00
	$7,137 82	$7,500 00
Balance	362 18	
	$7,500 00	$7,500 00

Receipts and Expenditures of Federal Hill Park, year ending December 31st, 1880.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Improvements	$4,612 21	
" Building retaining wall	10,254 74	
By Appropriation		$15,000 00
" Sale of iron ore, etc		12 75
	$14,866 95	$15,012 75
Balance	145 80	
	$15,012 75	$15,012 75

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Receipts of City Passenger Railway Company for years ending 31st of December, less sinking fund.	$64,428 13	$61,585 51	$65,449 93
Receipts of Citizens' Railway Co., less sinking fund...	13,693 17	13,846 25	15,714 54
Receipts of North Baltimore Passenger Railway Company, less sinking fund.....	6,198 69	5,656 64	8,793 52
Receipts of York Road Railway Co., less sinking fund.	1,195 14	1,088 10	1,609 74
Receipts of People's Passenger Railway Co., less sinking fund *.....	.....	.....	4,863 51
	$85,515 13	$82,176 50	$96,431 24
Deduct interest on Park Stock, as per Register's account	45,333 76	33,333 96	33,333 96
Remaining for Park purposes.....	$40,181 37	$48,842 54	$63,097 28
Of which one-fifth goes to Patterson Park.....	8,036 27	9,768 50	12,619 45
And balance to Druid Hill Park.....	$32,145 10	$39,074 04	$50,477 83

Add resources peculiar to Druid Hill Park:			
Rent of Mansion House	500 00	500 00	600 00
Sundry sales, sale of sheep, deer, old railroad iron, etc.	1,057 51	3,764 03	9,678 57
Fines	85 00	10 00	.....
Boating	425 00	200 00	300 00
	$34,212 61	$43,548 07	$61,056 40
Add resources peculiar to Patterson Park, rent of saloon, sundry sales, etc.	177 25	379 75	200 00
Patterson Park, one-fifth of general revenue	8,036 27	9,768 50	12,619 45
Total applicable to both Parks	$42,426 13	$53,696 32	$73,875 85
EXPENDITURES.			
Labor and materials to December 31, Druid Hill Park.	$41,329 77	$44,953 98	$58,015 28
Labor and materials to December 31, Patterson Park.	11,113 56	11,250 59	11,328 00

* Three quarters' tax due by People's Passenger Railway Co., estimated at....$4,600 00

Visitors to Druid Hill Park in 1880, *Main Entrance.*

MONTHS.	Double Carriages.	Single Carriages.	Equestrians.	Pedestrians.
January	324	372	78	422
February	122	142	64	224
March	78	84	52	147
April	1,965	3,924	1,158	6,825
May	5,594	8,957	3,169	30,156
June	15,187	15,526	4,701	179,804
July	14,094	18,335	3,538	165,316
August	11,967	15,743	1,760	127,643
September	7,503	13,028	1,248	73,607
October	7,654	11,134	1,452	59,742
November	3,485	5,477	837	7,884
December	324	375	175	524
	68,297	93,097	18,232	652,294

Visitors—Mount Royal Entrance.

MONTHS.	Double Carriages.	Single Carriages.	Equestrians.	Pedestrians.
January	168	488	159	1,233
February	199	501	129	1,305
March	232	624	231	2,301
April	490	1,552	381	3,036
May	716	291	471	8,292
June	695	326	290	8,515
July	543	3,344	224	9,780
August	362	2,801	169	7,765
September	537	2,959	236	6,175
October	404	1,873	288	5,760
November	357	872	243	1,866
December	190	468	149	1,400
	4,893	16,099	2,970	57,428

Visitors—Railway Gate.

MONTHS.	Double Carriages.	Single Carriages.	Equestrians.	Pedestrians.
January	145	459	147	5,249
February	83	342	87	5,210
March	88	367	122	5,441
April	134	522	142	10,766
May	369	1,195	293	26,725
June	789	1,496	333	33,132
July	1,369	1,181	396	44,633
August	1,186	2,161	338	36,165
September	928	1,754	279	26,993
October	687	1,282	272	21,276
November	267	1,024	207	6,447
December	184	782	196	2,532
	6,229	12,565	2,812	224,569

Picnics in 1880.

Denominations.	No. of Schools.	No. of Persons.
Methodist	25	2,450
Catholic	13	1,690
Private and Public Schools	13	780
Baptist	5	360
Presbyterian	5	150
Private Parties	4	200
Asylums	4	188
Episcopal	3	240
Lutheran	3	480
United Brethren	2	200
Reformed Episcopal	2	160
Reformed	3	240
Universalist	1	196
Methodist Protestant	1	138
Church of the Highway	1	200
	85	7,672

Recapitulation of Visitors to Druid Hill Park, 1880.

Double Carriages	79,419
Single Carriages	121,761
Equestrians	24,014
Pedestrians	934,291
Schools and Private Parties, 85. No. of Persons.	7,672

LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

DRUID HILL PARK, December 31st, 1880.

To the Honorable the Public Park Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

The following are the names of the employees of Druid Hill, Patterson and Riverside Parks, with their occupation and compensation:

August Faul, Engineer and General Superintendent	$1,500 00	per annum.
Wm. H. Cassell, Superintendent of Park Police	1,200 00	"
D. Rayhice, Secretary and Treasurer	1,200 00	"
Otto Lugger, Naturalist	400 00	"
John Dietrich, Gardener	10 00	per week.
J. B. Dalton, Gatekeeper, main entrance	8 00	"
Wm. Chamberlain, Gatekeeper at night, main entrance	8 00	"

John Donnelly, Gatekeeper, railway entrance	8 00	per week.
John Murphy, Gatekeeper, Mt. Royal entrance	8 00	"
Richard Wood, Gatekeeper, Reisterstown road entrance	8 00	"
Henry Freyer, Gatekeeper, Northwestern entrance	8 00	"
J. M. Hooper, Gatekeeper, Woodberry entrance	8 00	"
Albert Fischer, Gatekeeper at night, Woodberry entrance	8 00	"
Frank Walter, Night Watchman.	8 75	"
Wm. McKim Cassell, Janitor	8 00	"
George O. Bryan, Stableman.	10 00	"
George Fossil, Shepherd	10 00	"
Henry Christler, Assistant	8 00	"
Five Drivers	1 50	per day.
Laborers employed during the year averaged twelve.	1 50	"

PATTERSON PARK.

Wm. Fraser, Superintendent	$1,200 00	per annum.
Selar Barton, Gatekeeper	8 00	per week.
James Fairley, Night Watchman.	1 50	per night.
John W. Jones, Carpenter	1 75	per day.
Two Drivers.	1 50	"
Laborers employed during the year averaged eight	1 50	"

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Thomas Clark.....	$50 00 per month.
Henry Collins, Gatekeeper.....	8 00 per week.
Laborers employed during the season averaged eight.....	1 50 per day.
And two carts.....	2 25 "

D. RAYHICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LIVE STOCK, ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c., DRUID HILL PARK.

7 mules.
4 horses.
160 ewes.
2 Webb bucks.
2 yearling bucks.
2 spring bucks.
200 deer.
3 bears.
3 wolves.
1 black wolf.
6 monkeys.
1 armadillo.
1 paca.
1 ground hog.
1 nose bear.
1 alligator.
2 common rabbits.
10 white rabbits.
2 wild cats.
2 raccoons.
5 guinea pigs.
2 prairie dogs.
4 Irish hares.
4 white rats.
1 macaw.
2 ostriches.
2 horned owls.
2 hawks.
2 eagles.
4 China geese.
4 Brazillian ducks.

LIVE STOCK, &c., PATTERSON PARK.

3 horses.
12 Chinese geese.
6 wild geese.
1 Egyptian goose.
5 pea fowls.
4 macaws.
2 cockatoos.
4 canaries.
1 gold finch.
1 eagle.
1 alligator.

APPENDIX.

West Chicago Park Commission, *Chicago, Illinois:*.

Your letter, seeking certain information regarding the public parks of Baltimore, has been received, and the following statement will probably supply the information wanted:

There are four parks belonging to the city—one outside its limits, and the other three within them.

Druid Hill Park	693 acres.
Patterson Park	56 acres.
Riverside Park	17¼ acres.
Federal Hill Park	8½ acres.

In Druid Hill Park there is a lake of about fifty-three acres, which is one of the supply reservoirs of the city, a skating pond, of about four acres, and an ice pond. The last two are mentioned, inasmuch as they enter into the landscape beauty of the park. There is a smaller supply reservoir, of about five acres, at one of the entrances into the park, not included within its limits.

In Patterson Park there is a lake, (skating pond), of about two and three-fourths acres.

There is no conservatory in Druid Hill Park. A small green house supplies what is required for a row of urns and some flower beds.

In Patterson Park there is a conservatory of rare plants, which is kept in admirable order, and which has become well known to the horticultural world in this quarter. The length of the building, however, is only one hundred and fifty feet.

There are fourteen miles of carriage road in Druid

Hill Park, two miles of bridle paths, and thirteen and one-half miles of walks.

In Patterson Park there are one and a half miles of carriage road and three and a half miles of paths.

In Riverside Park one and a half miles of carriage road and one and a quarter miles of paths.

Federal Hill is still in course of construction.

The water surface in Druid Hill and Patterson Parks is altogether artificial.

No account has been kept of the number of trees and shrubs in any of the parks, either natural or planted. The greater part of Druid Hill Park is in the original forest, or is a very old secondary growth; and the presence of between two and three hundred deer, which roam at large, prohibits other flower cultivation than is in the urns which line the principal avenue at the entrance on Madison street.

Patterson, Riverside and Federal Hill Parks were bare fields when the Commission undertook to improve them; and although a particular account might have been kept of the planting of trees, it was not considered important to do so.

In Druid Hill Park there is a large and commodious building, to which the public resort for shelter, and for what is ordinarily procured at a restaurant. There are also residences for the General Superintendent and the Superintendent of Police; a Gardener's house and green house; a handsome barn, with well arranged stabling; a music rotundo; and three buildings, used as shelter, of some architectural pretence. On the island in the lake is a house for the accommodation of skaters. Besides these buildings there is an Engineer and Superintendent office, and at each gateway there is a keeper's

shelter box. There is also a stone building, formerly used as an engine house, and now occupied by the carpenter and blacksmith; a sheep-fold; monkey house and bear pit—but in this connection there is nothing as yet deserving the name of a zoological collection. The monkeys and the bears, and a few wild animals, attract the children and amuse the public. When the Centennial exhibition of 1876 was closed, the Maryland building there was given by the Commissioners to Druid Hill Park, was re-erected, and now contains a handsome and increasing ornithological collection, in charge of Mr. Lugger, a distinguished naturalist. Other collections of natural science have been commenced in the same place, and may one day be worthy of more notice than at present.

It is proper to refer separately to the buildings and appliances for the fish culture of the State, the headquarters of which are in Druid Hill Park, under the charge of the State Fish Commissioner, who is also the assistant of Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington. Those who are competent to judge, speak of this part of the objects in Druid Hill Park in terms of unqualified praise.

In Patterson Park there is a house for the Superintendent, an excellent barn and stabling, the conservatory already mentioned, and a small propagating house.

There are no houses on either Riverside or Federal Hill Parks.

The average annual revenue of Druid Hill and Patterson Parks for the last four years has been $42,670.97, derived from what is known as the park tax—being twelve per cent. of the gross earnings of all the passen-

ger railways in the city, from which is deducted the interest on the bonds issued by the city for the purchase of the two parks—and from the remainder, of one-fifth as a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. What is left is the revenue of the parks.

Riverside and Federal Hill Parks are maintained by special appropriations annually, varying in amount with the wants of the respective parks. Neither are yet completed.

I have no means of stating what is the value of the ground around these parks; that it has increased greatly there can be no question. When Druid Hill Park was commenced it was far from any city buildings—these are now rapidly approaching it; and the same may be said of Patterson Park.

The parks are under the control of a Commission of four persons and the Mayor, who hold their positions during good behavior, with power to fill vacancies in their body, subject to ratification by the City Council. The Council, however, may repeal the ordinance if they chose to do so; but until that event the same commissioners hold office. Of the present Board two have held office since 1860, and the two others, who fill vacancies caused by death or removal, have held office for six or seven years.

No data exist for determining the cost per yard of the excavation done at any of the parks—and the revenue being as above, there has been no special assessment for park purposes.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
Park Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS

OF THE

JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE CITY JAIL, 1880.

Board of Visitors.

OTIS KEILHOLTZ, *President.*
ADOLPH NACHMAN, *Secretary.*
H. E. REINHARD,
JACOB FRANCE, SR.,
THOMAS G. HAYES.

J. F. MORRISON, *Warden.*

DR. D. P. HOFFMAN, *Physician.*

WM. H. H. TURNER, *Clerk.*

CARRIE H. DOLL, *Matron,*

Deputy Wardens.

CHARLES CARROLL,
HENRY CRUSE,
WILLIAM H. CROSS,
EDWARD C. BOWERS,
JOHN RIELLY,
WM. H. MILLER,
WM. H. TIBBALLS,
JOHN F. CARTER,
THOMAS J. MURRAY,
WILLIAM HOWARD,
JOSEPH J. PETERS,
LAWRENCE MAYBERRY,
ANDREW J. NORRIS,
THOMAS M. KENNY,
JAMES J. FLANNERY,
PETER P. KESTLER,
JAMES B. SANNER.

CHARLES W. MUHLY, *Baker.*

LOUDON FEAST, *Gardener.*

REPORT.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

The Board of Visitors of the Jail of Baltimore city herewith submit their report of the operations of the City Jail for the year 1880.

EXHIBITS.

The receipts and disbursements, monthly and daily average of prisoners, number of persons committed, upon what charges and how discharged, are shown by the annexed exhibits A, B, C, D and E.

Exhibit A is a summary of the receipts and expenpenditures for the year.

Exhibit B shows the monthly average of prisoners, also daily average for the years 1872, 1873 and 1874.

Exhibit C shows the various crimes for which the prisoners were committed. There appears from said exhibit that the total number of persons committed was 8,532; 4,729 of which number were persons committed for minor offences, generally known as "peace cases."

Exhibit D shows the number of persons transferred to the penitentiary and other institution from Baltimore City Jail.

Exhibit E shows the comparative expenses of Baltimore City Jail from 1864 to 1880 inclusive, together with the daily average of prisoners during these years. This exhibit shows flattering results under the management of the prison during the past year.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

We beg to refer you to the report of the Warden, accompanying this report, and ask for a careful consideration of the recommendations contained in said report, all of which we fully endorse.

APPROPRIATION NEEDED.

The Board has given to the subject of the amount needed for the coming year, their most careful deliberations, and the conclusion it has reached is as follows: The amount actually required for the coming year to defray the expenses incident to conducting the business of the jail, is $52,139.80, and an additional amount to pay for repairs and improvements actually required, $29,600, making a total of $81,739.80, for which amount we would respectfully ask an appropriation for the present fiscal year.

COST AND VALUE OF JAIL PROPERTY.

It is a fact fully presented in the Warden's report, that the cost of the real estate and improvements owned

by the city in its jail property amounts to $352,826.15; and in this estimate the cost of the ground upon which the jail property stands—about a half square—is put at only $35,000—the price paid for it in 1853; and if the increased value of real estate in the vicinity where the jail is located be added to the above estimate, it would be found that the value of the city's jail property would be over *one-half a million of dollars*—a fact not generally known or considered.

REPAIRS AND WORKSHOPS.

We would respectfully call your attention to the great necessity for repairs and additional buildings as workshops. During the past year we have made numerous necessary repairs, yet the present condition of the prison is far from creditable to the city of Baltimore. There has never been an organized system of repairs in operation since the jail existed, and hence necessary repairs have been greatly neglected, and to-day there are large and expensive repairs needed to preserve the city's property.

Another need we desire specially to call attention to is more room and increased facilities for manufacturing purposes. The amount needed for this expenditure appears large at first, but in a short while it would amply repay the city in increased earnings; and the moral effect which compulsory labor and enforced cleanliness will have upon the *habitues* of the prison would be great.

The law of the State makes it the duty of the Board of Visitors of the Jail to employ at hard labor the

prisoners confined therein. In 2 Code, page 260, section 577, this requirement is expressed in this clear language: "*They* (Board of Visitors) *shall keep all persons confined in said jail by sentence of a Court for offences punished by confinement therein at hard labor, in some useful employment.*" How can this mandate of the law be complied with without the facilities? In the past the best that could be done in this respect has been done; but much more may be done with workshops and other facilities.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline exercised in the prison during the past year has been excellent. The Board adopted and published a system of rules and regulations, which are set forth in full in the Warden's report, which have been faithfully enforced.

UNIFORM OF PRISONERS.

The Board of Visitors, for many reasons, deem it best to have made and worn by the prisoners a suitable uniform. These uniforms are to be made of a cheap cloth, and manufactured in the prison. It will be of great benefit in enforcing the cleanliness of the prisoners; and it is believed that the dread of wearing this uniform will deter some from a return to the jail after the expiration of their sentence.

RECEIPTS FROM PRISON LABOR, &c.

The amount of money received from prison labor and other sources during the past year, as per Comp-

troller's receipts, was $6,628.16—this being a much larger amount returned to the city's treasury for one year than has ever been before realized for the same period. These receipts are required to be paid into the treasury of the city and remain there, so that they are in nowise available to the Board.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

The report of the Physician to the City Jail, Dr. P. H. Hoffman, herewith annexed, will fully set forth the general healthfulness prevailing among the prisoners. As appears from said report, there were 1,471 cases of various diseases treated, and out of this number only two deaths have occurred. Dr. Hoffman has been most faithful in performing his professional duties.

WORSHIP.

Religious services have been regularly conducted on the Sabbath in the chapel of the jail by representatives of the different denominations. Every facility has been furnished by the Board to these Christian people, in their efforts to lead the outcast and the destitute, many of whom are the most hardened criminals, into a better way and a better life, and we trust their efforts have not been in vain.

The Board of Visitors take great pleasure in reporting that they have found Mr. J. F. Morrison, the Warden elected last March, an efficient and faithful officer. His executive ability is of a most superior kind, and the Board feel justified in stating that Baltimore city should be congratulated in having obtained

the services of one so well fitted for the responsible position of Warden of the Jail of Baltimore city. The Board have found Mr. Morrison prompt and faithful in carrying out their orders; and the superior condition of the jail to-day is to a great extent attributable to his efficient services.

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS KEILHOLTZ,
H. E. REINHARD.
ADOLPH NACHMAN,
RICHARD FRANCE,
THOS. G. HAYES.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

REPORT.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of
Visitors of the Jail of Baltimore City:

GENTLEMEN:

I beg to submit herewith my annual report of the operations of the Baltimore City Jail for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1880.

The total number of prisoners committed to this Institution during the fiscal year was 8,532, a daily average of $329\frac{11}{12}$. Of this number 4,729 were persons committed for minor offences, generally known as "peace cases,"—a class of people who, as a general rule, prefer idleness and imprisonment to labor and liberty. I have made an especial study of this class of prison habitues, and with the advice and assistance of his Honor, Judge Campbell W. Pinkney, of the Criminal Court, have succeeded to some extent in ridding the prison of them.

The plan adopted is as follows:

When a person has been committed to prison for drunkenness two or more times within 30 or 60 days, or if he is known to the Jail Officers to belong to the

brotherhood of "Bums" or "Tramps," I send his name up to the Court with a memoramdum to that effect attached to it, when, unless there be good reasons for doing otherwise, the Court sentences him to a fine and cost, which virtually means "30 days in Jail."

I have succeeded in finding employment in the workshops and in and about the prison for every able-bodied person, male or female, committed to this Institution during my administration. From the proceeds of this labor, in addition to keeping the grounds in good order, and the Prison itself perfectly clean and free from vermin, have returned to the City Comptroller.....	$6,628$^{16}_{100}$.
The total appropriation made by the Mayor and City Council for the support of the Prison for the past fiscal year was.....	48,000 00
There was expended for repairs to prison and out-buildings, including a new gate at the wagon entrance on Madison street.....	9,857 62
Incidental expenses, including gas, bedding, blankets, paints, disinfectants, tin and iron for Prison utensils, and various other articles necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Prison.....	5,622 89
Fuel.....	441 50
Private subsistence, hospital stores, gratuities to released prisoners, &c.....	2,661 51
General subsistence for prisoners.....	10,137 34

For salaries of officers, including the Baker and Gardener, both of whom are at times called upon to perform the duties of Deputy Warden.....	19,186 56
Making a total expenditure, exclusive of bills for December, 1880, of.....	47,907 42

The December bills have always been carried over to the next fiscal year, because of the inability of the Board to audit them until after the first Tuesday in January. The bills for December, 1879, and previous years were so disposed of, the former having been paid out of the $48,000 appropriated for the fiscal year just closed.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact that, while the bills for repairs are heavier than those of former years, the general and private subsistence and fuel and incidental accounts are much less. The salary account is larger than heretofore.

This increase of that account was made because of the increase of the number of Deputy Wardens made by your Honorable Board upon my recommodation in the month of April, immediately after I had familiarized myself with the duties and responsibilities of the position. One of the results of this increase has been that since then only two prisoners have attempted to escape from Jail, both of whom were re-captured and returned to the Institution.

Another has been that by thus increasing the number of subordinate officers, I have been enabled to do

away with the pernicious practice of putting prisoners to guard prisoners.

This has brought about better discipline, and insured safety and cleanliness.

The Deputy Wardens, seventeen in number, including the day and night Engineers, are assigned to duty as follows: Howard, Cross, Peters and Flannery, main hall and tiers; Mayberry and Bowers, Criminal Court; Carter and Murray, carpet shops; Riley, willow shop; Miller, Chief Engineer; Carroll, sanitary department; Norris, Buren street gate; Kestler, Madison street gate and yard; Cruse, Kenney, Tibbals and Sanner, night watch, with Cruse captain of the watch, and Sanner night Engineer.

I believe I have fully impressed the subordinat officers of the Prison with a proper sense of *personal responsibility;* this has been brought about by a simple, though arbitrary, rule, *i. e.*: "If an officer in charge of a prisoner, or a number of prisoners, permits him, or one of them, to escape, he is not allowed to return to his official duties until he has recovered his prisoner."

Upon assuming control of the Prison, I found that two days in each week were made public visiting days, when not only the friends of prisoners, but the general public were allowed to visit those confined in the Institution, and come directly in contact with them at the main gratings of the guard-room.

By this means, whiskey and other luxuries, and even arms and Jail-breaking implements, could be conveyed to prisoners by their friends from the outside. To get rid of this dangerous nuisance, I had a sub-grating of

a substantial character erected on either side of the Prison six feet from the main gratings, with lock gates in the centre of each. Visitors are permitted to stand outside of this grating and converse with their friends, while an officer is stationed between it and the main grating.

The public visiting has been reduced to one hour per week, namely, Saturday from 2 to 3 P. M., and then only to prisoners under sentence.

The old plan of sending the prisoners' food to their cells has been abandoned, and the prisoners are now marched down from the tiers in single file to tables set in the basement of each section, where they are permitted ample time to eat. Absolute silence is observed at meals and during marching, counter-marching, or work. The result has been good order and discipline, cleanliness and economy of food. The prisoners are directed in all their movements by the sound of gongs placed in their respective sections.

I require from each officer in the service a daily report of the work under his charge, and furnish him with printed blanks for that purpose. These reports show most fully the number and names of prisoners and how employed or disposed of, the various articles, materials, &c., received in the prison, and how and by whom used.

The following rules for the government of officers and discipline of prisoners were presented by me and approved by your Honorable Board on the first Tuesday in May, last:

Day officers shall report for duty in the main guard-room every morning at 6.30 o'clock, from May 1st to October 1st, and from October 1st to May 1st, 7 o'clock.

They shall be at their post of duty promptly, and in case of sickness, shall notify the Warden without delay, in order that substitutes may be provided.

No officer shall leave the Institution unless permission is first given by the Warden.

The night officers will report for duty at 7 P. M., and remain in charge of the prison until relieved by the day officers. *Sleeping while on duty will be punished with suspension or dismissal from the service.*

The officer assigned to duty in the kitchen shall have only such hands employed as he may have work for. He shall allow no lounging or idleness about the premises, enforce cleanliness, and prevent all noisy or improper conversation. When the work is done he shall see that the kitchen is thoroughly clean and put in proper order. He shall receive all meats brought by the butcher for prison purposes, and report daily its weight and condition to the Warden.

The Deputy Warden, assigned to duty as chief engineer, shall have charge of the machine room, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, boilers, heating apparatus, water and gas fixtures, wood and coal. He shall give his personal attention to the proper heating of the building, keep the sewers clean by flushing or otherwise, and report all repairs that may be required to the Warden. He shall also look after the locks of the prison and keep them in repair, employing no more hands as laborers than are actually necessary, and shall

allow no lounging or idleness in his department, and render such other assistance as the Warden may require.

The Matron, under direction of the Warden, shall have charge of the female department. She shall preserve order and require propriety of behavior from all under her charge. Special attention must be paid to cleanliness, and any flagrant insubordination must be at once reported to the officer on duty. She shall attend from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., unless leave of absence be obtained from the Warden, and shall visit every cell in her department daily.

The Baker will receive his instructions from the Warden, and see that everything in his department is kept clean and in good condition.

The Gardener is required to give his whole attention to the care of the garden and yard, unless assigned to other duty by the Warden.

The Board of Visitors will appoint, from time to time, a suitable person as sutler, who shall have the privilege of supplying the prisoners with stationery or other small articles needed for their comfort and convenience, not inconsistent with the discipline of the prison. The visits and privileges of the sutler shall be at all times subject to the supervision of the Warden, and any attempt at extortion or subversion of discipline by the sutler, shall be punished by the immediate revocation of his license.

The officers on duty in the main guard-room shall receive all prisoners, and have them placed in cells in appropriate tiers and properly numbered. The pris-

oners may have such exercise on the galleries as the Warden may from time to time direct. When the gong strikes, the officer on duty must see that every prisoner repairs to his own cell and is locked up; immediately thereafter, they shall make a thorough examination of the tower-rooms and locks of every cell, as well as the entrance to the chapel.

No officer will be permitted, under any circumstances, to receive a fee, or borrow money, or buy from, or sell any article to a prisoner, under penalty of dismissal from office.

No officer shall have any communication or conversation with prisoners, except such as may be absolutely necessary for the proper performance of his duties.

The officer in charge of any special department shall not absent himself therefrom, until his place has been supplied by another officer, nor shall he at any time entrust his duties to any person other than an officer of the prison.

No officer or attache of the prison shall procure or cause to be procured, or, either directly or indirectly, recommend or cause to be recommended, the release or discharge or modification of any sentence or penalty inflicted by the Court, unless so required and directed to do so by the Board of Visitors.

Recommending particular persons as counsel to prisoners is strictly prohibited; but a list of the names of such attorneys as appear in the Baltimore City Directory may be furnished a prisoner if he requests it. In the prison, officers are prohibited from holding communication with any person, except in discharge of duty.

For the more perfect administration of the duties of the prison, the cells shall be divided into four sections, and numbered accordingly. Section No. 1, comprising cells numbered 1 to 75, inclusive, shall be used for persons committed for trial. Section No. 2, comprising cells numbered 76 to 150, inclusive, shall be used for sentenced prisoners. Section No. 3, comprising cells numbered 151 to 225, inclusive, shall be used for female prisoners; and section No. 4, comprising cells numbered 226 to 300, inclusive, shall be used for prisoners known as "peace cases."

Sections 1, 2 and 4 shall each be under the especial charge of a Deputy Warden, who shall attend to the cleanliness, good order and security of the cells and tower-rooms in his section, and inspect the interior of each at least once in every day. He shall report to the Warden at once any neglect or insecurity which he may discover.

No officer shall leave his section at the close of the day until he shall have personally examined each cell and tower-room, and locked the doors thereof, thus securing each prisoner in his proper place.

No prisoner shall be removed from one cell to another unless by direction of the Warden; and any such change shall at once be reported to the Clerk, who shall alter his register to correspond therewith.

The officers are required to preserve harmony and kind-feeling among themselves, to the end that a desirable official intercourse may obtain. They must, therefore, be respectful in their intercourse with each other, and indulge in no undue liberties.

Any officer making a false or malicious charge against another shall be suspended, and subject to such penalty as the Board, in its discretion, may impose.

The subordinate officers must give swift and implicit obedience, without question or hesitation, to the orders and directions of the Warden, who is responsible to the Board for the government of the prison.

The introduction of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors into the prison for the use of officers is strictly forbidden.

Any officer appearing on the premises in an intoxicated condition or using profane language, or wilfully violating any of the rules or regulations of the Institution, shall be suspended by the Warden, and reported to the Board of Visitors or Committee on Discipline, when the charges shall be examined into, and if sustained by the facts adduced, the offender shall be dismissed from the service, or otherwise, as the Board may determine. Officers on duty at the prison will not be permitted to leave the Institution without permission of the Warden.

When prisoners are received their persons and clothing shall be cleansed from dirt and vermin.

Each prisoner shall be required to keep himself and his cell clean.

Talking or noise of any description on the tiers or in the cells is strictly prohibited. A breach of this rule will be followed by swift and sure punishment.

Prisoners will not be permitted to leave the tier upon which they are confined, nor associate in any way with

those on any other tier, unless by direction or consent of the Warden.

In going to church, strict order must be observed. Perfect silence and decorum must be observed during service. All prisoners not attending church shall be locked in their cells during Divine service. At 6 o'clock P. M. prisoners shall retire to their cells, and cell doors must be locked. At 9 o'clock P. M. four strokes on the gong will be the signal for putting out all lights in the cells. Any light found burning after this signal has been given will subject the occupants of the cell in which such light is found, to punishment.

On Saturday, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., the friends of sentenced prisoners may visit the prison and converse with them through the gratings in the main guard-room, in the presence of a Deputy Warden. No other person shall be admitted or allowed to hold conversation with prisoners except upon presentation of a pass signed by the proper authorities—attorneys, attaches of the Criminal Court and Police Department excepted.

No pass shall be good for more than one day, except it be given for police or prison purposes, in which case it shall be so stated on its face. No person shall be allowed to pass out at the gate unless he presents an exit check properly stamped and dated. The officer at the gate will be held strictly responsible for the observance of this rule.

Visitors will not be allowed to remain in the prison more than one hour, nor will they be admitted more than once on the same day, or allowed to enter or remain after 4 o'clock P. M.

Visitors to see the prison shall not be allowed to go upon the corridors unless accompanied by the Warden.

No visitors shall be admitted inside the gates on the Sabbath day. *To this rule there are no exceptions.*

Among the repairs made during the past year, I beg to call your attention to the repaving of many of the cells; the renewal of locks; the scraping, re-paintiug and kalsomining of iron work and walls; new main doors in basement, and suitable place in the same for the preparation of willows for mercantile purposes; the introduction of large reflectors to light up the tiers, thereby enabling one light to do the work of many, thus reducing largely an important item of expense, at the same time providing a superior illumination of the tiers and corridors; the erection of a new carriage house and hospital 50x14, two stories high; new stock pens; new gate at Madison street wagon entrance; fountain in main hall; gratings and gate in main hall; bath tubs and shower baths; heavy iron door for boiler room; repairing and altering sewers in the front yard; a new sewer, connecting the carpet shop water-closets with the sewer on Madison street; new desk arrangement for the Deputy Warden, acting as inside prison clerk, with enclosed space about it, containing arm chest apparatus for regulating flow of gas; electric apparatus for lighting the same; and telephone connection with Police Head-quarters, and Court-house,—all within reach and under control of the Deputy Warden at the desk.

Two contracts for prison labor are now in full operation, one with G. S. Griffith & Co. for weaving carpets

and matting, the other with Beebe & Co. for the preparation of willow for manufacturing purposes.

In the carpet shop 70 men are employed, in the willow shops from 40 to 60.

More prisoners would be employed in the carpet shop if there were room, but the present building used for that purpose is already over-crowded, more men being now worked there than its limited capacity can accommodate, with profit to the contractor or the health and well being of the prisoners.

In order that your Honorable Board may have a proper idea of the value of the city property entrusted to your care, and as no estimate of the value of Baltimore City Jail, its surroundings and appurtenances, seems to have been made heretofore, I beg to submit, for your information, the following brief extracts from the Acts of Legislature and Ordinances of the City Council, in reference to the construction of a prison on the present site of the Baltimore City Jail :

By Act of 1797, chapter 73, commissioners were appointed to build a new Jail upon the grounds appropriated by law for the Court House and Jail of Baltimore County, and directed $4,000 to be levied annually, until the requisite amount be raised to construct said Jail.

The following year, 1798, the commissioners were empowered to receive or purchase some other lot upon which to erect the Jail, and by Act of 1798, chapter 110, provisions were made for condemning ground, &c., &c.

By Act of 1800, chapter 84, $4,000 were directed to be levied annually for completing the Jail, &c.

By Act of 1812, chapter 122, $10,000 were directed to be levied for building wall, &c.

By Act of 1813, chapter 115, $2,500 were directed to be levied for completing the wall and building a Porter's lodge.

By Act of 1816, chapter 12, $5,000 were directed to be levied for repairing Jail, &c.

There was levied from 1799 to 1818, for building new Jail, wall, Porter's lodge, &c., &c., the sum of $65,575.43.

The grounds for the Jail were condemned by inquisition in 1801, and contain six and one-half acres. January, 1853, upon the division of the joint property of city and county, as reported by commissioners, this date, the value of the Jail property was then fixed at $35,000.

An Ordinance approved May 23d, 1851, No. 42, "provides the means for the erection of a new Jail, or an addition to the old Jail," to be owned exclusively by the city. Resolution 150, approved June 2d, 1855, is as follows: "Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, that the Joint Committee of Police and Jail, together with the Mayor and City Commissioner, be and are hereby appointed a committee to select a site, and receive proposals for the building of a new Jail, together with the plan and specifications, and report at the adjourned meeting of the City Council in September next." No action on the above resolution was taken, on account of disagreement by the Committee as to the site. Resolution No. 196, approved July 8th, 1856, authorizes the City Commissioner to

advertise for proposals for the erection of a new Jail, in accordance with plans and specifications submitted to Committee on Police and Jail in 1855 by Thomas and J. N. Dixon, then on file in the Register's Office, with such alterations and improvements as the Commissioner shall approve.

The City Commissioner in his report for 1856 says: "I contracted with H. R. and J. Reynolds for the building of the Jail, according to the plan selected by the Committee of Police and Jail in 1855, for the sum of $102,750.00.

"The alterations and improvements, with house for the Warden, is not embraced in the amount, and provision will have to be made therefor."

Resolution No. 180, approved October 6th, 1857: "Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, that the City Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to stop the work now going on in and about the construction of the new Jail, according to the present plan thereof, and that he be and is hereby further directed to appoint an arbitrator, to act in conjunction with one appointed by H. R. & J. Reynolds, with power to them, should they disagree, to appoint an umpire; they, or a majority of them so appointed, to determine what compensation shall be paid or allowed to the said H. R. & J. Reynolds, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the work already done and the materials furnished by them in and about the said Jail.

"And be it further resolved, that the City Commissioner, with the assistance of such architect and practi-

cal mechanic as the Mayor may appoint for that purpose, shall devise and report to the City Council, at its next regular session, what alteration of the present plan for the construction of the new Jail can be adopted to reduce the cost thereof, and at the same time satisfy, in this particular, all the wants of the city."

Nathan T. Dushane was appointed arbitrator on the part of the city, J. B. Emory on the part of H. R. & J. Reynolds, and Lawrence Sangston as umpire, who awarded H. R. & J. Reynolds $102,415.39 as the sum to be paid them. The award was approved by the Mayor. Resolution 120, July 2d, 1858, authorizes the payment of $400 to N. T. Dushane as arbitrator in the above case on the part of the city.

Ordinance No. 3, approved March 8th, 1858, making it the duty of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Register, to award contracts.

The contract for finishing the new Jail, Warden's house and gateway, was awarded to J. W. Maxwell & Co. The amount of contract, as per statement of City Commissioner, January 1st, 1861, is $161,965.

Ordinance No. 28, approved May 31st, 1858, "provides for the erection and completion of the new Jail," by which the Mayor is authorized to appoint a Building Committee. The new Jail was finished in 1861, and cost, as per City Commissioner's Reports for 1858–59-60–61, together with the award made by arbitrators to H. R. & J. Reynolds, $307,826.15. This does not include the value ($35,000) put on ground and building by the Commissioners in 1853.

The repairs made from time to time since the completion of the Jail in 1861, have been desultory in character. No systematic plan of repairs seems to have been adopted during all these years; so that to-day it would require the expenditure of a very large amount of money to place the building in what might be termed a proper condition inside and outside.

By these statistics it will be seen that the cost of the Jail when completed was $307,826.15; to this add the value of the lot in 1853—$35,000.00—and you have the value of the property thus estimated—$342,826.15. The value of outbuildings constructed since 1861 may be set down at $10,000. This, added to the original value of the property, makes Baltimore City Jail and lot $352,826.15.

I beg to submit the following report of estimated value of stores, utensils, tools and stock in the different departments of this Institution:

Subsistence department	$1,326 05
Engineer's store-room	152 80
Blacksmith shop	153 50
Tin shop	100 00
Boiler-room	35 75
Carpenter shop	59 00
Furniture in use in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4	4,411 20
Gardener's department	951 25
Small store-room	450 00
Armory	500 00
Carriages, carts, &c	800 00
Amount carried forward	$8,939 55

Amount brought forward	$8,939 55
Two horses, $150; twenty pigs, $240	390 00
Furniture in guard-room	115 00
Matron's store-room, laundry, &c	200 00
Apothecary shop	65 00
Sanitary Department	50 00
Clerk's office	250 00
	$10,009 55
Add to this, value of prison outbuildings and ground	352,826 15
Total city property in charge of Board of Visitors	$362,835 70

The health of the prisoners, after having been incarcerated for a sufficient length of time to rid them of the local diseases contracted before being committed to prison, has been excellent. The daily reports of the Physician give the following record: 1471 cases of various diseases were treated; out of this number only two deaths have occurred. This remarkable result is due almost entirely to the professional skill and untiring devotion to the afflicted of Dr. D. P. Hoffman, the regular physician to the Jail.

Religious exercises have been conducted regularly during the past year by leading members of the different denominations. Catholic and Protestant Sunday-schools are held every Sunday in the chapel of the prison—the Catholic school under the superintendence of Henry M. Tiralla, and the Protestant under that of the Rev. J. B. Shontz. The workers in this field do not meet with the same success that attends them in other

penal institutions, where the prisoners are under the same instruction year after year. The attendant at church or Sunday-school may be under instruction to-day, and before the next occasion offers he may have been released and again returned to his evil associates and habits, where the slight impressions made by his transient religious instruction are soon obliterated. These obstacles, however, do not seem to discourage these ardent and enthusiastic workers in this field, who are found every Sunday striving to save something of value from among the moral wrecks that are brought to the city prison.

The Rev. J. B. Shontz, agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association, has been untiring in his efforts for the welfare of prisoners who show a desire to lead a new and better life.

In submitting this report I regret that I am compelled to abandon the time-honored custom of commending the condition of the Institution in which I have had the honor of being selected as your chief executive officer.

The prison, although having undergone extensive repairs during the past year, is still far from being in good condition. Owing to inferior materials used in its original construction, and no thorough system of general repairs having been adopted since that time, the walls in many places have lost their cement, so that during heavy storms the dampness drives through them, making the interior uncomfortable and unhealthy, as well as unpleasant to the eye. The stones in the masonry of the towers are held in their places

by their own weight only, the last vestige of cement in many instances having entirely disappeared. The steam heating apparatus is entirely inadequate to the calls made upon it; and the long stretches of unsightly iron pipe have become so weak, by reason of many years of service, that sections are bursting every day, even before a sufficient pressure of steam has been produced to heat the building.

The workshops are ill lighted, badly ventilated, and entirely too small for the purposes for which they are used. The dormer-windows which were placed in the roof of the main prison nine years ago, for the purposes of light and ventilation, have never been protected by iron grating, while the ropes used to open and close them, which are worked from the galleries of the top tiers, invite the escape of agile prisoners. A few years ago a number of prisoners—six, I believe—who had been committed for trial, made their escape in this way.

The heavy wooden doors of the sink or tower-rooms, while they offer little security to the prison, make first-rate hiding places for prisoners, while engaged in endeavors to escape. It was from one of these rooms that Peyton, the notorious burglar, who is now serving a term in the Penitentiary, escaped some two years ago. These rooms should have grated doors, the same as those upon the cells.

The back yard during rainy weather is simply a mud hole, and will so continue until some kind of pavement has been laid down on the roadway and other parts of the jail yard used in connection with

the industries now being carried on. The south wall, from the Penitentiary to the Warden's residence, is too low to be of any service in the detention of prisoners, as is also the north wall, from the Penitentiary to the laundry. At these two points nearly all the escapes have been made, which have taken place for several years.

The roof and walls of the laundry leak so that work has to be suspended in that department during wet weather. The work in the laundry has been so largely increased by our efforts to maintain cleanliness among the prisoners, that more room and better facilities are required by the matron for the proper carrying on of work of this character.

The interior of the cells should be cemented on floors, walls and arch, with Portland cement, after which they could easily be kept free from dirt and vermin, without the aid of either paint or whitewash, by the application to the smooth surface thus acquired, of hot water and soap. This improvement, while it would require an outlay of $10,000, would save more than that amount in a few years in the items of paint and kalsomine.

I beg to submit for your consideration the following estimate of the probable requirements of Baltimore City Jail for the next ensuing fiscal year:

For salaries	$21,439 80
General subsistence	15,000 00
Fuel	5,000 00
Amount carried forward	$41,439 80

Amount brought forward	$41,439 80
Incidental expenses, including clothing, blankets, shoes, paint, lime, kalsomine, disinfectants, brushes, brooms, mops, coal oil, gas tar, benzine, tin and iron for prison utensils, &c	6,500 00
Private subsistence, hospital stores, &c	3,000 00
Gas	1,200 00
Total	$52,139 80

For repairs to outbuildings and heating apparatus	$15,000 00
Paving yard and roadway	7,000 00
Repairs to laundry, supplying washing machinery, &c	5,000 00
Repairing walls	1,800 00
Repair of sewers	800 00
Total	$29,600 00

During the past year, there were sent to the House of Correction 319 persons of both sexes. This number represented a detention in Baltimore City Jail of 1914 days—an expense for which no provision was made in the estimates for the fiscal year. Upon the basis of the charge made for United States prisoners—these being State and not city prisoners—this would represent an earning for Baltimore City Jail of $952.

I submit herewith a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year, marked Exhibit A; showing the monthly or daily average of prisoners

from January 1st to December 31st, 1880, marked Exhibit B; showing the number of prisoners committed for various causes, marked Exhibit C; showing the number of prisoners committed, and how discharged, marked Exhibit D; showing a comparative statement of expenditures from 1864 to 1880, inclusive, marked Exhibit E.

I beg to call to your notice the excellent service rendered by Mrs. Doll, the matron of the prison. The patience she displays, and the kind treatment, yet firm discipline, maintained in her official intercourse with the unfortunate—oftentimes wretched—beings committed to prison, entitle her to more praise and more pay than she now receives.

I feel it to be a duty I owe to the Clerk and Deputy Wardens of the Baltimore City Jail, to state frankly to your Honorable Board, that coming into the management of this prison, I could not have gotten its business into its present shape without the kindly aid which has characterized their official intercourse with me since I accepted the responsibilities of the place.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. MORRISON, *Warden.*

TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Dr. Being a Summary of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1880. Cr.

1880.				
Dec. 31—To officers' salaries, Physician, Gardener and Baker		$19,186 56	By United States Docket	$3,132 00
To subsistence of prisoners		10,137 34	By City Docket	1,107 60
To subsistence of Warden's family and Hospital		2,661 51	By sale of old material	82 64
To fuel		441 50	By Labor account, Beebe, &c	637 77
To Expense account, including blankets, dry goods, shoes and clothing for sentenced prisoners, &c.		4,512 80	By " Griffith, &c	1,668 15
To gas		1,070 71	By Mayor and City Council	47,907 42
To advertising and printing reports		39 38		

To repairs, including new gateway, cells, locks, painting, kalsomining, &c., new main hall, doors in basement, reflectors, new carriage house and hospital, new stock pens, new fountain in hall, gratings and gate, bath and shower tubs, altering sewers, &c.	9,857 62	
To amount paid Comptroller, received from various sources.....	6,628 16	
	$54,535 58	$54,535 58

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. MORRISON, *Warden.*

EXHIBIT B.

Showing the Monthly or Daily Average of Prisoners from January 1 to December 31, 1880.

1880.	
January	340
February	332
March	324
April	482
May	350
June	232
July	253
August	271
September	303
October	320
November	336
December	416
	3959

Daily average for 1880	329 11-12
Daily average for 1879	332 10-12
Daily average for 1878	392 8-12
Daily average for 1877	424 6-12

EXHIBIT C.

Showing number of Prisoners committed for various causes during the year ending December 31, 1880.

CHARGES.	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Color'd	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		
Peace and Drunkenness	3067	510	3577	854	298	1152	4,729
Larceny	464	46	510	359	122	481	991
Assault and Battery, including violation of ordinances, &c., for action of Criminal Court	868	61	929	469	98	567	1,496
Vagrancy	121	31	152	35	30	65	217
Assault with intent to kill	53	.....	53	45	2	47	100
Obtaining goods under false pretences	46	.....	46	12	3	15	61
Burglary	19	.....	19	15	1	16	35
Destroying property	10	.....	10	7	1	8	18
Indecent assault	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	5
Embezzling	14	.....	14	8	.....	8	22
Forgery	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	10
Picking pockets	13	.....	13	14	1	15	28
Contempt of Courts and magistrates	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
Fugitive from justice	2	1	3	3	.....	3	6

EXHIBIT C—Concluded.

Showing number of Prisoners committed for various causes during the year ending December 31, 1880.

CHARGES.	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Color'd	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		
Writing policies, &c	7	.....	7	13	3	16	23
Felony	7	.....	7	5	.....	5	12
Witnesses for State and United States	36	14	50	44	12	56	106
Common thief and vagabond	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	14
Murder	14	.....	14	5	.....	5	19
Perjury	8	.....	8	17	.....	17	25
Absconding seamen	20	.....	20	8	.....	8	28
Cruelty to "	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Robbing post-office, &c	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Passing counterfeit money	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	8
Smuggling	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	6
Violating internal revenue laws	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Refusing duty on ship board	15	.....	15	9	.....	9	24
Rape and attempt	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	8
Bigamy	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	6

Receiving stolen goods	5	2	7	2		2	9
Selling liquor without license, on Sunday, &c	11	2	13				13
Rioting, &c	8		8	4		4	12
Defrauding	7		7	3		3	10
Violating oyster laws	2		2				2
Bastardy	2		2	2		2	4
Gambling house, &c	8		8	8		8	16
Keeping bawdy house	2	7	9	1	15	16	25
Exposure of person	3		3	2		2	5
Common scold		2	2		1	1	3
Manslaughter	6		6				6
Mayhem				2		2	2
Conspiracy	7		7				7
Arson	1	1	2	2	1	3	5
Suspicious character	7		7	5		5	12
Illegal registration, &c	4		4	6		6	10
House of Correction	157	64	221	48	50	98	319
Colored boys for House of Reformation & Instruction				53		53	53
							8,532

EXHIBIT D.

Showing the number of Persons Committed and how Discharged, for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Total number of prisoners committed				8,532
Sent to Maryland Penitentiary	White men	30		
	White women	1		
			31	
	Colored men	20		
	Colored women	6		
			26	
Sent to Bayview Asylum	White men	9		
	White women	2		
			11	
	Colored men	1		
			1	
Pardoned by Governor of Maryland	White men	3	3	
	Colored men	1	1	
Sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys		11	11	
Sent to House of Refuge	White boys	2	2	
Sent to Spring Grove Asylum	White men	1	1	

EXHIBIT D—Concluded.

Sent to Maryland House of Correction	White men	157	
	White women	64	
			221
	Colored men	48	
	Colored women	50	
			98
Sent to House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys		53	53
Removed Cases	White men	1	1
Died in Jail	White men	2	2
	Colored men	2	2
Discharged by courts, magistrates, expiration of sentence and otherwise			7,643
Remaining in Jail December 31, 1880			425
			8,532

EXHIBIT E.

	Daily Average of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Private Subsistence.	General Subsistence.	Fuel.	Incidental Expenses.	Repairs.
1864.....	238 3-12	$8,565 74	$1,924 21	$10,228 03	$2,688 13	$2,809 12	$4,791 62
1865.....	241 7-12	10,435 07	2,112 31	11,147 63	3,801 69	3,669 53	5,216 06
1866.....	305 5-12	13,524 16	17 62	12,396 72	3,581 13	2,513 24	5,382 11
1867.....	290 9-12	14,822 20	.....	14,348 80	2,976 50	2,903 35	5,353 80
1868.....	419 10-12	16,436 00	2,768 97	15,147 41	3,807 07	2,256 05	10,008 92
1869.....	346 4-12	16,610 15	2,738 31	13,947 49	460 87	5,267 33	3,627 14
1870.....	348 8-12	16,664 72	3,354 33	12,785 03	5,943 07	3,399 11	5,068 54
1871.....	385 3-11	15,606 77	3,324 86	14,039 73	2,922 61	4,509 19	6,980 64
1872.....	364 8-12	16,633 79	3,583 41	11,182 47	3,243 31	3,046 11	5,557 49
1873.....	365 8-12	17,049 48	4,761 47	10,853 71	4,073 04	4,474 09	5,692 39
1874.....	394 4-12	16,915 83	3,317 09	10,306 03	3,057 45	5,581 20	3,472 00
1875.....	479 6-12	16,651 95	2,316 64	14,036 70	2,772 71	3,613 97	5,731 37
1876.....	457 3-12	15,365 55	3,041 52	14,789 80	1,348 81	4,373 17	10,427 96
1877.....	424 6-12	14,229 76	3,352 80	15,110 48	5,032 42	4,797 96	8,126 70
1878.....	392 8-12	15,459 46	2,264 22	14,501 70	1,806 05	5,629 04	5,159 04
1879.....	332 10-12	15,825 32	2,547 36	13,688 17	2,035 21	5,045 36	5,400 04
1880.....	329 11-12	19,186 56	2,661 51	10,137 34	441 50	5,583 51	9,897 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT,

1880.

REPORT.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1881.

To the Board of Visitors
of the Jail of Baltimore City:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my report of the number and character of diseases treated in the Jail of Baltimore City, for the year ending December 31, 1880.

It is a source of great pleasure that I am able to congratulate you on the very excellent sanitary condition of the Institution for the past year. Much praise is due to the very active and efficient Warden, not only for the promptness with which he has required everything to be done that I have directed, but for the very valuable suggestions which I readily approved; indeed such has been his constant care and attention to cleanliness, ventilation, free use of disinfectants, and everything that would promote the healthfulness of the Institution, as to make the propagation of contagious or infectious diseases within its walls almost or quite impossible.

There were admitted during the year 8,532 persons. My daily reports to the Warden show an aggregate of 1,471 cases of various diseases. It is true many were slight ailments, yet needed medicine and attention.

So complete is the sanitary management of the whole Institution, that I cannot suggest any further improvements.

We have been singularly fortunate in having only two deaths—one a negro, whom I found in the Institution when I entered upon my duty, dangerously ill with inflammation of the bowels; the other, subsequently, also a negro, with scrofulous pulmonary consumption.

The tabular statements herewith appended will show the character of the diseases treated, the results, &c., &c.

Very truly yours,

D. P. HOFFMAN, M. D.

TABLES.

Report of the Cases Treated in Jail of Baltimore City, for the Year ending December 31st, 1880.

Abscess	6	Jaundice	2
Bronchitis	7	Leucorrhœa	5
Bubo	11	Mania a Potu	46
Burn	5	Neuralgia	48
Bruise	10	Nervous Debility	13
Constipation	285	Ophthalmia	3
Catarrh, Nasal	5	Orcheitis	5
" Bronchial	165	Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
Colic, Spasmodic	53	Pharyngitis	6
Cholera Morbus	4	Pneumonia	4
Cerebral Congestion	1	Rheumatism, Acute	5
Diarrhœa	34	" Sub-acute.	65
Dyspepsia	19	Syphilis, Primary	32
Dysentery	12	" Secondary	16
Debility	11	Scrofula	4
Erysipelas	14	Sprain	11
Epilepsy	17	Stomatitis	3
Frostbite	18	Scurvy	1
Fistula	1	Seminal Weakness	5
Gonorrhœa	37	Teeth Extracted	30
Gastralgia	1	Tonelitis	21
Gastritis	7	Ulcer	21
Glandular Enlargem't.	5	Urethral Stricture	4
Hæmorrhoids	12	Urine, Retention	2
Hepatic Derangement.	52	Uteri Procidentia	1
Heart Disease	7	Wounds, Incised	30
Hæmopthysis	2	" Lacerated	11
Insane	2		
Intermittent Fever	71	Total	1471
Intemperance	198		

SUMMARY.

White Males	1,041
" Females	65
Colored Males	320
" Females	45
Total	1,471

RESULT OF TREATMENT.

Cured	1,221
Relieved	228
Died	2
Sent to Bayview	12
Under treatment	8
Total	1,471

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Fire Commissioners

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS, (Honorary.)

SAMUEL W. REGESTER, PRESIDENT.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, EX-OFFICIO.

THOMAS W. CAMPBELL, CHARLES B. SLINGLUFF,

JAMES E. TROTT, SAMUEL HANNAH,

J. F. MORRISON.

Secretary and Clerk.

GEORGE A. CAMPBELL.

Chief Engineer.

JOHN M. HENNICK.

Assistant Engineers.

GEORGE W. ELLENDER, THOMAS F. MURPHY.

REPORT.

OFFICE BOARD FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of Baltimore respectfully submit for your honorable consideration the twenty-second annual Report of the Fire Department for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

During the year there were 343 alarms of fire against 153 of the previous year, and a total loss of $580,290.43, entailing greatly increased labor and expense upon the Department.

The sum of $172,405 was appropriated for the expenses of the Department for the year ending December 31st, 1880, and the amount expended was $179,744.90, leaving a deficiency of $7,343. This excess of expenditure is attributable to the following causes: First, the apparatus of the Department, by reason of long and continued service, has been declining in efficiency, notwithstanding large annual expenditures for repairs and maintenance have been made--no new engines hav-

ing been added to the Department for five years. Between the years 1870 and 1875, new engines were built for four new companies, which were organized at that period; these engines are still in efficient working order, but the balance of the machinery, comprising fourteen engines, have been in continuous service, ranging from fifteen to twenty-two years. Fire apparatus suffers more than any other property, owing to the excessive strain upon it, from being driven over our rough streets, and deteriorates rapidly, requiring each year more extensive and expensive repairs to keep it in serviceable working order, thereby entailing an increasing expense each year upon the Fire Department—the item for apparatus repairs alone being one of the heaviest in the Department. Secondly, we beg to refer you to the report of the Chief Engineer, in which the following statement appears, viz:

"The calls for the services of this Department in the belt around the city the past year, have been greatly increased over former years. This can be accounted for, as it is being thickly built up with manufacturing establishments, beer breweries, dwellings, and other property. This service adds greatly to the expense of maintaining the Department, as the wear on the apparatus, horses and hose, is more severe than the service done in the city, for the following reasons: First, the running gear is often broken by the rough roads, and the pumps on the engines cut by the sand, when working from ponds. Second, the horses, by the great distance traveled from the engine houses to these fires, are worn out and not fit for service afterwards. A case occurred a short time ago, when one of the horses in the

engine team of No. 9 Engine Company was strained when responding to a fire at Highlandtown, and died shortly afterwards; he had only been in the service a few months before the occurrence. Third, in regard to the hose. On account of the authorities of the county having no provision made for a supply of water for the extinguishment of fires whenever an emergency happens, the water has to be forced from the nearest plug or pond, which is often a great distance from the fire, and necessitates the laying out of a long line of hose, and putting on a great pressure to force the water from the engine to the fire, and do effective service."

Owing to the rapidity with which the outlying portions of this city and suburbs have been built up, and the increased manufacturing interests, a large additional area for fire service has been added, which, from the insecure manner in which buildings are constructed, in the absence of any building law, adds, as will be seen by the large increase of fire alarms over the preceding year, to the labor and consequent expense of this department.

Referring to the requirements for additional hose, we beg to state, that because of the increased service already mentioned, and the absence in many localities of a proper water supply, notably the western and northwestern portions of the city, long leads of hose, ranging from twelve hundred to two thousand feet, are frequently made necessary. The immense pressure on these leads of hose required to force the water from the engine to the fire, is frequently greater than any material used for this purpose can stand. At fires of

this character, from two to eight sections of hose have burst during the past year; the consequent strain upon the hose naturally weakens it, so that to-day, out of the twenty-five thousand, nine hundred feet of hose in the department, not more than twenty-five per cent. is in what may be called thoroughly reliable condition, hence, the increased demand for expenditure in this item.

We again beg to call your attention to the deficient water supply in many parts of the city, and in this relation, we beg to refer to the report of the Chief Engineer.

The dilapidated condition of many of the engine houses in the city made it necessary that radical repairs should be made throughout the department. The question then arose, whether temporary repairs, such as had been made heretofore, or a thorough and organized system of repairs be adopted. The latter opinion prevailed in the Board, and Engine Houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and 1 and 2 Hook and Ladder, were placed in a thorough condition of repair, and to-day stand among the available assets of the city property as complete fire engine houses, which for years to come will require but a nominal sum to keep them in first-class order. Of the remaining engine houses, Nos. 3 and 5 are the only ones in the department which require any expensive repairs.

Under Ordinance No. 61, approved April 27th, 1880, the Board purchased the property on Biddle street, known as Maryland Hall, formerly occupied by the

Mount Vernon Truck Company, for the sum of ninety-five hundred dollars, and reconstructed the building at a cost of five thousand dollars.

This company, known as Hook and Ladder No. 4, was fully equipped and placed in service, under the provisions of the ordinance named, on the 15th of December, 1880. This house, its appurtenances, &c., is one of the best and most convenient in the department, and supplies a want long felt, and frequently recommended by former Boards, for the protection of the northern and northwestern sections of the city. This necessitates the removal of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company to a point nearer the centre of the district expected to be covered by that apparatus. Its present location—on Paca street, near Fayette—is at the extreme boundary of its district, making a run from its house to Locust Point a distance of two and a half miles—more than any horses are able to stand, and move with a celerity necessary to respond to an alarm of fire. In this connection, the Chief Engineer says: "I would again respectfully call your attention to the urgent necessity of procuring or erecting a new house for No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, somewhere in the vicinity of Camden Station, as the new truck Company relieves No. 2 Truck Company from doing service in northern and northwestern sections of the city. It should be removed farther south, to bring it nearer to the valuable property around the Spring Gardens and Locust Point; its present location being, as I noted in my last annual report, two and one-half miles from the latter place, which has within the last few years been built up with large storage houses, manufacturing establish-

ments, grain elevators, dry docks and dwelling houses; and on the occurrence of a fire in this portion of the city, it would take from fifteen to twenty minutes for this company to reach it, which would allow the fire to gain too much headway, and perhaps make a serious conflagration; and in case of persons being confined in the upper stories of these buildings, they might perish before the company with its ladders arrived."

We desire to call your attention to the recommendation of the Chief Engineer in regard to chemical engines, all of which receives our warmest approbation and most unequivocal endorsement. Our experience with chemical fire extinguishers has been of the most favorable character; and a large amount of property—notably at J. Kos. Parker's—has been saved, which would have been destroyed by water had the steam fire engines been used to extinguish them. We consider the chemical engines valuable adjuncts to Fire Departments.

In our last annual report we called your attention to the fact that the neighborhood in the vicinity of the Union depot, on North Charles street, has grown to such a considerable extent that better fire protection was deemed absolutely necessary, on account of the great distance from any of our fire engine houses. We again refer to this matter, and would recommend the establishment of a chemical engine company in this locality, where it could do very effective service in case of fire. This is a requirement actually needed.

We again renew our recommendation for an increase in the number of housemen in the Department. The

number of men on regular duty in each engine house at present is three, and in each hook and ladder house, two. There are nine hours in the day in the engine houses when there are only two men on duty, and there are six hours in the hook and ladder houses when there is only one man on duty—the other men being away at meals. Fires have frequently occurred during these hours, whereby the apparatus has been greatly delayed on account of these men being away. Cases have occurred where the apparatus has remained in the house until the arrival of the absent member. We, therefore, again respectfully ask for the passage of an ordinance decreasing the number of firemen in each engine company from eight to seven, and in the hook and ladder companies from ten to nine, and creating an additional houseman for each company, thereby increasing the efficiency of the Department to a considerable extent.

Referring to the recommendation made in our last report (pages 9 and 10) in regard to the law compelling the managers of public places, such as theatres, churches, halls, &c., where large crowds of people congregate, to keep the aisles free from stools, &c., in order to afford a more perfect means of egress in case of fire or panic, we desire to say it is a wise one, and should be strictly enforced. Experience has demonstrated the fact that many of the accidents that have happened in the places above mentioned have been from the crowding up of these passages of escape. The law should be carried out to its fullest extent; and we respectfully recommend that an ordinance be passed giving the

authority to this Department to see that the law is obeyed. We would also call your attention to the recommendation on page 10 of our last report, asking for the passage of an ordinance for the better protection of human life, by requiring the owners of all public buildings and manufactures to have proper means provided for escape in case of a fire occurring therein. The ordinance should define distinctly what is intended to be done in regard to the matter, and it should also be made the business of some particular person or persons to see that it is obeyed. Mention should also be made as to where proper fire escapes should be placed in these buildings above referred to. In a great many of the large cities of this country this subject has been discussed among the authorities in charge, it having been brought about by cases that came directly under their notice, where many lives have been sacrificed for want of proper escapes. The subject is one that calls for careful consideration, and no time should be lost in bringing about the means to remedy this very important matter. We would also say that this law would apply to places of public assemblages.

We beg to recommend that the city tugboat Baltimore be fitted up with proper apparatus for the extinguishment of fires in property along the rapidly extending water-front of the city. This can be done at a small expense, compared to the power and value of such an appliance, as a fire extinguisher. The need of this apparatus has been severely felt by merchants and property owners along the docks and water-front, and this recommendation is made not only from our

own knowledge of the pressing necessity, but also at the request of those already mentioned.

We beg respectfully to call your attention to the following recommendations of the Chief Engineer, all of which we most cordially endorse:

First—"During the last five years a great many warehouses and manufacturing establishments have been erected to the height of five, six and even seven stories, making the uppermost windows from sixty-five to ninety feet from the ground. The longest ladders used in the department are forty-six feet long, which, with the extensions added, are sixty-three feet, and in case of a fire occurring in any of these buildings, we have no means of reaching or rescuing persons who may be confined in the upper stories. I would therefore respectfully recommend that two hook and ladder trucks be procured, with the longest ladders that can be obtained, and put in service in Nos. 1 and 2 Hook and Ladder Companies."

Second—"I desire to call your attention to the extraordinary degree of danger to which human life is exposed, in case of a fire occurring in buildings where large numbers of people congregate—in churches, schools and places of amusement. Experience having taught us that an alarm of fire is generally accompanied with a panic among those present, to prevent this manifest danger to human life, especially in the case of the public schools, where the children of our household are brought together in vast numbers, the lessening of the danger above alluded to should be regarded as a sacred duty. Promptness in getting to fires in these buildings, where delay could not but

bring about most fatal consequences, ought to be assured by all possible means, and it is for this reason that I would recommend a telegraphic alarm connection, for each one, with the nearest engine and hook and ladder house, independent of our general fire alarm system."

Third—"Since the present system of fire alarm telegraph was inaugurated, the city has been enlarged by the erection of seven thousand new buildings; and twenty additional fire alarm boxes are needed, as some of the present ones are twelve and fourteen squares apart."

We respecefully submit, herewith, the exhibits of the receipts and disbursements of the department for the year ending December 31st, 1880, together with the amount necessary for the maintenance of the department for the year 1881.

In conclusion, we desire to call your attention to the record of this department for the past year. Measuring our experience by the amount of fire service done, the number of lives and amount of property in jeopardy, saved, and comparing it with that of other cities, you will find that the result is more than favorable to our department.

Very respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. REGESTER, *President*,
FERDINAND C. LATROBE, *Ex-Officio*,
THOMAS W. CAMPBELL,
CHAS. B. SLINGLUFF,
JAMES E. TROTT,
SAMUEL HANNAH,
J. F. MORRISON,
Board of Fire Commissioners.

ATTEST:
GEORGE A. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Appropriations.

Amount asked for year 1880	$179,859 00
Amount appropriated	172,405 00
Amount deducted	$7,454 00
Amount appropriated for Fire Department	$172,405 00
Amount drawn from City Register	172,401 90
Amount undrawn	$3 10
Special—For erection of fire boxes 516 and 417	$430 00
Amount drawn from City Register	390 32
Amount undrawn	$39 68
Special—For Hook and Ladder Company No. 4	$15,600 00
Amount drawn	15,577 08
Amount undrawn	$22 92

EXHIBIT B.

General Receipts from all Sources, year ending December 31, 1880.

Store-room stock, December 31st, 1879		$538 09
Amount drawn from City Register for Fire Department, general expenses	$172,401 90	
Amount drawn for Hook and Ladder No. 4	15,577 08	
Amount drawn for boxes 516 and 417	390 32	
		188,369 30
Amount received from sale of manure and old materials		357 60
Indemnity received from Insurance Companies and paid members		1,018 56
Total		$190,283 55

General expenditures	$189,387 86	
Amount turned over to City Register, from sale of old materials	357 60	
	$189,745 46	
Balance—Store-room stock	538 09	
		$190,283 55

EXHIBIT C.

Expenditures, year ending December 31, 1880.

Salaries	$110,702 00	
Apparatus	14,512 71	
House repairs	10,893 36	
Accident	1,920 40	
Feed	5,805 08	
Fuel	567 54	
Hose	2,299 53	
Horses	3,041 03	
Ground rent	639 67	
Gaslight	565 75	
Office expenses	627 02	
Washing	1,292 55	
Telegraph	11,711 72	
Furniture	2,792 27	
Harness and repairs	594 90	
Horse-shoeing	678 00	
Oils, grease, paints, &c	939 62	
Uniforms	100 81	
Medicine	18 59	
Insurance premium	2,250 00	
Miscellaneous	449 35	
		$172,401 90
No. 4 Hook and Ladder Co.		15,577 08
Boxes 516 and 417		390 32
		$188,369 30
Insurance indemnity paid members		1,018 56
		$189,387 86

EXHIBIT D.

Company Expenses year ending December 31st, 1880.

Engine Company No. 1	$9,533 23	
" " 2	10,239 86	
" " 3	9,232 91	
" " 4	9,808 93	
" " 5	9,887 69	
" " 6	8,562 79	
" " 7	8,090 93	
" " 8	11,198 15	
" " 9	8,080 70	
" " 10	10,494 09	
" " 11	10,381 68	
" " 12	9,601 54	
" " 13	10,740 70	
Hook and Ladder Company No. 1	7,742 15	
" " " 2	7,501 28	
" " " 3	7,128 31	
Reserves	3,609 11	
		$151,844 05
Officers' salaries, repairs, &c.		7,668 95
Telegraph		11,711 72
Office expenses		627 02
Miscellaneous		449 35
Uniforms		100 81
No. 4 Hook and Ladder Co.		15,577 08
Boxes 516 and 417		390 32
Insurance indemnity		1,018 56
		$189,387 86

EXHIBIT E.

Estimated Expenses for the Fire Department for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Salaries	$117,700 00
Apparatus	5,333 00
Apparatus repairs	8,259 00
Accident	2,000 00
Feed	9,000 00
Fuel	1,500 00
Furniture	1,000 00
Harness	900 00
Horse-shoeing	1,400 00
Hose	8,000 00
Horses	3,000 00
Ground rent	1,200 00
Gaslight	1,500 00
Oils, grease, paints, &c	1,300 00
Office expenses (including messenger's pay)	500 00
Washing	1,400 00
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph	12,000 00
Insurance premium on lives of members.	2,400 00
Miscellaneous	600 00
Medicine	100 00
House repairs	10,000 00
	$189,092 00
Add deficiency bills, 1880	7,343 00
	$196,435 00

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER.

REPORT.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, B. C. F. D.,
Baltimore, January 1, 1881.

Samuel W. Regester, Esq.,
President Board of Fire Commissioners,

DEAR SIR:

I herewith present to your honorable body the twenty-second annual report of the department for the year ending December the 31st, 1880, showing the condition of the apparatus and horses, quantity and condition of the hose, the number of fires and accidents to members, and other matters pertaining to the department.

Organization.—At the present time the department has in service the following apparatus manned and equipped:

Thirteen steam fire engines in regular service,

Twenty-six four-wheel hose carriages,

Ten steam heaters for engines, located in the houses as follows: One each in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12,

Four hook and ladder trucks in regular service,

Four fuel tenders, located at Nos. 1, 5 and 12 Engine Companies, and at No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company,

One supply wagon,

Twenty-four fire extinguishers, two of which are carried on each hook and ladder truck, and two on each of the hose carriages of Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 Engine Companies,

Five Concord wagons, with gongs attached, for the use of the officers of the department, and are located at the following houses:

Chief Engineer's, at No. 2 Engine Company,

Assistant Engineer's, Eastern district, at No. 6 Engine Company,

Assistant Engineer's, Western district, at No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company,

Superintendent of Telegraph's, at No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company,

Lineman of Telegraph's, at No. 13 Engine Company,

One jagger wagon, with cover, for use of Veterinary Officer of the department.

IN RESERVE WITHOUT COMPANIES.

Three first-class steam fire engines and equipments,
One second-class steam fire engine and equipment.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

One Chief Engineer,
Two Assistant Engineers,
One Veterinary Officer.

FORCE.

Thirteen Foremen of engine companies,
Four Foremen of hook and ladder companies,
Thirteen Enginemen,

Thirteen Assistant Enginemen,
Seventeen Hostlers,
Four Tillermen,
One Houseman attached to No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company,
One hundred and four Firemen,
Thirty-nine Laddermen.

They are divided into seventeen companies—thirteen of which are engine, and four hook and ladder companies.

Each company will also average five substitutes. These men give their services to the department for no compensation, except when on duty for regular members, and are always in the line of promotion, according to their good behavior and attendance.

The hook and ladder company, which was recommended in my last year's report for the better protection of the northern and northwestern sections of the city, has been organized, and is located on Biddle street, near Druid Hill avenue. This company will answer all alarms from boxes north of Franklin street and west of Caroline street. I would again respectfully call your attention to the urgent necessity of procuring or erecting a new house for No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company somewhere in the vicinity of Camden Station, as the new truck company relieves No. 2 from doing service in the northern and northwestern sections of the city; it should be removed farther south, to bring it nearer to the valuable property around the Spring Gardens and Locust Point. Its present location being, as I noted in my last report, two and a half

miles from the latter place, which has, in the last few years, been built up with large storehouses, manufacturing establishments, grain elevators, dry docks, dwelling houses, &c.; and on the occurrence of a fire in this portion of the city, it would take from fifteen to twenty minutes for the company to reach it, which would allow the fire to gain too much headway, and perhaps make a serious conflagration; and in case any persons were confined in the upper stories of these buildings, they might perish before the company, with its ladders, &c., arrived.

During the past year fire extinguishers have been placed on the Hose Carriages of Nos. 2, 6, 7 and 12 Engine Companies. I would respectfully recommend that twelve more be procured and placed on the Hose Carriages of Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11 Engine Companies. This will equip each company in the department with two extinguishers.

New "Prunty" relief valves, with copper pipes, (to return the water back into the vacuum chamber of the engine instead of throwing it into the street,) were placed on Nos. 2, 3 and 10 Engines, the old ones being worn out, having been in use eight years. I would recommend that four new relief valves be purchased and placed on Nos. 4 and 8 Engines, as the valves they are now using are not reliable.

I reiterate what I said in my report of last year in regard to the necessity of organizing three Chemical Engine Companies as soon as possible. Several fires have occurred during the past year, where, if the chemical engines had been in service, the loss would have

been nominal. This would have been the case at the fire corner of Lexington and Howard streets. This building was occupied on the first floor by D. Lowenthal, dealer in notions and fancy goods; on the second floor by Goldenburg & Co., dealers in millinery goods and velvets, and on the third floor by G. Tallerman, manufacturer of silk trimmings. The fire commenced in the basement, and burned up through the back part of the first and second stories; the loss was about $25,000, and it would have been much less if we had had chemical engines. At the fire at J. Kos. Parker's, No. 16 North Charles street, dealer in notions and fancy goods, the roof was burned off in the centre the width of the building; forty charges were used from the small extinguishers, the men working over one hour with them; whereas, if they had had a chemical engine, they could have extinguished the fire in a few minutes. The loss on the building was $275, and on the stock, $475. The store contained about $50,000 worth of goods; and if a stream of water had been put on this fire, the damage would have been many thousands of dollars.

The experience of the chemical engine, for extinguishing fires without the use of water, except in the form of vapor, has proved successful wherever they have been tried. In other large cities they are used in the business part of the city, where the stores are filled with goods that are the most likely to be damaged by water. Many fires occur in the business portion of this city, where such an apparatus would more than pay its cost, and serious loss by water would thereby be prevented.

During the last five years a great many buildings used as warehouses and manufacturing establishments have been erected to the height of five, six, and even seven stories, making the uppermost windows from sixty-five to ninety feet from the ground. The longest ladders used in the department are forty-six feet long, which with the extensions are sixty-three feet; and in case of a fire occurring in any of these buildings, we have no means of reaching or rescuing any persons who may be confined in the upper stories.

I would respectfully recommend that two new trucks be procured, with the longest ladders that can be obtained, and put in service at Nos. 1 and 2 Hook and Ladder Companies; also, that the City Council be requested to pass an ordinance that buildings above two stories in height should have some means of escape, in case of a fire occurring, for people who may reside or be employed therein; and that all buildings should have scuttle-holes in the roof, with steps leading to them with tread not less than three inches in width, and making it the duty of the officers of the department to enforce the ordinance. Fires have frequently occurred in buildings where there have been no means of escape whatever for the inmates, as the one stairway would be cut off by the fire occurring in the lower stories. This has occurred on two occasions lately—one at the corner of Lexington and Howard streets, occupied by D. Lowenthal in first story as a notion store; second floor by D. J. Goldenburg, wholesale department for the sale of millinery goods, and on the third floor by G. Tallerman, manufacturer of silk

trimmings. The fire occurred in the basement, which was stored with inflammable goods, and spread rapidly, cutting off the narrow stairway leading to the third story, which was the only means of escape. Eighteen ladies and four men were employed in these upper stories, and were rescued, with ladders, from the windows by members of the department. Another case occurred on November 13th—a four-story brick building, No. 1 Front street, occupied by Mrs. Jiles. The fire occurred on the first floor, which was occupied as a grocery and liquor store; the only stairway leading to the upper rooms was in the rear part of the store, and this way of escape was cut off by the flames. There were four persons in the upper part of the building; two of them—a man and a woman—made their escape by tearing a hole in the roof; the other two, who were children, were rescued by members of No. 1 Truck Company, with a ladder, from the third-story window.

APPARATUS.

All the apparatus used by the department is in serviceable condition with the exception of No. 9 Engine, which needs a new set of flues in the boiler, and the spare Engine "Comet" also needs a new set of flues in the boiler and a general overhauling of the machinery. The hose carriages of Nos. 10 and 11 Engine Companies need new chains and gearing wheels to wind up the hose on the spool. I would recommend that seats be put on Nos. 1 and 3 Engines, and the brakes be altered to work from the foot-board of the seats, similar to No. 4, so that they can be driven from the seat instead of

from the saddle as now; also, that a new fuel tender be built for No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company, to replace the one they are now using, which is worn out.

HOSE.

There is needed for the department six thousand feet of gum hose. I would respectfully recommend that two thousand feet of double jacket hose, with patent couplings, be purchased (in addition to the six thousand feet above mentioned), and placed in service at No. 13 Engine Company, as in some parts of the district where this company does service, the plugs are a long way apart; for instance, at the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Myrtle avenue, the nearest water is twelve hundred feet. The hose can also be used for leading off second lines from engines at large fires, where they respond on second or general alarms. Two thousand feet of *this* hose can be carried on the carriage.

FIRE PLUGS.

I again call the attention of your honorable body to the pressing necessity of a better supply of water being furnished for the extinguishment of fire in certain parts of the city. An ordinance was passed by the Council some two years ago to furnish water in the localities named, but in some of the most important of these places nothing has been done. The sections that I desire to particularly call your attention to are Argyle and Myrtle avenues; there is some property on these avenues that will require twelve hundred feet of hose to reach from the nearest fire-plug. At Light street

wharf and Conway street the nearest plug is eight hundred feet, and all along the water front to the eastern boundary of the city, there should be fire-plugs placed within at least five hundred feet of each other to supply the engines with fresh water for their boilers; this would be a great help to the department in extinguishing large fires, as the engines cannot use the brackish, muddy water in their boilers and do efficient service. Also at Holiday street north of Hillen street there are a great many large manufacturing establishments, distilleries, &c., and in case of a fire occurring it would be difficult to extinguish on account of the scarcity of water in this locality.

DISABLED AND SUPERANNUATED FIREMEN.

The Legislature at its last session passed an enabling act to give authority to the City Council to appropriate a sum of money to pension off disabled and superannuated firemen; there are several members of the department who have been injured to such an extent while in service as to prevent them from pursuing any vocation to gain a livelihood, and it would be unfeeling to turn off these men with no means of support; to obviate this, the companies of which these men are members run one man short, and the disabled man gets his pay. Although by so doing each company is crippled to the extent of one man. I would recommend that the City Council be petitioned to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to pension off these members, so that their places can be filled with efficient men.

I desire to call your attention to the extraordinary degree of danger to which human life is exposed, in

case of an alarm of fire in buildings where large numbers of people congregate, in churches, schools, places of amusement, &c., and where, as experience has taught us, an alarm of fire is generally accompanied by a panic among those present. To prevent this manifest danger to human life, especially in the case of our public schools, where the children of our households are brought together in vast numbers, the lessening of the danger above alluded to should be regarded as a sacred duty; promptness in getting to fires in these kinds of buildings, where delay could not but bring about most fatal consequences, ought to be assured by all possible means; and it is for this reason that I would recommend a telegraphic alarm connection of each one with the nearest engine and truck house, independent of our general fire alarm system.

I again call your attention to the necessity of increasing the number of permanent men in the companies; some of the companies, and especially the hook and ladder companies, have been delayed several times during the past year by fires occurring during the meal time of the housemen. There are six hours in the twenty-four when there are but two men on duty at the engine houses, and one at the truck house, the other man having gone to his meals. The engine companies cannot go to a fire with less than three men, and the truck companies with less than two; and if this complement of men is not in the house, the apparatus must, therefore, wait until they come. I would respectfully recommend that the City Council be petitioned to change the ordinance, so as to increase the number of housemen to four in the engine companies and three in

the hook and ladder companies. Then, when one man has gone to his meals, there will be enough left to take out the apparatus in case of a fire occurring. By making this change, it will add greatly to the efficiency of the department; it can be made at a small additional expense, by making one of the firemen a houseman, thus leaving seven firemen, and making one ladderman a houseman, thus leaving nine laddermen, which are ample numbers. The extra houseman would also assist at fires as a fireman. The engine companies would then consist of the following members: Foreman, engineman, two assistant enginemen, hostler and seven firemen; the hook and ladder companies: foreman, two tillermen, hostler and nine laddermen. The truck company just organized has this additional houseman.

I desire to call the attention of your honorable body to the large unprotected portion of the city lying in the vicinity of Charles street bridge. Since the building of the bridges over the Falls, and the opening of Calvert, St. Paul and North streets, a large number of first-class buildings, principally dwelling houses, have been erected in this section of the city. The nearest company is No. 7, which is situated a great distance from this locality, and when a fire occurs a great deal of damage may be done before their arrival. I would recommend that a chemical engine company be organized and located in this neighborhood.

PARADE.

The entire department paraded on the thirteenth of October, during the celebration of the Sesqui-Centen-

nial of our city. A spare company was organized and kept in service during the day of the parade. There were companies from neighboring cities who participated as follows: Three companies from Washington, D. C.—two engines and one hook and ladder company, with forty men; one from Frederick, with steam engine and eighty men; two from York, Pa., with hose carriage and one hundred and twenty men; two from Alexandria with one suction engine, hose carriage and one hundred men; two from Annapolis with two old-time suction engines and sixty men, all of whom presented a handsome appearance. During the week of the celebration all the members of the department were kept on duty night and day at the houses of the companies to which they were attached.

July 20.—Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Engine Companies were detailed with the spare engines, "Baltimore," "Comet" and "Amoskeag," to pump the water from the cellars of the houses in the northeastern section of the city, that were filled with water by the overflowing of Harford Run; they were in service one hundred and twenty-nine hours.

HOSE.

During the past year there has been purchased for the department two thousand feet of two and a-half inch gum hose, "Maltese Cross" brand, making the amount of hose now in service fifteen thousand eight hundred feet of good hose, and ten thousand one hundred feet of medium quality. The hose classed as medium

quality has been tested at one hundred and forty pounds pressure. The hose is divided amongst the companies as follows:

No. 1 Engine Company has one thousand four hundred feet of good hose, and eleven hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 2 Engine Company has one thousand feet of good hose, and one thousand feet of medium quality.

No. 3 Engine Company has nine hundred and fifty feet of good hose, and seven hundred and fifty feet of medium quality.

No. 4 Engine Company has nine hundred and fifty feet of good hose, and eighteen hundred and fifty feet of medium quality.

No. 5 Engine Company has nine hundred and fifty feet of good hose, and eight hundred and fifty feet of medium quality.

No. 6 Engine Company has one thousand feet of good hose, and seven hundred of medium quality.

No. 7 Engine Company has sixteen hundred feet of medium quality hose.

No. 8 Engine Company has thirteen hundred feet of medium quality hose.

No. 9 Engine Company has ten hundred and thirty-five feet of good quality hose, and sixteen hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 10 Engine Company has nine hundred feet of good hose, and seven hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 11 Engine Company has eight hundred feet of good hose, and thirteen hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 12 Engine Company has eleven hundred feet of good hose, and eleven hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 13 Engine Company has two thousand feet of medium quality hose.

HORSES.

There are seventy-three horses, used as follows:

Thirteen engine companies, four horses each.

Four hook and ladder companies, two horses each.

Four horses for the use of Chief and Assistant Engineers.

Three horses used by the Telegraph Department.

One horse used by the veterinary surgeon, and five horses that are held in reserve.

APPARATUS ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

February 1.—No. 5 Engine Co.—A new boiler put on the engine; pump and steam cylinder bored out; new rods and plungers put in the pump; front running gear altered, so as to set up four inches higher; new hind wheels; bell in place of the gong; and the engine painted.

March 6.—No. 8 Engine Co.—Metal casing put around the boiler; bell put on in place of the gong; smoke-stack raised eight inches higher, and cased with white metal; new steam and exhaust pipes; eagle on air chamber; new pump rods and cups in pump; and front axle lengthened.

April 2.—No. 4 Engine Co.—New cages in the pumps of the engine; a variable exhaust put on; seat put on to drive from; new brake; independent pump altered; new feed pipe to coil; and wheels painted red.

April 4.—No. 13 Engine Co.—New hind axle put under the first hose carriage.

April 26.—No. 11 Engine Co.—New end put on hind axle of first hose carriage in place of one broken going to 123 Box.

May 2.—No. 2 Engine Co.—A patch put on the boiler of the engine near the furnace door, and new brass boxes put to the yoke.

May 8.—No. 10 Engine Co.—Air chamber on engine repaired; two stay bolts put in the boiler; and the brake altered.

June 30.—No. 6 Engine Co.—Pump on engine repaired; new clips for springs; and brake altered.

July 10.—No. 12 Engine Co.—New piston rod; and valves put in the pump of the engine; and hind axle repaired.

July 17.—Reserve Engine Baltimore.—New valve in steam chest; rods in pumps; globe valve in steam pipe; and new boxes in wheels.

July 22.—No. 8 Engine Co.—New boxes and brass caps put in hind wheels of the engine.

August 5.—No. 13 Engine Co.—Three bolts put in the Boiler of the engine; new brace rods to hold foot board; and baskets and brake repaired.

August 20.—A new end put on axle of hose carriage.

September 9.—Reserve Engine Comet.—New grate in fire box of engine; new foot board and braces put on, and fuel baskets repaired.

September 28.—New hind wheels made, and front wheels repaired and painted of No. 6 Engine; new felloes and tires put on the wheels of the engine and first hose carriage, and the wheels of the engine painted red; the wheels of Nos. 1, 3, 7 and 10 Engines were repaired and painted red.

October 12.—New end put on hind axle of No. 7 first Hose Carriage, in place of the one broken off going to 312 Box.

October 30.—No. 2 Engine Co.—Steam cylinder of engine bored out; machinery overhauled; and hind axle re-set.

November 3.—New end put on hind axle of No. 2 second Hose Carriage, in place of the one broken off going to 134 Box.

December 5.—New axles put on second hose carriage; boxes put in wheels; and brake altered; new hind axles were made for Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13 Engines; the old axles will be kept in reserve; and three new hind axles made for the hose carriages, to be held in reserve; in case of a break-down, these axles are sent for and put on where the accident occurs. A first-class engine, built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, was purchased and located at the house of No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company, to be held in reserve.

December 21.—No. 13 Engine Co.—New hind wheels put on first hose carriage; new Prunty relief valves, with copper pipes to turn the water back in the vacuum chamber, were put on Nos. 2, 3 and 10 Engines to replace the old ones which were worn out; forty sets of new hose couplings were put in service at Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 12 Engine Companies.

FIRES.

The number of alarms during the past twelve months was 343, of which 205 were telegraph alarms, and 138 were extinguished without giving a telegraph alarm. There were eight second alarms and seven general alarms. This is an increase over the preceding year of fifty-three telegraph alarms, two second alarms and five general alarms. The losses amounted to $580,290.43, of which amount $320,547.09 was caused by two fires—January 3d, Box 131, cotton warehouse on Buchanan's wharf, $256,359.09; September 11th, Box 13, Smith & Wicks' packing house, Mill street, $64,188; and $158,193 was caused by fires in Baltimore county, outside of the city limits, that telegraph alarms were sent in for.

SECOND AND GENERAL ALARMS.

January 2—Box 131; time of first alarm, 8:33 P. M.; time of second alarm, 8.42 P. M.; time of general alarm, 8.55 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a five-story brick warehouse, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 and 72 Buchanan's wharf. The six buildings were connected by large arches on each floor, thus

making the six buildings into one. It was occupied by Thurston & Harris, commission merchants. The building contained forty-eight hundred bales of cotton, and other merchandise. Two small brick buildings, Nos. 74 and 76 Buchanan's wharf, were crushed by the falling of the south wall. No. 12 Engine Company had their pipe on the roof of these buildings, and six of the members were carried down with the roof, and severely injured. The wall on the north side fell, and crushed the frame building used as a storage warehouse for guano. The back wall fell, and crushed in the back walls and roofs of the warehouses in the rear. The hose of Nos. 1, 10, 12 and 13 Engine Companies were caught under the back wall and burned. Some of the companies were in service thirteen days at this fire, playing on the burning cotton while it was being taken out. The damaged cotton taken out realized $80,000. Damage on stock, $240,359.09; damage on building, $16,000. Insurance on stock and building, $318,000. The apparatus was in service at this fire as follows: engines, 420 hours; hook and ladder trucks, 124 hours.

February 24—Box 156; time first alarm, 9:09 P. M.; second alarm, 9:20 P. M.; general alarm, 9:30 P. M.; recall signal, 12:05 A. M. on the 25th; was caused by the burning of a two-story brick and frame building fronting on Thames street, and extending back to Commercial wharf, occupied by Robert Turner, as a guano mill, and by Rauch & Bowan, as a storage warehouse. It contained a

large quantity of tobacco, meats and other merchandise. The fire was confined to the rear part of the buildings. Damage, $11,143.

March 3—Box 143; time of first alarm, 12:01 A. M.; time of second alarm, 12:07 A. M.; recall signal, 1:25 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick building, No. 81 East Pratt street, occupied by Hall Brothers, as a tin can factory and packing house. The fire was confined to the fourth story. The shingle roofs of the adjoining buildings on the east and west sides were partly burned off. Damage, $8,200.

May 21—Box 431; time of the first alarm, 5:25 P. M.; time of the second alarm, 5:31 P. M.; recall signal, 6:48 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick building, No. 465 West Pratt street, occupied by Samuel J. Ridgeway, manufacturer of wooden safes; White & Co., manufacturers of desks, sash and blinds, and by Audaun & McSherey as a furniture factory. The fire was confined to the fourth floor. Damage, $2,800.

June 19—Box 21; time of first alarm, 6:56 P. M.; time of second alarm, 6:59 P. M.; general alarm, 7:03 P. M.; recall signal, 11:30 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick building, Nos. 29 and 31 North Frederick street, occupied by Rosendale & Co., as a furniture factory. The building was forty feet front on Frederick street, and extended back one hundred and fifty feet to the rear of Beck & Co.'s furniture factory on Harrison street. The fire was confined to the

centre of the building, around the stairway from the first story to the roof. Damage, $10,691.46.

July 17—Box 13; time of first alarm, 6:15 A. M.; time of general alarm, 6:22 A. M.; recall signal, 2:30 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick building, Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19 Granby street, occupied by the Atlantic Furniture Company. Some of the shingle roofs of the houses on Pratt street were slightly damaged. Damage, $33,603.

September 1—Box 153; time of first alarm, 5:54 A. M.; time of general alarm, 6 A. M.; recall signal, 10:05 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a two and three-story brick building, situated on the southwest corner of Aliceanna and Caroline streets, occupied by Adams & Seltzer, on the first and second-stories, as a wooden-box factory, and by Daniels & Co., on the third floor, manufacturers of sash, doors and mouldings. The fire was confined to the rear part of the building. Damage, $11,300.

September 11—Box 512; time of first alarm, 10:16 P. M.; time of second alarm, 10:20 P. M.; recall signal, 10:20 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick building, situated on Uhlers alley, near Charles street, fronting one hundred and twenty feet on the alley, occupied by John Short, manufacturer of doors, sash and mouldings, H. R. Hall, manufacturer of picture frames, and by Thomas Stowe, as a saw mill. The fire was confined to the west end of the building.

Damage, $2,802. The derrick used for raising heavy logs in the saw mill fell, crushing in the roof, and throwing down the ladder that the pipe of No. 7 Engine Company was on, and severely injuring two of the firemen.

September 11—Box 13; time of first alarm, 1:26 A. M.; time of second alarm, 1:31 A. M.; recall signal, 7:12 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a two-story brick building, situated on the corner of Mill street and Eastern avenue, occupied by Smith & Weeks as a packing house and tin-can factory. The fire spread to the lumber yard adjoining, doing some damage. Total damage on packing house and lumber yard, $64,188.

October 11—Box 134; time of first alarm, 10:32 P. M.; time of second alarm, 10:40 P. M.; recall signal, 10:17 A. M., October 12; was caused by the burning of a one and two-story brick building one hundred and fifty feet square, situated on Concord street, near Union dock, occupied by the Baltimore Compressed Cotton Company, L. M. Hopkins, President. The building contained nine hundred bales of cotton, the new hydraulic cotton press and two other presses. The adjoining building, which was under the same roof, contained five thousand barrels of turpentine and rosin. Damage, $31,600.

December 21—Box 135; time of first alarm, 1:50 A. M.; time of second alarm, 1:59 A. M.; recall signal, 6:52 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a three-story frame building, situated on Dock, near

Block street, occupied by Price & Heald as a sash factory and planing mill. Damage, $9,000.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

During the past year, there has been transmitted over the Fire Alarm Telegraph two hundred and five first alarms, eight second alarms, and seven general alarms. In the past five years, since the present system was completed, the city has been enlarged by the erection of over seven thousand new buildings. Twenty more fire alarm boxes are needed, as some of the present ones are twelve and fourteen squares apart.

FIRES IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

During the past twelve months, the department has been called out twelve times by the alarm-boxes being struck for fires in the belt around the city, and has been in service one hundred and one hours and twelve minutes at the following fires, at which the losses amounted to $153,160:

March 26—Box 353; time, 9:25 A. M.; recall, 10:40 A. M.; was caused by the burning of the roof of a two-story brick building, situated on Mount Royal avenue, beyond the city limits. In service, No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, and Nos. 8 and 13 Engine Companies, one hour and fifteen minutes. Damage $60.

March 28—Box 48; time, 11:06 P. M.; recall 12:15 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a two-story brick stable, situated near Garrison lane, a half mile

beyond the city limits, occupied by Jacob Feller. Damage, $275. No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company and Nos. 8 and 13 Engine Companies were in service one hour and nine minutes.

March 28—Box 48; time, 6:40 P. M.; recall, 8:59 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a two-story frame building, situated in the enclosure of the House of Refuge, near the Frederick road, Baltimore county. Damage, $500. No. 2 Hook and Ladder and Nos. 8 and 10 Engine Companies were in service two hours and nineteen minutes. Some of the horses gave out before they reached the fire, on account of the heavy grade.

March 30—Box 181; time, 12:27 A. M.; recall, 4:33 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a large two and three-story frame building, situated on the corner of Clinton street and Aliceanna street extended, Baltimore county, half a mile beyond the city limits, occupied by Sebastian Heldoefer as a lager beer brewery. In service, Nos. 5, 9 and 11 Engine Companies and No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company, four hours and six minutes. Damage, $16,000. One of the horses of No. 9 Engine hurt himself going to this fire, and died shortly afterwards.

April 12—Received notice from the Middle Police Station, that it had been telephoned to them that St. Mary's Industrial School, situated on the Maiden's Choice road, one and a half miles from the city, was on fire. The fire could be plainly seen from the city. I took out No. 10 Engine

Company. When we arrived, found the fire was burning in the stable, about sixty feet from the workshops. The stable contained twenty-two tons of hay, a horse, some provender, and farming utensils, which were destroyed. The Engine was in service four hours, taking water from an ice-pond five hundred feet from the burning building. Damage, $2,600.

April 14—Box 181; time, 3:39 P. M.; recall, 5:53 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a box-car loaded with hay, standing on the railroad crossing at O'Donnel street and First avenue, Baltimore county, distant three-eighths of a mile from the city limits. The car and contents were destroyed. No damage was done to the surrounding cars. Nos. 5 and 11 Engine Companies and No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company were in service one hour and thirty minutes. Damage, $800.

April 24—Box 53; time, 5:10 A. M.; recall, 11:30 A. M. This was caused by the burning of three large brick and frame buildings, situated on Deal's shore, across Gwynn's falls, in Baltimore county, occupied by King & Co., manufacturers of glassware. No. 10 Engine and Hose Carriage and No. 2 Hook and Ladder Truck went over the bridge to the fire. The apparatus was pulled over by hand, the horses being taken out, as the bridge was not considered safe. Damage, $22,000. No. 10 Engine Company and No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company were in service six hours and forty minutes.

May 8—Box 181; time, 4:59 P. M.; recall, 6:52 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a large frame building, situated on Patuxent street, Canton, Baltimore county, occupied by Brooks & Co., for the manufacture of chemicals. Damage, $3,000. Nos. 5, 9 and 11 Engine Companies and No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company were in service one hour and forty-three minutes.

May 28—Box 181; time, 12:40 A. M.; recall, 2:42 P. M. One and two-story brick and frame buildings, situated on Tome street, Canton, Baltimore County, a short distance from the city limits, occupied by Parkhurst & Co., manufacturers of refined coal oil and paraffine wax. Damage, $30,000. Nos. 5, 9 and 11 Engine Companies and No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company were in service two hours and six minutes.

June 10—Box 181; time, 12:30 P. M.; recall, 1:56 P. M.; was caused by fire in the basement of a three-story brick building, situated on Hudson, near Clinton street, Canton, Baltimore county, a short distance from the city limits, occupied by Foss & Hohman, butchers and meat packers. Damage, $525. Nos. 5 and 11 Engine Companies and No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company were in service one hour and twenty-six minutes.

October 4—Box 181; time, 12:30 P. M.; recall, 6:40 P. M.; was caused by the burning of seven large brick and frame buildings, situated on Hudson and Clinton streets, Canton, Baltimore county, occupied by Foss & Hohman, butchers and meat

packers, John G. Gable, pork butcher, and others. Damage, $55,000. In consequence of the great distance the water had to be forced by the engines working from the nearest fire-plugs to the fire, the spare hose carriages of Nos. 4, 9 and 11 Engine Companies were sent for, and the hose put in service. Twelve sections of hose bursted, owing to the long lead, and great pressure was required to do efficient service. Five thousand and eight hundred feet of hose was used. There was a brisk wind blowing at the time of the fire; and, as this neighborhood is thickly built up, if it had not been for the service rendered by the department, the loss of property would have been very great. Nos. 5, 9 and 11 Engine Companies and No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company were in service six hours.

October 6—Box 181; time, 3:35 A. M.; recall signal, 4:28 A. M.; was caused by the burning of fifteen tank cars loaded with coal oil, standing on the railroad crossing at Canton, Baltimore county. The apparatus went some distance beyond the city limits, but could not get to the fire, as it had been raining heavily and the road was bad. The cars and contents were destroyed. Damage, $20,000.

November 29—Box 48; time, 12:40 P. M.; recall, 2:25 P. M.; was caused by the partial burning of a two-story building, situated west of the Calverton road, between Frederick avenue and Baltimore street, Baltimore county, occupied by Christo-

pher Lipps as a soap factory. Nos. 8 and 10 Engine Companies and No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company were in service one hour and thirty-five minutes. Damage, $2,400. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the calls for the services of the department in the belt around the city has been greatly increased over former years. This can be accounted for, as it is being thickly built up with dwelling houses, manufacturing establishments, beer breweries, and other property. This service adds greatly to the expense of maintaining the department, as the wear on the apparatus, horses and hose is more severe than the service done in the city, for the following reasons: First, the running gear is often broken by the rough roads, and the pumps on the engines cut by the sand when working from ponds; second, the horses, by the great distance traveled from the engine houses to the fires, are worn out and not fit for service afterwards. A case occurred a short time ago, when one of the horses in the Engine team of No. 9 Company was strained when responding to a fire at Highlandtown, and died shortly afterwards; he had only been in the department a few months before the occurrence; third, in regard to the hose, on account of the authorities of the county having no provision made for a supply of water for the extinguishment of fire whenever an emergency happens, the water has to be forced from the nearest plug or pond, which is often a great distance from the fire, which necessitates

the laying out of a long line of hose, and putting on a great pressure to force the water from the engine to the fire and do effective service.

CASUALTIES.

The casualties that have happened in the different companies of the department during the past year will be found herewith; the causes of such; the length of time each member was off duty thereby; and also the number of deaths:

No. 1 Engine Company—Fireman James Humes, wrist sprained and hand cut by falling off hose carriage at fire on Buchanan's wharf, Box 131, January 2; off duty 14 days. Fireman Michael J. Halloran, ankle sprained in getting off hose carriage at fire on Pratt street, Box 514; off duty 7 days.

No. 2 Engine Company—Fireman George D. Wernex, ankle sprained by falling off a ladder at fire on Fort avenue, Box 71, April 1; off duty 22 days. Fireman Charles Causey, hand mashed while putting hose carriage in engine house, December 2; off duty 16 days.

No. 3 Engine Company—Engineman Thomas Humphreys and assistant engineman P. F. Moriarty were suffocated by smoke January 2 at Cotton fire on Buchanan's wharf, Box 131; the former was off duty 1½ days and the latter 2½ days. Fireman J. Lehman was suffocated by smoke June 19, at Rosendale & Co.'s Furniture factory on Frederick street, Box 212; off duty 14 hours. Fire-

man Andrew Geir was suffocated by smoke at same fire; off duty 1 day. Fireman John Catez was overcome by smoke at same fire; off duty 5 days. John Battee was also overcome by smoke at this fire; was off duty 2 days.

No. 4 Engine Company—Substitute Wesley A. Merchant, hand cut with glass at fire on Fayette street May 5, Box 413; off duty 4½ days.

No. 5 Engine Company—Foreman Wm. Geo. Miller was severely injured in the left leg by a bale of cotton falling on it at fire on Buchanan's wharf, Box 131, January 2; off duty 118 days. Fireman Milton Spofford, knee injured, and overcome by smoke at same fire; off duty 27 days. Fireman James Peacock, hand cut by window glass at fire on Cannon street, Box 173, March 16; off duty 20 days.

No. 6 Engine Company—Fireman J. H. Cruse, ankle sprained at fire on Gay street, Box 26, October 8; off duty 13 days. Fireman H. J. Edell fell off hose carriage while going to Box 13; off duty 7 days.

No. 7 Engine Company—Fireman Henry Konig, ankle sprained by falling from a platform at fire on Buchanan's wharf, Box 131, January 2; off duty 58 days. Fireman Jos. Lavender, knee cap injured by falling from a ladder at same fire; off duty 7 days. Substitute John Wohleber, head cut and arm injured by being thrown from hose carriage while going to Box 431, May 21; off duty 14 days. Fireman William Morrow, hip dislo-

cated and head badly cut by being thrown from a ladder, by the falling of the roof of the building at fire on Uhler's alley, Box 512, September 11; off duty 50 days. Fireman Frederick Cook, ankle sprained, and injured internally at same fire from the same cause; off duty 52 days.

No. 8 Engine Company—Hostler William J. Stewart, foot mashed by horse treading on it in stable, September 1; off duty 6 days. Fireman Samuel W. Marker, foot injured at fire on Pratt street, Box 413, May 23; off duty 24 hours.

No. 9 Engine Company—Hostler Reed, leg injured by being kicked by horse at fire on Buchanan's wharf, Box 131, January 2; off duty three days.

No. 10 Engine Company—Fireman Albert Squires, face cut at fire on Buchanan's wharf, Box 131, January 2; off duty 6 days. Fireman Charles Meyer, thigh injured by being kicked by a horse on drill night at engine house, May 3; off duty 8 days. Fireman Charles Meyer, ankle sprained at fire on Covington street, Box 621, October 20; off duty 15 days.

No. 11 Engine Company—Fireman George Mounnonier, hand injured by being torn by snap hook whilst hooking up horses to respond to Box 134, January 29; off duty 14 days.

No. 12 Engine Company—All the accidents of this company occurred at one fire, which was the burning of the cotton warehouse on Buchanan's wharf, Box 131, January 2, by the walls of the burning buildings falling on and crushing in the house

adjoining on which they were standing. The list of the injured is as follows: Fireman John P. Cosgrove, back and head injured; off duty 29 days. Fireman William E. Rodenhi, hand injured; off duty 29 days. Fireman John R. Murray, knee cap dislocated; off duty 29 days. Fireman John M. Mullin, back hurt; off duty 29 days. Fireman David McIntire, thigh broken; not yet on duty. Fireman John Izer, ankle broken; not yet on duty. Substitute John J. Leddon, cut on legs; off duty 22 days.

No. 13 Engine Company—Fireman George Bowers, ankle sprained, by sliding down the pipe from bunk room; off duty 12 days—May 19. Assistant Engineman John Bannon, right hand sprained by being thrown from hose carriage, on the way to Box 326, July 15; off duty 2 days. Assistant Engineman John Bannon, wrist sprained by being thrown from hose carriage, while going to Box 431, September 12; off duty 14 days. Fireman William F. Clabaugh, ankle sprained by a ladder breaking, while on it, at a fire on Oregon street, Box 36, November 4; off duty 4 days.

No. 1 Truck Company—Ladderman John R. Farr, who was reported in last year's report as having had his arm broken, November 6, 1879, came on duty May 1, 1880, after having been off duty 5 months and 25 days. Substitute William Patterson, back injured at the cotton fire on Union Dock, Box 134, October 30; off duty 5 days.

No. 2 Truck Company—Tillerman John G. Gill, eyes injured by sulphuric acid getting in them whilst filling a fire extinguisher, April 13; off duty 14 days. Edward W. Windell, ankle sprained at Box 453; off duty 1 day.

No. 3 Truck Company—Ladderman Jesse Vickers, head cut and leg lacerated by the falling of a ladder, which was caused by a hose carriage running against it at fire on Union Dock, October 30, Box 134; off duty 42 days.

DEATHS.

No. 4 Engine Company—Fireman Francis H. Bradley died August 11, of cerebro-spinal meningitis; he had been off duty 8 days.

No. 5 Engine Company—Substitute George Wopperer died November 23, 1880, of diphtheria; sick 8 days.

No. 9 Engine Company—Fireman George Brown died April 13, of typhoid-pneumonia; off duty 10 days.

No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company—Substitute William Deck died June 29, of sunstroke.

No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company—Ladderman Nathaniel Wormsley died April 30, of consumption; he had been off duty 1 year 4 months and 3 days. Ladderman Thomas Taylor died of consumption, September 22; he had been off duty 2 months and 27 days.

No. 3 Engine Company—Mr. James H. Ives, City Councilman from the Seventh and Eighth Wards, and a complimentary member of this company, died July 10, 1880, of consumption. A detachment of the department attended his funeral.

The following alterations and repairs have been made to the houses of the department during the past year:

No. 1 Engine Company—Twenty feet in the front part of the second story has been portioned off for a sitting-room; wainscoted; new four-light chandelier put up; register put up, to connect with steam heater, and furnished.

No. 2 Engine Company—All of the first story newly wainscoted; old stairway torn down; new stairway put up, to come down near the front of the engine-room; five stalls put up, for the horses to face the front of the house—one stall in rear part of the stable; ventilator put in the roof in centre of sleeping-room; a room built in rear of bath-room for a store-room; new floor in engine-room and stable; dry-house for the hose built in rear of stable; the house painted inside and out; well dug in the cellar, twenty-eight feet deep; parlor on second floor paneled and wainscoted with hard wood; sleeping-room wainscoted three feet high, and papered; one six-light chandelier put in parlor; two four-light chandeliers put in sleeping-room, and seven gas brackets put in engine-room; large stove put in cellar, with gal-

vanized iron jacket, and register in floor to heat the building, and one iron pipe, three inches thick, put up for the men to come down on from the sleeping-room; sleeping-room and parlor newly furnished.

No. 6 Engine Company—Iron pipe, three inches thick, put up for the men to come down on from the sleeping-room.

No. 8 Engine Company—Brick work on the inside of the first and second story torn away; engine-room and stable wainscoted; new floor in stable; four stalls put up to face the front of the building; sitting-room, sixteen feet square, built in rear of first story; a large ventilator carried up through the roof from the stable; old spiral stairway taken down, and opening of old stairway closed up, a new straight stairway was put up, to come down towards the front of the building; the second-story room was extended back to the stable-loft; parlor, sleeping-room and bath-room have been kalsomined; stable-loft extended back thirty feet to the alley in the rear; two iron pipes, three inches thick, were put up for the men to come down from the sleeping-room on; house and stable painted inside and out; parlor and sleeping-room newly furnished, and new stoves in parlor and sitting-room.

No. 9 Engine Company—New floors put in the horse stalls, and iron pipe, three inches thick, put up for the men to come down from the sleeping-room on; inside shutters put to windows in the parlor.

No. 10 Engine Company—All of the wood work in the first story was torn out; cellar filled up; new timbers put in; the filling put in the cellar was rammed and rat-proofed with two layers of brick laid in cement; a floor of two-inch yellow pine was put down, and a floor of one-inch dressed flooring laid on the two-inch; four stalls were put up for the horses in the engine-room—one on each side of the engine, and one on each side of the hose carriage; the brick wall on the east side of the house was stripped, plastered and papered, to prevent dampness from coming through; two iron pipes, three inches thick, were put up for the men to come down from the sleeping-room on; stairway taken down and altered; house painted inside and out, and fifteen feet in rear of engine-room partitioned off for a work-room and storage.

No. 11 Engine Company—Stairway turned to come down towards the front of the house; brick wall taken out, and a truss girder put in to support the wall of the second story; five stalls put up under the girder to face the front of the house; new floor laid in the rear part of the engine-room and stable; new wainscoting and drain pipes in the stable; inside shutters put to windows on the first story; wood work inside of the house painted, and a pipe, three inches thick, put up for the men to come down on from the sleeping-room.

No. 12 Engine Company—New floors laid in the engine-room and horse stalls; iron divisions put on be-

tween the stalls; wall on east side stripped, lathed, plastered and whitecoated; marble mantel put in the parlor, and parlor kalsomined.

No. 13 Engine Company—Four horse stalls put up to face the front, and placed under the arch that divides the stable from the engine-room; new floor put in engine-room; two iron pipes put up for the men to slide down on from the sleeping-room; all the rooms on the second story have been kalsomined; new floor and wainscoting in the stable; inside shutters put to the windows in the engine-room and passage; furnace built in the cellar, with registers in the engine and sleeping-rooms, and fire place stove in sitting-room.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company—Two horse stalls put in the stable in rear of truck-room, for spare horses.

No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company—A large ventilating skylight was put up from the bed-room through the third story, and eight feet above the roof.

No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company—The building, when purchased, was sixty-five feet in depth, and twenty-five feet wide. The lot is one hundred and fifty feet in depth, running through from Biddle street to Biddle alley, and thirty feet wide. The back wall in the first story was taken out, and an iron truss girder put in to support the wall of the second and third stories; the room on the first story was extended back one hundred and sixteen feet; this room contains

four horse stalls; two of the stalls—one on each side of the front part of the truck—are for the horses that are used in the truck; these stalls are thirty feet from the front door; there are two more horse stalls twenty feet in rear of the front stalls, for the horses of the Superintendent of Telegraph and Assistant Engineer of the Western District; a new girder, joists and double floor of two-inch pine and one-inch flooring, was laid in the front building over the cellar; the five-foot alley has been built up for the stairway to go to the second and third stories; the joists and floor of the second story was raised sixteen inches, to make the ceiling of the first story higher; one large front door, thirteen feet wide, and two small doors were made for the front of the truck-room, and one front door to the passage that leads to the stairway; washbowl and stand and large cupboard in passage on first floor; there is a stable in rear of truck-room thirty-six by thirty feet, two stories in height, containing four stalls; they will be used for sick and reserve horses; there is a door to the stable on Biddle alley eight feet wide, and between the stable and truck-room a door ten feet wide, so that the reserve apparatus can be taken in and out by way of Biddle alley; there are three iron pipes—two in the truck-room and one in the rear stable—for the men to slide down on from the second story; there is a large ventilating skylight, ten by sixteen feet, to give light and air to the first story; it is placed in the centre

of the new addition to front building; in the second story, the stairway and partition have been taken away; a new floor has been laid over the old one; inside shutters to front windows; room papered, and two six-light chandeliers put in; part of the passage on the second story has been fitted up as a bath-room and water-closet; this room is furnished with twelve single walnut bedsteads, and six double wardrobes to match, twelve chairs and desk, and chair for foreman.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS NEEDED TO THE HOUSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The houses occupied by Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 12 Engine Companies need painting.

Iron pipes for the men to slide down on from the sleeping rooms are needed at Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 12 Engine Companies.

No. 3 Engine Company—The following alterations and repairs are needed: Cellar dug out twenty-five feet in length and the width of the house, this will necessitate underpinning the side walls; new joist and double floor in engine room and stable; first story wainscoted, spiral stairway, and fuel bins taken away; a straight stairway put up to start twenty feet from the front door on the east side of the room; two iron pipes put up for the men to come down on from the sleeping room; second story extended back to the stable; sleeping room and passage papered; eight by ten skylight put up to give light in first story; and all woodwork and roof painted.

No. 5 Engine and No. 3 Hook and Ladder Companies—The house occupied by these companies is in a dilapidated condition. The wall on the north side has gone in; the wall on the south side has bulged out; the front wall is spreading apart, and the back wall is badly cracked. This house is three stories in height, and was built in 1852 for the Columbian Fire Company of the Volunteer Department; and when the Paid Fire Department was organized in 1859, the house was purchased, and No. 5 Engine Company located there. When No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1871, they were located at this house temporarily, as it was then said, but they have remained there since. The house is utterly unfit for the accommodation of these two companies, having but one large door for the apparatus to come out; and when an alarm of fire occurs from a box where they respond, one of the companies must wait until the other is out of the house to avoid accidents. The house is in such a condition that an attempt to alter it might throw it down. Two companies should never be located in the same house, as each company is considered as a source of protection to the neighborhood where it is stationed, as many incipient fires are extinguished by the members going from the houses with the extinguishers without sending in a telegraph alarm, which is a saving to the apparatus and horses. No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company should be located somewhere in the vicinity of Ann and Fayette streets, as from this

location they would be in the centre of the boxes they respond to, besides giving them a start from the top of the hill in all directions. The house that they now occupy could then be fitted up for No. 5 Engine, by taking off the third story, putting up four stalls for the horses alongside of the apparatus, similar to No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company, and skylight and ventilator in the centre of the front building.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to the individual members of your board for their encouragement and support, without which it would have been impossible to have performed the duties of my office; and to the officers and members of the department for their uniform courtesy and prompt assistance at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. HENNICK,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

FIRE RECORD.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks
January.										
Friday 2	131	.....	8.30	62, 64, 66, 70 and 72 Buchanan's wharf. 58 and 60 Buchanan's wharf.	Thurston & Harris. L. Matte. P. Schaefer.	Storage warehouses.	1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	1, 2, 3	Four-story brick warehouses. Restaurant. Cooper shop.	3800 bales of cotton stor'd in these warehouses, besid's other merchandise; Nos. 58 and 60 were crushed by falling walls; No. 12 Engine Company was carried down at the same time and pl'ce; Foreman Cosgrove, head cut; several members badly injured; cause unknown; apparatus in service, in turns, twelve days; loss $256,359.09; second alarm 8.55 p.m.; general alarm 9.12 p.m
Monday 5	8	.....	6.13	Locust Point.	Coates & Bro.	Puddling furnace and rolling mill.	1, 2	2	One-story frame and iron.	Explosion of a steam boiler; fourteen employees of the mill injured by the explosion; loss $6100.

Monday	5	8	.....	8.03	Locust Point.	Coates & Bro.	Puddling furnace and rolling mill.	.....	.....	One-story frame and iron.	Rekindling of the mill.
"	5	452	.....	9.18	Rear 21 N. Calhoun street.	J. Thomas.	Shed.	8	2	One-story frame.	Ashes in wooden box; loss $20.
Thurs'y	8	8	3.25	.....	Boyce's yard, (Locust Point.)	.....	.....	12	2	.....	Rekindling of fire in cotton hauled from Buchanan's wharf; loss none.
Monday	12	56	.....	9.14	9 Seldner street.	Unoccupied.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Two-story brick.	Incendriary; loss $25
Tuesd'y	13	18	10.24	.....	56 Ellicott street.	Lawrence Seeborn.	Dwelling.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Childr'n playing with matches; loss $75.
"	13	253	.....	2.46	489 Harford avenue.	N. A. Thiemeyer.	Dwelling.	.....	1	Three-story brick	Fire in second-story front room; overheated stove setting fire to woodwork; loss $80.
Thurs'y	15	213	.....	4.13	6 Low street.	Heywood Bros. & Co.	Chair factory.	.....	1	Five-story brick.	Varnish pot upset; leaked thro' floor on woodwork; loss $2.
Friday	16	32	4.16	.....	187 N. Howard street	Johns Hopkins.	University.	7	2	Three-story brick	Fire in a class-room; coals falling from grate; loss $150.
"	16	3	11.54	.....	Calvert and Fayette streets.	Barnum & Co.	Hotel.	.....	.....	Five-story brick & brownstone.	Smoke from chimney.
Monday	19	321	.....	8.20	86 Jasper street.	Charles Taylor, (colored.)	Dwelling.	.....	2	Two-story frame.	Overheated stovepipe through roof; loss $5
Thurs'y	22	24	.....	5.21	N. W. corner Hillen and Forrest streets.	W. D. Elbrige. Rob't Ellicott.	Grocery store. Restaurant.	3, 4, 6, 9	1	Three-story brick	Fire in restaurant; upsetting of coal oil lamp; loss $3500
"	29	134	9.17	.....	No. 6 Union Dock.	Emerich & Manly	Storage warehouses.	.....	1	Five-story brick.	Sparks from a match fall'g amongst sample cotton; loss $10.

Date.	Box.	Hour A.M.	Hour P.M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Satur'y 31	47	.....	11.44	732 Lexington street.	Jeremiah Block.	Dwelling.	8	.....	Three-story brick	Fire under hearth, first floor; overheated stove; loss $30.
February.										
Thurs'y 5	45	11 03	.....	105 N. Fremont St.	Jno. Gerring.	Restaurant and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Overheated stovepipe through joists; loss $95.
Friday 6	253	.....	11.37	Central avenue and Oliver street.	G. A. Herndon.	Stable.	6, 9	1	Two-story brick.	Upper part of stable destroyed; loss $350
Saturd'y 7	45	.....	7.16	45 German street.	Marsden & Bro., 1st, 2d and 3d floors.	China ware dealers.	4	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Fire on 3d and 4th floors; overheated stove setting fire to woodwork; loss $525.
					A. Pepitone, 4th floor.	Segar store.				
Wedn'y 11	423	11.20	.....	7 Raborg street.	Rev. Chas. Lawson, (colored.)	Dwelling.	1	2	Two-story and garret.	Defective flue; roof burnt; an aged woman died a few minutes after being taken out; loss $250.
Friday 13	414	4.29	.....	16 N. Howard street.	Anton Bohn.	Restaurant and dwelling.	1, 2	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Overheated pipe, setting fire to wood work; Mr. Bohn and wife were tak'n fr'm the upper windows by use of ladders; loss $2,546.79.

Tuesd'y	17	46	.....	4.43	23 Vincent alley.	Cha.s Williams, (colored), and others.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Two-story brick.	Child playing with fire, died from suffocation; loss $40.
"	17	513	.....	6.24	223 W. Pratt street.	P. J. Walker.	Shoe factory.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Sparks from chimn'y, setting fire to a shingle roof; loss $5
Thurs'y	19	123	7.47	.....	35 W. Pratt street.	Jos. Gans and others.	Liquor and shoe store.	.....	1	Four-story brick.	Cigar stump thrown amongst clothing; loss $27.14.
"	19	612	.....	8 26	S. E. corner Montgomery and Light.	Armstrong & Denny.	Furn. factory & burial case manufactory	2, 12	2	Five-story brick and mansard roof.	Sparks from chimn'y, amongst shavings; loss $750.
Satur'y	21	234	.....	9.34	241 Orleans street.	C. Johnston, col.	Dwel. & stable.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Loose hay; loss $10.
Monday	23	421	.....	12.35	53 and 55 Josephine street.	Francis Beehler.	Dwellings.	1	2	Three-story brick	Sparks from chimn'y; shingle roof No. 55 burnt nearly off, No. 53 slightly; a N.W. gale blowing; loss $325.
"	23	54	.....	4.15	1 Plumb alley.	Ed. Cherbe, (colored.)	Dwelling.	2	2	Three-story brick	Sparks from iron cupola; roof burnt; loss $165.
Tuesd'y	24	71	.....	3.48	Fort avenue and Burrough street.	P. Zell & Sons	Fertilizers.	2, 12	2	Two-story frame and brick.	Fire in coke tower; loss $2978.31.
"	24	156	.....	9.08	Commercial wharf, rear of Thames St.	Robert Turner & Sons.	Guano mill.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9,	1, 2, 3	One and two-story brick and frame.	Wood work set fire to from overheated boiler; fire confin'd to rear buildings; loss $11,143; second alarm 9.20 p. m.; general alarm 9.32.
						Rauch & Bowan.	Storage warehouses.	10, 11.			
Wedn'y	25	62	1.20	.....	186 West street.	Jos. Ryan, (colored.)	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Furniture and wood work in basement; explosion of coal oil lamp; loss $50.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Friday 27	36	.....	10.35	Stockton alley and Smith street.	Schebline & Johnstone.	Carpent'r shop and stair builders.	8, 13	2	One-story frame and two-story brick.	Fire confined to roof of frame shed; loss $175.
March.										
Wedn'y 3	143	11.59	.....	81 East Pratt street.	Hall Brothers.	Can factory.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11	1, 3	Four-story brick.	Originated in No. 81; cause explosion of a gasoline pot, used to heat soldering irons; No. 79, roof burnt off; No. 83, roof burnt off; No. 100, roof slightly; loss $3561.01.
				79 " "	J. H. C. Thirkle.	Dwelling and can factory.			Two-story and garret.	
				83 " "	Isaac Hollander.	Dwelling.			Two-story and garret.	
				100 " "		Dwelling.			Two-story and garret.	
Thurs'y 4	351	.....	8.44	Eutaw and Dolphin streets.	Eutaw Baptist.	Church.	.....	.....	Two-story stone.	No damage; back draught filling church with smoke
Tues'y 16	173	11.55	.....	22 Cannon street, Canton.	August Goepp-ners.	Bakery and dwelling.	11	3	Two-story brick.	Overheated stove-pipe running thro' floor; loss $650.
Sunday 21	425	....	2.52	677 West Baltimore street.	Jno. Ruhl.	Restaurant and dwelling.	8	2	Three-story brick	Overheated stove setting fire to the floor; loss $20.
" 21	312	.....	5.49	Rear 66 and 68 North Howard street.	Bevan & Sons and others.	Stable and bath houses.	1, 7	2	Two and one-story frame.	Cause unknown; loss $550.
Mond'y 22	262	.....	12.27	14 East Biddle street.	Jas. F. Morris.	Dwelling.	9	1	Three-story brick	Overheated stove setting fire to wood work; loss $88.93.

Tuesd'y	23	416	8.50	.....	N. W. cor. Green and Baltimore streets—third story.	United Order American Mechanics.	Meeting room.	.....	2	Four-story brick.	Cause, sparks from chimney; paper and books lost; loss $50.
"	23	212	.....	12.30	42 Harrison street.	Geo. Beck.	Furniture factory.	.....	1	Four-story brick.	Heating varnish taking fire; boy scalded—died; loss $20.
"	23	143	.....	7.36	5 Hogg alley.	Geo. Grafflin, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	3	Two-story frame.	Cause, chimney; loss nothing.
Thurs'y	25	321	.....	6.37	5 Cross alley, near Greene street.	R. Atkinson, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Two-story brick.	Lamp falling over on a bed; loss $6.
"	25	162	.....	12.00	Millers' wharf, foot of Thames street.	Mrs. Ferguson, owner.	Stmtug Hattie Woods.	5, 11	3	.....	Heat from furnace under boiler, setting fire to wood work; loss $8.72.
Friday	26	353	9.52	.....	Mount Royal avenue, Baltimore county.	Unoccupied.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Roof; cause, sparks from chimney; loss $60.
"	26	48	.....	11.06	Near Garrison lane, Baltimore county.	Jacob Feller.	Stable.	13	2	Two-story brick.	Parties smoking in a stable; loss $275.
Satur'y	27	8	12.19	.....	Pier 32, Locust Point	Steamship European.	Liverpool Steamer.	.....	.....	.....	Loading cotton for Liverpool; caused by a coal oil lamp falling in hold, setting fire to cotton; loss $100.
Sunday	28	48	.....	6.40	Frederick avenue.	House of Refuge.	City of Baltimore.	8, 10	2	One and two-story frame.	Incendiary; loss $500.
"	28	163	.....	8.48	1 North Washington street.	Mrs. Kate Gross.	Dwelling.	5	3	Three-story brick	Caused by a lighted match being thro'n on the floor by a person leaving the room; loss $95.75.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Tuesd'y 30	181	12.27	.....	Clinton avenue and Aliceanna street.	Sebastian Holdofer.	Brewery.	11	3	Two-story frame and brick.	Overheated boiler setting fire to wood work; loss $18,000.
April.										
Friday 2	53	6.17	.....	McHenry and Bartlett streets.	Christopher&Co.	Coal Oil works	10	2	.....	Head of still blown out; loss $15.
Saturd'y 3	121	10.35	.....	78 West Pratt street.	F. W. Trimble.	Building materials.	.....	1	Four-story brick	Pot of pitch caught fire; was being used to cover the roof; no damage.
Wedn'y 7	61	.....	6.42	210 Light street.	Frank Murray.	Grocery store and dwelling	2, 12	2	Two-story brick and attic.	Was caused by a party throwing a lighted match on the floor after lighting the gas; loss $1768.81.
Tuesd'y 13	423	4.45	.....	513½ West Baltimore street.	Jno. L. McCoy.	Segar store.	1	2	One-story frame.	Caused by throwing matches on the floor; loss $700.
" 13	423	.....	1.50	64 Raborg street.	May Carpenter.	Dwelling.	1	2	Three-story brick	Children playing with fire; shed filled with empty boxes and loose hay; loss $100.
" 13	62	.....	3.50	180 William street.	Wm. Feeney.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Chimney; loss $3.
" 13	431	.....	11.10	465 W. Pratt street.	S. C. Ridgway.	Furniture factory.	1	2	Four-story brick.	Fire in shaving bin; loss nothing.

Wedn'y	14	181	.....	3.39	O'Donnell street and 2d avenue, Baltimore county	P. W. & P. R. R.	Car load hay.	11	3	.....	Car and two tons hay destroyed; loss $900.
Friday	23	236	....	9.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fire Commissioners' test.
"	23	47	.....	10 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fire Commissioners' test.
Satur'y	24	5?	5.10	.....	Deals' shore, Baltimore county.	King & Bro.	Glass manufactory.	10	2	Three large fr'me and brick.	Buildings burnt out; loss $25,000.
Tuesd'y	27	36	.....	3.42	N. E. corner Mosher and Fremont.	Isaac Brener.	Grocery and provision store.	13	2	Three-story brick	Cause, lighted cigar thrown amongst rubbish; loss $210.
May.											
Saturd'y	1	351	.....	7.11	223 Linden avenue.	S. M. Hamilton.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Lace curtains set fire to from gas jet; loss $498.61.
Monday	3	145	8.36	....	151 E. Fayette street.	Mary Williams.	Dwelling.	.....	1	Three-story brick	Defective flue; loss $15.
"	3	531	.....	5.01	81 S. Fremont street.	Mary Geoghegan	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Sparks from chimn'y; shingle roof; loss $20.
Tuesday	4	156	.....	1.05	Lanvale and Dallas.	Cloke & Bro.	Kindling wood mill.	.....	3	Two-story brick.	Heat from furnace under boiler setting fire to wood work; loss nothing.
Wedn'y	5	413	.....	4.03	120 W. Fayettle St.	Caroline Seamen	Dwelling.	.....	1, 2	Three-story brick	Lot of furniture; upsetting of a coal oil lamp; loss $200.
Saturd'y	8	181	.....	4.59	25 Patuxent street.	Brooks & Co.	Chemical wks.	5, 9, 11	3	Frame.	Ignition of naptha from a fire used for melting lead; loss $3,000.
Mond'y	10	453	1.25	.....	Vincent alley, near Lanvale street.	Jno. Morgan. Franklin Nolan.	Stables.	8, 10, 13	2	Two-story brick.	Two horses burnt up; stables badly damaged; loss $700.

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Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Monday 10	54	.....	3.17	1, 2, 3, 4 Ridgeway alley.	Colored families.	Dwellings.	1, 2 10	2	Two-story brick and attic.	Sparks from iron foundry; shingle roofs burat; loss $322.02.
				Howard and Montgomery.	City of Baltim're	Primary Sch'l, (colored.)				
Thurs'y 13	38	3.47	.....	Pennsylvania avenue and Cumberland st.	Mrs. Jacob Rice.	Frame shed'ng, New'ton Pk.	13	2	One-story frame.	Cause unknown; loss $40.
Mond'y 17	37	3.00	.....	Carlton alley, near Lanvale.	C. J. McGinnis.	Stable.	8, 13	2	Two-story brick.	Cause unknown; loss $350.
Thurs'y 20	142	6.35	.....	Bank and Central avenue.	Jno. O'Ferrall.	Can factory.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Explosion of gasoline; loss $40.
" 20	413	.....	6.53	95 W. Fayette street.	H. L. Wendall.	Show case factory.	1	2	Three-story brick	Spontaneous combustion of greasy rags, &c ; loss $1,078.
Friday 21	431	.....	5.25	465 W. Pratt street.	S. J. Ridgway.	Wooden safes.	1, 2, 4, 8, 10,	1, 2	Three-story brick	Spontaneous combustion of greasy rags and pile of fine pine wood; general alarm 5 31 p. m.; loss $2,800.
					White & Co.	Doors, blinds and sash.	12, 13			
					Andou McSherry & Co.	Lounges and tables.				
" 28	181	12.12	.....	Tome street, Canton.	Parkhurst & Co.	Parafine wax works.	5, 11	3	One and two-story frame.	Sparks from a passing locomotive; loss $30,000.
Satur'y 29	5	9.53	.....	181 W. Baltimore st.	Geo. P. Steinbach & Co.	Toys, fire wks, &c.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	1, 3	Five-story brown stone.	Spontaneous combustion of Greek fire; loss
Mond'y 31	424	10.22	.....	324 W. Lexington st.	E. Schloss.	Dwelling.	8	2	Three-story brick	Childr'n playing with matches; loss $150.

June.											
Thursd'y	3	21	.....	4.59	16 Saratoga street.	Flynn & Emerich	Iron foundry.	4	1	Three-story brick	Sparks from stack on shingle roof; loss $25.
Saturday	5	261	.....	3.32	331, 333 and 335 Aisquith street.	Chas. Nicholas. Wm. Duffy. Wm. Youse.	Sheds and fencing.	6, 9	1	Two-story.	Cause unknown; loss $450.
"	5	251	.....	6.16	229 Harford avenue.	Jno D Cunningham.	Stable.	.....	1	Two-story frame.	Sparks from chimney on shingle roof; loss $25.
"	5	134	.....	6.25	Foot of Mill street.	Merchants and Miners Trans. Co.	Lot of cotton.	2, 3, 4, 5, 11	1, 3	.....	Parties smoking near 430 bales cotton, loss $5,000.
Thursd'y	8	8	1.18	.....	Cuba street, Locust Point.	Coates & Bro.	Rolling mill.	12	2	One-story frame.	Spontaneous combustion; loss $300.
"	8	512	8.35	.....	214 W. Pratt street.	Gluck & Schneider.	Gunsmiths.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Sparks from stack of box factory in the rear; loss $15.
Wedn'y	9	156	10.49	.....	26 Shakespeare st.	Peter Holtz.	Dwelling.	.....	3	Two-story frame.	Children playing with matches; loss $30.
"	9	512	11.35	.....	208 W. Pratt street.	F. Waskey. F.L.Hooper & Co.	Furn. dealer. Yeast powders	.....	3	Three-story brick	Cause unknown; loss $150.
Thurs'y	10	181	.....	12.30	Hudson and Ellicott streets, Baltimore county.	Foss & Hohman.	Pork packers.	5, 9, 11	3	Three-story brick	Workmen dropping a lighted candle; loss $525.
Satur'y	12	7	.....	9.27	Fort avenue and Covington street.	Mrs. Farrington.	Dwelling.	12	.....	Two-story brick.	Explosion of a coal oil can; lady burnt, and died; loss nothing.
Sunday	13	48	.....	8.54	212 Frederick avenue	Hy. W. Klein.	Grocery, prov store & dwel.	8, 10	2	Three-story brick	Incendiary; loss $1,126.
Thurs'y	17	53	.....	12.18	53 Walker street.	Jno. Hatchet, col.	Dwelling.	10	2	Two-story brick.	Children playing with matches; loss $30.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Friday 18	134	. ...	1.30	Foot of Mill street.	.....	.....	3	1	.....	A lot of baled cotton; cause spontaneous combustion of loose cotton and turpentine; loss $400.
" 18	613	.....	3.53	Foot of Montgomery street.	Moore & Brady.	Oyster & Fruit packers.	2, 12	2	Two-story frame	Sparks from stack; loss $2,613.
Satur'y 19	21	.....	6.56	31 N. Frederick street	Rosendale & Co.	Furniture factory.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13	1, 2, 3,	Four-story brick	Overheated stove setting fire to joists, which were extended from boiler-room to main building; second alarm 6.59 p. m.; general alarm 7.03 p. m.; loss $16,000.
Monday 21	242	9.06	.....	92 E. Madison street.	Emanuel Inners.	Dwelling.	6	1	Three-story brick	Paper stuffed in stove hole catching fire from stove in basement; paper fell on husk mattresses; loss $100.
" 21	153	.....	3.09	Caroline and Alice-anna streets.	Adams & Setzer.	Box factory.	.....	3	Two-story brick.	Sparks from furnace; loss nothing.

Monday	21	431	.....	5.04	33, 35, 37 and 39 Scott street.	Ed. Emmerson. Samuel Smith. F. Waltemeyer. W. Brageman.	Dwellings.	8, 10, 13	2	One-story brick and attic.	One roof burnt off, the other partly; loss $800.
Thurs'y	24	64	.....	1.09	694 S. Charles street.	A. Danneburg.	Dwelling.	12	2	Three-story brick	Childr'n playing with matches; loss $25.
"	24	324	.....	5.47	6 Walnut alley.	Mrs. Stanby.	Dwelling.	7	2	Two-story brick.	Fire falling through the hearth from floor above; loss $15.
Friday	25	321	1.20	.....	N. W. corner Franklin and Paca streets	Downey & Bro.	Grocery store.	1, 7, 8, 13	2	Three-story brick	Cause unknown; loss $275.
Monday	28	64	.....	4.53	85 Ropewalk alley.	Mrs. Gross.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Gasoline lamp; loss $12.
July.											
Friday	2	16	.....	7.57	258 E. Pratt street.	Jno. Buttner.	Restaurant & dwelling.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Overheated stove setting fire to shav'gs; loss nothing.
Saturday	3	461	.....	6.12	815 W. Pratt street.	M. Brenner.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Foul chimney; loss $5.00.
Monday	5	326	8.55	.....	497 Pennsylvania ave	H. Snyder.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Fire crackers on a shingle roof; loss $30.
Saturday	3	413	.....	10.38	142½ W. Fayette st.	R. Conrad.	Paint store.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Spontaneous combustion of greasy rags; loss $5.
Monday	5	534	11.15	.....	Foot of Bayard street, Spring Gardens.	A. Ranstead.	Steam scow.	10	2	.....	Incendiary; loss $300.
Thurs'y	15	323	7.27	.....	154 Pennsylvania ave	R. Pumphrey.	Dwelling.	13	2	Two-story brick and garret.	Defective flue; loss $400.
Satur'y	17	13	6.14	.....	13, 15, 17, 19 S. Gay street.	Atlantic Furniture Company.	Furniture factory.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13	1, 2, 3	Four-story brick	This building with stock and machinery was destroyed; a frame stable was destroyed; Nos. 12

DATE.	BOX.	HOUR A. M.	HOUR P. M.	LOCALITY.	OCCUPANT.	HOW OCCUPIED.	ENGINES IN SERVICE.	H. & L. IN SERVICE.	STYLE OF BUILDINGS.	REMARKS.
										to 38 East Pratt street, roofs damaged; general alarm sounded 6.23 a. m.; loss $33,603.
Mond'y 19	125	8.07	.....	17 Patterson street.	F. D. Watkins & Co.	Door and sash factory.	4	1	Four-story brick	Sparks from adjoining chimney; loss $15.
Wedn'y 21	8	.....	8.54	Cuba street—(Locust Point.)	Balto. and Ohio Railroad Co.	Gas generator.	.....	2	Two-story brick.	Engineer going in with a lighted match; loss $200.
Friday 23	123	10.20	.....	N. W. cor. Commerce and Pratt streets.	Fritz Breves.	Restaurant and board. house	3, 4	1, 3	Three-story brick	Defective flue; loss $250.
Tues'y 27	423	6.11	.....	523 West Baltimore street.	Herman Hueman	Variety, basket store and dwelling.	1	2	Three-story brick	Willow in third story; loss $104.
" 27	61	10.33	.....	49 York street.	Jno. Wolfran.	Blacksmith shop.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Sparks from chimn'y; loss $5.
" 27	6	10.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	American District Company alarm, given from Firemen's Insurance Company; caused by an employè seeing smoke issuing from a warehouse on South street.

Friday	30	32	10.00	.....	Rear Franklin, west of Eutaw street.	Jas. Doyle.	Stable.	7	2	Two-story brick	Loss $150.
August.											
Sunday	1	514	8.58	.....	47 Elbow lane.	James Gray.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Children playing with matches; loss $20.
Tuesday	3	54	.....	8 01	Howard, near Montgomery.	Baltimore Plow Co.	Agricultural implements.	2	2	Three-story brick	Sparks from forge; loss $746.
Saturd'y	6	432	.....	1.36	Rear 50 Ryan.	Mary Smith.	Shed.	.....	2	One-story frame	Overheated stove; loss $125.
Tuesd'y	10	13	12.14	.....	Granby street, near Albemarle.	Atlantic Co.	Furniture factory.	3	.....	.....	Rekindling of ruins.
Thurs'y	12	124	11.07	.....	73, 75 and 77 South street.	J. C. Grafflin & Co.	Bag factory.	.....	1	Three-story brick	Sparks from stack setting fire to bagging on roof; loss $200.
Friday	13	416	.....	12.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	American District Telegraph Co.
Tuesd'y	24	13	.....	9.57	16 President street.	Ellen Foster.	Dwelling.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Bed and clothing; loss $12.
Friday	27	13	.....	10.55	1 President street.	James Bates.	Iron foundry.	.....	1	Two-story brick.	Shavings and woodwork; heat from castings; no loss.
Sunday	29	512	.....	4.45	Uhler's alley, near Charles street.	Thiemeyer & Co.	Wooden box factory.	2	2	Two-story frame.	Heat from furnace; loss $25.
Monday	30	62	9.23	.....	100 Hamburg street, (rear.)	J. H. Rupert.	Cotton bat factory.	.....	2	Two-story brick.	Employé smoking pipe; loss $50.
September											
Tuesday	1	153	5.53	.....	Aliceanna and Lancaster.	Adams & Setzer.	Steam wooden box factory. Planing mill. Sash, doors & moulding.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	1, 2, 3	Two and three-story brick.	Fire confined to rear part of buildings; side wall on south side fell, was weak, and did considerable damage; general alarm 6 a. m.; loss $11,300.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Date.	Box.	Hour A.M.	Hour P.M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Saturd'y 4	156	.....	12.38	Commercial wharf.	P. Dougherty.	Steam scow.	Steamtug.	2	.....	Heat from boiler setting fire to woodwork; loss $150.
Tuesday 7	612	2.47	.....	137 Montgomery st.	Z. Mitchell.	Dwelling.	2, 12	2	Three-story brick	Lighted match thro'n under lounge; loss $418.
Wedn'y 8	415	5.20	.....	82, 84 and 86 German street.	Griffith&Drakely	Tin can factory	.....	2	Four-story brick.	Fire around hatchway; loss $50.
					Gable & Beacham	Doors, sash, &c				
Satur'y 11	13	1.26	.....	Lot bounded by Mill, Concord & Bowly street.	Smith & Wicks.	Tin can factory	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2, 3	One-story brick and frame.	Cause unknown; 2d alarm 1.30 a. m.; loss $64,188.35.
					Heise & Co.	Lumber yard.	7, 9, 10, 13			
				Mill street.	J. J. Turner.	Fertilizer fact'y			Four-story brick.	
				Mill street.	J Q. A. Holloway	" "				
"	11	431	.....	6.23 S. E. Corner Fremont and King street.	Wolf & Schieff.	Furn. factory.	1, 8, 10, 13	2	Two-story brick.	Sparks from chimn'y; loss $1,300.
"	11	512	.....	10.16 Uhler's alley, near Charles street.	Jno. Short.	Door and sash factory.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2, 3	Three and four-story brick.	Fire in west end of building; sparks from furnace; second alarm 10.20 p. m.; loss $2,802.34.
					H. R. Hall.	Picture fact'y.	7, 8, 9, 10, 12			
					Thomas Stowe.	Saw mill.				
Thurs'y 16	213	7.45	.....	Rear of 114 N. High street.	Chas. Dockwear.	Restaurant.	6	1	Two-story frame.	Defective flue; loss $20.
Friday 17	327	7.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	American District; mistake; wrong call.
Satur'y 25	263	.....	1.53	338 N. Caroline street, rear of.	Chas. McCubbin	Carpenter shop	6, 9	1	Two-story brick.	Overheated stove; loss $250.

Sunday	26	34	9.58	.....	Covington near Donaldson.	J. Horner, Jr. & Bro.	Fertilizers.	12	2	Three-story brick	Friction of machinery setting fire to dust; loss $583.96.
Tuesday	30	56	.....	12.00	204 West st., (rear of.)	Jno. Ridgeley.	Shed.	2	.....	One-story frame.	Incendiary; loss $15.
"	30	62	7.40	.....	20 Abey's alley.	Thomas Lew.	Dwelling.	2	.....	Three-story brick	Woman stepping on a parlor match; loss $75.
October.											
Monday	4	181	.....	12.35	Hudson and Clinton streets, Baltimore county.	Foss & Homer.	Butchers and Packers.	5, 9, 11	3	Two and three-story brick.	Spontaneous combustion of grease, straw, &c.; loss $55,000.
						Paul Gable.	Butcher and Packer.				
Wedn'y	6	181	3.35	.....	Bayview station, Baltimore county.	Northern Central R. R. and Consolidat'd Oil Co.	15 Cars loaded with oil.	.....	.....	.....	Destroyed; loss $20,000.
Thursd'y	7	251	.....	9.58	122 and 124 Greenmount avenue.	Jno. Waltzl & Co.	Iron foundry.	.....	1	Two-story brick and frame.	Heat from cupola; loss $30.
Friday	8	26	.....	9.35	225 N. Eden street.	Jno Boston.	Shed	9	1	One-story frame.	Cause unk'n; loss $40
"	8	514	5.41	.....	370 W. Pratt street.	Thomas White.	Carriage fact'y	1, 2, 7, 10	2	Four-story brick.	Sparks from Smith's forge; loss $303.08.
Saturday	9	3	.....	11.52	N. W. Cor. North and Baltimore.	Herald Office. Reilly's Hotel	Newspaper. Hotel.	.....	1	Four-story brick.	Decorations on fire; loss $20.
Mond'y	11	53	11.27	.....	150 Scott street.	Robert Gronel.	Cigar store and dwelling.	2, 8	2	Three-story brick	Cause unknown; loss $300.
"	11	42	.....	9.40	31 N. Eutaw street.	M. S. Packholder.	Cigar store and dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Overheated stove; loss $400.
Tuesday	12	612	3.10	.....	119 William street.	Thomas Taylor.	Grocery store.	2, 12	.....	Three-story brick	Lighted match thro'n amongst rubbish; loss $184.
"	12	3	.....	4.24	West Fayette street, near Gay.	Benjamin & Co.	Pawnbroker shop.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Cause chimney; loss nothing.
Wedn'y	13	414	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Reflection from a Calcium light used during Sesqui-Centennial.

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Date.	Box.	Hour Rec'd A. M.	Hour Rec'd P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Friday 15	272	6.39	.....	6 West Biddle street.	M. Kernan.	Dwellings.	.....	1	Three-story brick	Fire from stovepipe through chimney; loss $275.
" 15	212	.....	6.14	W. Baltimore street.	Saylor & Scarborough.	Carpet store.	3, 4	1	Three-story brick	Fire in basement; lighted match thrown thro' grating; loss $100.
Monday 18	35	.....	12.38	Park avenue.	Julia Yorker.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Childr'n playing with fire; loss $50.
" 18	412	.....	6.45	W. Baltimore st.	Wiesenfield & Co	Dealers in clothing.	.....	1	Five-st'ry marble	Gaslight setting fire to decorations; loss $120.
Tuesd'y 19	621	8.55	.....	Jackson & West sts.	E Russell & Co.	Oyster packers	3	2	Two-story brick.	Stovepipe through ceiling; loss $200.
Wedn'y 20	153	.....	4.21	Eden and Lancaster	A. Helling.	Wood mill.	.....	3	Two-story brick.	Overboiling of pitch-pot; loss $5.
Friday 22	431	.....	10.19	465 W. Pratt street.	James Cooper.	Furn. factory.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Cause unknown; loss nothing.
Sunday 24	313	10.10	.....	29 N. Charles street.	Warmsley & Nedwell.	Milline'y goods and dwelling	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Fire on hearth setting fire to woodwork; loss $243.
Mond'y 25	321	.....	6.22	158 Franklin street.	Jas. Gordon.	.....	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Explosion of gas meter; loss nothing.
Thurs'y 28	214	6.50	.....	N. W. Cor. Fayette and High streets.	Wm. Bailey.	Grocery and dwelling.	.....	1	Two-story brick.	Overheated stovepipe through flooring; loss $25.

Thurs'y 28	3	12		4.42	S. W. Corner Lexington and Howard.	First floor: D. Lowenthal & Co. Second floor: Goldenburg & Co Third floor: Gust'v Fullerman	Milline'y goods Milline'y goods Silk goods.	1, 2, 4, 7, 8	1, 2	Three-story brick	Ignition of cotton from candle carried by a boy; 18 girls and 4 men were taken from third-story windows by ladders; loss $25,600.
Satur'y 30	1	34		10.32	Concord street, near Union Dock—150 feet square.	Baltimore Compressed Cotton Co.	Warehou'e and press.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12	1, 2, 3	One & two-story brick.	Sparks from stack falling on cotton; general alarm 10.40 p. m.; loss $
November											
Monday 1		26		5.42							False alarm given by an insane man.
Tuesday 2		47		7.31							False alarm for a large bonfire near city limits.
Wedn'y 3		3		2.51	Rear 124 W. Balto. st.	P. Reilly.	Hotel.			Four-story brick	Chimney.
" 3		15		3.32	Rear 164 S. Bond st.	W. Keller.	Willow storage	5		Two-story brick	Loss $200.
Thursd'y 4		36		5.15	Carrollton ave. and Cemetery lane.	Gable & Beacham	Lumber yard.	7, 8, 12	2		Incendiary; loss $1,500.
Friday 5	1	56	6.07		Commercial wharf.	Capt. Megemutch	Aust. Brig M. D. Fimro.		3		Lighted candle left in hold when loading corn; loss $400.
Wedn'y 10		42		10.35	193 W. Fayette street	Wm. Thompson.	Dwelling.		2	Three-story brick	Window curtains blowing against gas jet; loss $60.
Thurs'y 11	4	13		8.13	Centre alley, near Howard and Fayette streets.	Jno. Cook. G. Fitzsimmons.	Straps & boxes Saddles and harness.	1,		Three-story brick	Carelessness; loss $400.
Satur'y 13	2	12	3.40		1. S. Front street.	Mrs. A. Jetter.	Grocery store and dwelling	3		Four-story brick	Cause unknown; loss $440.
Wedn'y 17	3	23		1.52	Argyle ave. and Preston street.	Theo. Mottu.	Lumber yard.				Boys setting fire to straw; loss $20.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Sunday 21	3	2.30	.....	10 North street.	D. P. Farquar.	Hat store.	.....	.....	Four-story brick	Carelessness; loss $330.
" 21	48	10.05	.....	76 Frederick avenue.	Ed. Kerr.	Liquor store and dwel'ng.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Defective flue; loss $50.
Tuesd'y 23	42	.....	7.45	211 Louisiana avenue	W. P. Wilson.	Restaurant.	1	2	Three-story brick	Explosion of gasoline; loss $215.60
Thurs'y 25	381	.....	12.55	396 N. Gilmor street.	Rev. J. France.	Dwelling.	13	2	Three-story brick	Defective flue; loss $147.50.
" 25	372	.....	8.57	91 Patterson avenue.	J. R. Raphan. G. Chapman.	Feed store and dwelling.	8	2	Three-story brick	Explosion coal oil lamp; loss $1,075.
Friday 26	514	.....	4.50	107 Camden street.	Thos. Hynson.	Restaurant & dwelling.	2	2	Three-story brick	Defective flue; loss $145.
Satur'y 27	7	.....	5.10	Foot Cross street.	Platt & Co.	Oyster packers	12	2	One-story frame.	Explosion of gasoline; loss $10.
Monday 29	48	.....	12.32	Brown's lane, near Frederick road.	C. Lipps.	Soap and candle factory.	8, 10, 13	2	Two-story brick.	Fat taking fire; loss $2,303.22.
Tuesd'y 30	612	10.07	.....	266 Light street.	Jno. Campen.	Can factory.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	No damage.
December.										
Wedn'y 1	43	9.08	.....	289 W. Lombard st.	Leon Lauer.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss nothing.
" 1	362	.....	7.08	162 Pine street.	Geo. W. Morgan.	Grocery and dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Hot ashes on roof; loss $30.
Thurs'y 2	541	1.20	.....	216 S. Eutaw street.	Thos. Hipsley.	Junk store.	2	2	Two-story brick	Overheated stove; loss $800.
Saturday 4	142	12.03	.....	83 Eastern avenue.	Frank Maceno.	Restaurant & dwelling.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Overheated stove-pipe; loss $60.
" 4	173	.....	8.15	97, 99 and 101 Boston street.	Waidner & Bro.	Oyster packers	.....	3	Two-story brick.	Ignition of turpentine; loss $30.

Sunday	5	153	1.39	.....	Central and Canton avenues.	E. Bennett.	Queensware factory.	5	3	Three-story brick	Overheated boiler; loss $3,500.
"	5	324	.....	5.13	228 Druid Hill ave.	J. C. Cole.	Dwelling.	7	2	Three-story brick	Leaky gas pipe; loss $10.
"	5	241	.....	5.35	Mechanic's court, near Front street.	City.	Gas lamp.	.....	.....	.....	Bursting lamp; loss nothing.
Tuesd'y	7	462	.....	6.32	Fulton and Lombard	United Brethren.	Church.	8, 13	2	Two-story brick.	Overheated furnace; loss $50.
"	7	14	.....	11.15	S. W. Cor. Pratt and Albemarle streets.	Pomplitz & Co.	Manufacturers of Organs.	3	1	Three-story brick	Overheated stove; loss $100.
Wedn'y	8	181	.....	5.50	Gardner's Elevator, Canton, B. C.	Jno. Woods.	Canal boat.	.....	3	.....	Furniture and clothing; loss $100.
Satur'y	11	134	.....	10.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Test alarm given to Wilmington, Delaware, visitors.
Sunday	12	34	3.45	....	176 N Charles street.	C. D. Fisher.	Dwelling.	1, 7, 13	2	Four-story bro'n-stone.	Defective furnace; colored boy and woman hurt and died; loss $35,400.
"	12	37	5.37	.....	N. W. Cor. Carrollton ave. & Townsend.	State of Maryla'd	Normal school.	8	1	One-story frame	Overheated furnace; loss $450.
"	12	352	11.25	.....	86 Bolton street.	A. C. Donaldson.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Foul chimney; loss nothing
"	12	21	.....	7.01	27 Saratoga street.	F. A. Ruper.	Morocco fact'y.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Disjointed stovepipe; loss nothing.
Mond'y	13	7	12.38	.....	Fort avenue and Burrough street.	Reese & Co.	Iron furnace.	2, 13	2	.....	Charcoal kiln; loss $300.
Tuesd'y	14	41	6.05	.....	16 N. Charles street.	J. Kos. Parker.	Notions & Silk goods	4	1, 2	Three-story brick and attic.	Loss $750.
Satur'y	18	512	2.11	.....	214 W. Pratt street.	Clark&Schneider	Gun shop.	2	1, 2	Three-story brick	Unknown; loss $56.
Monday	20	324	.....	3.20	224 Preston street.	Noah Warner and others.	Dwelling.	7	.....	Three-story brick	Children playing with matches; loss $20.
Tuesd'y	21	135	1.50	.....	Block and Dock sts.	Price & Heald.	Sashes, doors, &c.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12	1, 2, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $9,000; second alarm 1.59 a. m.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1880.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Wedn'y 22	613	2.54	.....	Henry street—(Federal Hill.)	Forbes & Co.	Tug Patapsco.	2, 12	2	.....	Woodwork; heat from boiler; loss $2,000.
Satur'y 25	135	1.22	.....	Block and Dock sts.	Price & Heald.	Sashes, doors, &c.	5	3	Two-story brick.	Damage slight.
" 25	153	4.24	.....	Aliceanna street and Broadway.	M. Nunthal.	Restaurant & dwelling.	9	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $200.
Monday 27	7	....	6.15	West street, near Jackson.	Ellicott & Co.	Charcoal kiln.	12	.....	.....	Gas blew off plates; loss $20.
Thurs'y 30	345	.....	11.36	Townsend street, near Charles.	Jno. Handy.	Dwelling.	7	4	Three-story brick	Heat from grate setting fire to wood work; loss $200.
Friday 31	143	9.50	.....	145 E. Pratt street.	R. Hecht.	Restaurant & dwelling.	5	3	Three-story brick	Overheated stovepipe through floor; loss $295.
" 31	35	.....	4.12	13 Rose street.	Mary Davis.	Dwellings.	....	2	Three-story brick	Defective flue; loss $60.

PAY-ROLL.

ANNUAL SALARIES PAID MONTHLY.

1	Chief Engineer	$2,000
2	Assistant Engineers, (each)	1,400
1	Clerk and Secretary	1,200

Engine Companies.

13	Foremen, (each)	$500
13	Enginemen, (each)	1,100
13	Assistant Enginemen, (each)	900
13	Hostlers, (each)	900
104	Firemen, (each)	400

Hook and Ladder Companies.

4	Foremen, (each)	$500
4	Tillermen, (each)	900
4	Hostlers, (each)	900
39	Laddermen, (each)	400
1	Houseman	900
212	Total.	

ENGINE

AND

HOOK AND LADDER

COMPANIES,

APPARATUS AND MEMBERS.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 1.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Engine House situated on Paca St., North of Fayette St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; one Wood Tender; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Jacob H. Hayward, Forem'n	57	202 W. Fayette street.	Painter.
J. W. Yeaton, Engineman.	39	20 N. Paca street...	Machinist.
Chas. E. Freeburger, Ass't "	33	215 W. Fayette street.	Machinist.
Lewis J. Fresch, Hostler...	37	24 N. Paca street....	Carpenter.
William White, Fireman..	35	1 Myrtle avenue.....	Carpenter.
John H. Morgan, "	29	173 Lexington street.	Paper Hanger.
G. N. Mackenheimer, "	44	40 N. Paca street....	Cigar Maker.
Edward R. Addison, "	33	77 Amity street.....	Machinist.
Charles Minton, "	28	6 Jasper street.....	Cigar Maker.
Robert Close, "	27	176 George street....	Huckster.
Michael J. Halloran, "	24	138 Vine street.....	Plumber.
Geo. D. Wernex, "	36	68 S. Paca street.....	Tobacconist.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 2.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Engine House situated on Barre St., West of Sharp St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; six Horses and Harness, (two of which are for the use of the Chief Engineer), with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Jacob Hindes, Foreman.....	54	7 Hollins street.....	Chair Maker.
Thos. Wheatley, Engineman	40	216 Lee street.....	Machinist.
Sam'l Stansbury, Ass't "	29	98 Barre street.....	Machinist.
John Pierce, Hostler.....	36	48 Barre street.....	Baker.
Thomas Rodenhi, Fireman	43	128 S. Howard street.	Chair Maker.
John Young, "	43	223 Montgomery st..	Sail Maker.
Charles Romoser, "	43	168 S. Sharp street...	Gas Fitter.
B. F. Wirts, "	40	36 Little Church st...	Collar Maker.
C. H. Hammel, "	28	162 S. Sharp street...	Gas Fitter.
Charles Causey, "	28	53 Henrietta street...	Laborer.
Charles Klessel, "	37	92 Hill street.....	Ship Carpenter
James Humes, "	41	156 Lee street.....	Glass Cutter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 3.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Engine House situated on Lombard St., East of High St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
P. H. Flaherty, Foreman ..	50	119 Gough street....	Painter.
T. Humphreys, Engineman.	38	73 S. Exeter street...	Machinist.
P. F. Moriarty, Ass't "	30	17 S. Front street. ..	Machinist.
P. F. Bradley, Hostler.....	36	50 Fawn street.....	Ship Carpenter.
R. A. Lindsay, Fireman....	36	56 S. Exeter street...	Paper Hanger.
Wm. Patterson, "	26	16 Watson street....	Saw Maker.
Jas. Reilly, "	28	210 E. Baltimore st..	Painter.
E. Pierson, "	26	5 N. Caroline street..	Paper Hanger.
Albert Gier, "	26	349 E. Lombard street	Painter.
Jonas Lehman, "	30	53 S. Bond street....	Huckster.
J. B. Catez, "	34	191 Forrest street....	Painter.
Jas. Lindsay, "	38	73 S. Exeter street...	Paper Hanger.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 4.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Engine House situated on North St., near Fayette St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Geo. W. Horton, Foreman.	34	166 N. Exeter street.	Wire Worker.
F. Conway, Engineman..	29	99 N. Front street...	Machinist.
Cornelius Kuhn, Ass't "	36	27 Hillman street....	Machinist.
John Kelly, Hostler.	30	8 Pleasant street.....	Hostler.
Geo. W. Bentz, Fireman...	40	13 Clay street.	Baker.
James Allen "	34	200 Barre street.....	Printer.
James Walsh, "	37	151 Chestnut street..	Painter.
J. Oscar Healy, "	45	305 N. Bond street...	Carpenter.
John P. Foreman "	32	9 Thompson street...	Mariner.
F. H. Lucas, "	29	245 N. Howard street.	Type Founder.
E. Shultz, "	28	31 Holland street....	Tinner.
W. A. Merchant, "	28	511 Saratoga street...	Cigar Maker.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 5.

(Went in Service April, 1859.)

Engine House situated on Ann St., South of Pratt St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. G. Miller, Foreman...	57	97 Gough street.....	House Carpenter.
Fred. L. Nelson, Enginem'n	33	35 N. Wolf street....	Machinist.
John Linderman, Ass't "	33	176 S. Ann street....	Machinist.
John McGinn, Hostler.....	42	78 Central avenue...	Driver.
James Peacock, Fireman...	57	113 S. Wolf street...	Ship Carpenter.
Henry Murphy, "	29	108 Carlington ave..	Sugar Refiner.
Chas. B. Clark, "	35	16 S. Ann street.....	Ship Joiner.
Julius O. Krauch, "	44	147 Gough street....	Sheet Iron Worker.
Chas. P. Nelson, "	29	310 Bank street.....	House Carpenter.
Jos. L. Chason, "	45	272 E. Pratt street...	Painter.
Edwin Bailey, "	33	178 Gough street....	Carpenter.
Wm. T. Disney, "	31	73 S. Ann street.....	Bricklayer.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 6.

(Went in Service April, 1859.)

Engine House situated corner Gay and Ensor Streets.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service, and two Fire Extinguishers.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
W. W. Watson, Foreman..	47	45 N. Exeter street..	Paints and Oils.
M. Mulligan, Engineman...	44	107 E. Eager street...	Machinist.
R. F. Boyle, Ass't "	32	112 Hillen street.....	Machinist.
J. Wersing, Hostler.....	34	66 N Holliday street.	Driver.
T. B. Riall, Fireman....	41	Front and Fayette...	Carpenter.
D. H. Macauley, "	54	107 Broadway.....	Painter.
W. West, "	37	157 N. High street...	Tinner.
L. Blake, "	35	109 N. Eden street..	Painter.
B. Shaw, "	50	158 Monument street.	Stone Cutter.
J. H. Cruse, "	48	121 Ensor street.....	Cigar Maker.
W. J. Rafferty, "	27	3 Valley street.....	Driver.
J. Gallagher, "	31	40 N. Exeter street...	Gas Fitter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 7.

(Went in Service April, 1859.)

Engine House situated cor. Eutaw St. and Druid Hill Ave.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Geo. H. Houck, Foreman...	51	209 N. Eutaw street	Passenger Agent.
Jno. J. McCoy, Engineman.	38	25 Wyoming street...	Machinist.
Jacob Corns, Ass't "	28	W. M. Hotel.....	Machinist.
John Friedhoffer, Hostler..	30	Monument & Eutaw.	Carpenter.
John Gildea, Fireman.....	51	216 W. Biddle street	Driver.
Joseph Lavender, "	35	79 Pearl street.....	Carpenter.
J. F. Cook, "	24	388 Pennsylvania ave	Carpenter.
William Morrow, "	31	151 N. Eutaw street	Painter.
John Hoffman, "	33	29 Druid Hill avenue.	Can Maker.
John J. Houck, "	29	209 N. Eutaw street.	Machinist.
John Sisson, "	31	80 Park avenue.....	Painter.
Harry Walker, "	33	470 Lexington street.	Painter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 8.

(Went in Service March, 1871.)

Engine House situated on Mulberry St., West of Schroeder St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages, two Fire Extinguishers; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION.
John J. Flynn, Foreman...	29	136 N. Schroeder st..	Stone Cutter.
M. F. Welsh, Engineman...	29	556 Lexington street.	Machinist.
John McKee, Ass't "	34	9 Parkin street.....	Machinist.
Wm. J. Stewart, Hostler...	30	124 N. Schroeder st..	Tinner.
A. J. Walter, Fireman.....	43	387 Saratoga street..	Cigar Maker.
O. D. Burgess, "	43	48 N. Carrollton ave.	Silver Plater.
G. B. Chapman, "	48	108 Poppleton street.	Shoemaker.
Geo. W. Krager, "	42	252 W. Fayette street	Cigar Maker.
F. Johnston, "	37	483 Saratoga street..	Carpenter.
Howard Scott, "	28	501 Lexington street.	Bricklayer.
Samuel Marker, "	30	19 Arlington avenue	Carpenter.
John Gaffney, "	25	107 N. Stricker street	Machinist.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 9.

(Went in Service February, 1872.)

Engine House situated on Madison Street, near Broadway.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; one Reserve Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
F. D. Kerr, Foreman.....	40	336 E. Madison street	Rigger.
D. Rogers, Engineman.....	34	360 E. Madison street	Machinist.
G. Morris, Ass't "	39	199 Jefferson street..	Machinist.
J. Reed, Hostler.....	34	399 E. Madison street	Carpenter.
J. McDevitt, Fireman.....	38	358 E. Madison street	Harness Maker.
G. Mineburg, "	36	24 Central avenue...	Barber.
S. Uhlfelder, "	37	336 E. Madison street	Huckster.
S. Smith, "	34	390 E. Madison street	Bricklayer.
C. Frey, "	28	295 E. Madison street	Huckster.
C Neilson, "	27	394 E. Madison street	Bricklayer.
Wm. Burreir, "	29	394 E. Madison street	Laborer.
Wm. Baker, "	24	253 E Jefferson street	Can Maker.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 10.

(Went in Service December, 1872.)

Engine House situated on Columbia Av., East of Poppleton St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. R. Ward, Foreman...	37	41 S. Calhoun street.	Carpenter.
W. F. Thompson, Enginem'n	57	20 N. Schroeder street	Machinist.
John W. Walsh, Ass't "	31	588 W. Pratt street..	Machinist.
Henry Dunn, Hostler.....	29	534 W. Pratt street..	Hostler.
Alfred Squires, Fireman....	38	252 Washington ave.	Carpenter.
John Keily. "	31	405 W. Pratt street..	Bricklayer.
Jessie Keilholtz, "	35	382 W. Lombard st.	Mantel Setter.
John C. Brady, "	29	281 Columbia avenue.	Can Maker.
John Lynch, "	29	197 Ramsay street...	Laborer.
John O. Leary, "	47	164 Ramsay street...	Laborer.
Charles Meyer, "	23	345 Columbia avenue.	Porter.
Benj. F. Seipp, "	27	126 McHenry street.	Plumber.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 11.

(Went in Service December, 1874.)

Engine House situated corner of Eastern Ave. and Gist St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; one Reserve Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Andrew Perry, Foreman...	53	210 Gough street....	Pattern Maker.
John Calder, Engineman....	34	256 Gough street....	Machinist.
Wm. Staunton Ass't "	32	52 S. Chester street..	Machinist.
Benj. Price, Hostler.....		64 Fawn street.....	Hostler.
H. R. Seippell, Fireman....	31	98 S. Broadway.....	Barber.
J. D. Daniels, "	41	123 S. Chester street.	Scroll Sawyer.
Ebenezer Smith, "	36	278 N. Ann street....	Shoemaker.
Jacob B. Lehman, "	32	92 N. Washington st.	Fruit Dealer.
Miles Whalen, "	32	Aliccanna & Eden sts	Driver.
James A. Kelly, "	27	29 Stiles street.....	Gas Fitter.
Geo. Mommonier, "	35	337 Eastern avenue..	House Carpenter.
R. V. Pittinger, "	32	244 Bank street.....	House Carpenter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 12.

(Went in Service February, 1875.)

Engine House situated corner Johnson St. and Fort Ave.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; one Reserve Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; one Wood Tender; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
John P. Cosgrove, Foreman.	50	370 S. Charles street.	Shoemaker.
Michael Lycett, Engineman.	35	232 Battery avenue..	Machinist.
George Linsmeyer, Ass't "	38	250 Battery avenue..	Machinist.
George D. Taylor, Hostler..	47	36 Fort avenue.....	Driver.
Joseph Moon, Fireman.....	29	287 Battery avenue..	Laborer.
Wm. R. Davis, "	27	153 Lombard street..	Book-Keeper.
David McIntire, "	32	15 Henrietta street...	Can Maker.
John J. Leddon, "	30	20 Ramsay street....	Clerk.
Henry Seebach, "	29	31 Lee street.....	Laborer.
L. J. Broadwater, "	33	6 Johnson street.....	Shipwright.
Wm. Shulte, "	26	132 West street.....	Cabinet Maker.
John Izer, "	37	294 Johnson street...	Can Maker

ENGINE COMPANY No. 13.

(Went in Service March, 1876.)

Engine House situated corner Myrtle Ave. and Fremont St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four Wheel Hose Carriages; two Reserve Trucks, with ladders; two Fire Extinguishers; six Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
John O'Neill, Foreman.....	39	106 Mosher street...	Stove Dealer.
J. H. Deal, Engineman...	38	Smith & Myrtle ave..	Machinist.
Jno. A. Bannon, Ass't "	37	117 N. Poppleton st,.	Machinist.
Edward McGeehan, Hostler.	36	452 N. Fremont street	Driver.
Edward C. Keyser, Fireman.	31	123 Mosher street....	Can Maker.
Wm. F. Clabaugh, "	33	297 Argyle avenue...	Painter.
George Bowers, "	28	492 W. Lexington st.	Paper Hanger.
James Le'Doyne, "	29	62 Woodyear street..	Cigar Maker.
Philip Bowen, "	29	170 Pennsylvania ave.	Cigar Maker.
Lawrence Pistel, "	31	Cor. Biddle & Penn. av.	Cigar Maker.
James Kelly, "	29	368 Pennsylvania ave.	Plasterer.
Louis C. Campbell, "	32	165 W. Townsend st.	Shoemaker.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 1.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Truck House situated on Harrison St., North of Baltimore St.

Has in charge: One Truck, one Reserve Fire Engine; one Wood Tender; two Fire Extinguishers; three Horses and Harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Henry W. Mears, Foreman.	32	45 N. Gay street.....	Undertaker.
John W. Blake, Tillerman..	44	47 N. Gay street.....	Machinist.
James E. Pattison, Hostler.	34	16 Watson street.....	Hostler.
John B. Keene, Ladderman.	41	287 N. Eden street..	Carpenter.
Michael Nolan, "	50	28 E. Lombard street.	Hostler.
John P. Ward, "	32	1 May street.....	Undertaker.
John R. Farr, "	32	79 Harrison street ..	Driver.
James Disney, "	38	286 N. Gay street....	Painter.
George W. Haskell, "	35	29 Ensor street.....	Ship Carpenter.
Alex. Chrismer, "	34	47 N. Eden street....	Engineer.
Wm. H. Riley, "	33	123 Ensor street.....	Painter.
Jno. Battee, "	30	28 S. Castle street....	Bricklayer.
Wm. M. Dunn, "	25	79 N. Front street...	Plumber.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 2.

(Went in Service April, 1859.)

Truck House situated on Paca St., North of Fayette St.

Has in charge: One Truck; two Fire Extinguishers; two Horses and Harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Fred. A. Marston, Foreman.	41	117 Townsend street.	Painter.
John G. Gill, Tillerman....	51	202 W. Fayette street	Painter.
Thos. Montgomery, Hostler.	40	32 North Paca street.	Driver.
Thos. Wagner, Ladderman.	39	6 Diamond street....	Blacksmith.
Wm. R. Lashorne, "	34	228 Saratoga street..	Upholsterer.
John C. Turner, "	36	10 Tessier street.....	Bricklayer.
Edward W. Windle, "	35	80 Amity street.....	Blacksmith.
Paul Hoffman, "	28	255 Biddle street.....	Candy Maker.
Lewis Pistel, "	26	39 Penn street.....	Die Maker.
Chas. Rolf, "	26	36 Marion street.....	Box Maker.
Fred. Branan, "	34	266 Mulberry street..	Harness Maker.
William H. Quigley, "	26	371 Mulberry street..	Carpenter.
Richard F. Rous, "	29	21 N. Schroeder street	Can Maker.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 3.

(Went in Service January, 1871.)

Truck House situated on Ann St., South of Pratt St.

Has in charge: One Truck; two Fire Extinguishers; one Wood Tender; three Horses and Harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Geo. W. Foxwell, Foreman.	33	178 S. Ann street....	Shipwright.
John McClellan, Tillerman	46	139 S. Eden street...	Sailmaker.
Wm. E. Vanrossum, Hostler	32	112 S. Ann street....	Hostler.
John N. Downs, Ladderman	32	410 Orleans street...	Painter.
Andrew German, "	31	113 Fairmount ave...	Painter.
Louis Roll, "	40	212 S. Wolfe street..	Caulker.
Richard Henrix, "	30	80 S. Ann street.....	Seaman.
George Bosse, "	38	40 S. Castle street....	Cooper.
Louis Locks, "	24	96 N. Ann street.....	Confectioner.
Jesse Vickers, "	47	513 S. Ann street....	Painter.
John Sauers, "	31	118 S. Central avenue	Cooper.
George Little, "	38	59 S. Caroline street.	Painter.
Chas. Schoepperlein, "	26	55 S. Register street..	Upholsterer.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 4.

(Went in Service December, 1880.)

Truck House situated on Biddle St., West of Druid Hill Ave.

Has in charge: One Truck; one Hose Carriage in reserve; two Fire Extinguishers; two Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments and ladders for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
J. L. Southcomb, Foreman.	31	143 Townsend street.	Wire Worker.
J. V. Dougherty, Tillerman.	31	57 Division street...	Steam Fitter.
John Harney, Hostler.....	33	336 E. Madison street	Excavator.
James Gill, Houseman.....	35	57 George street.....	Moulder.
Jacob Green, Ladderman.	25	292 Chase street.....	Stone Cutter.
J. Fred. Schaefer, "	42	77 S. Peter street....	Clerk.
Geo. W. Smith, "	29	32 S. Poppleton street	Bricklayer.
Wm. Buck, "	24	3 Lexington street...	Cigar Maker.
Chas. E. Eichelberger, "	34	466 Saratoga street..	Painter.
Harry C. Loane, "	28	440 Mulberry street..	Bricklayer.
Louis P. Scheive, "	28	9 New street.....	Paper Hanger.
Andrew Bilson, "	29	429 N. Calhoun street	Plasterer.
Chas. H. Baker, "	29	36 Camden street....	Scale Maker.

REPORT

SUPERINTENDENT

POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1881.

To the Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my annual report for the past year.

During that period the wires and machinery of this department have continued in excellent working order, and seem to work smoother each year.

Since the construction of the present telegraph, it has worked to such perfection, that all that I can do is to report the extension of lines and placing of new boxes.

During the year, two new fire alarm boxes were placed in service, namely:

Box 417, corner of Portland and Green streets, and 516, corner of Ostend and Warner.

In putting up these boxes, the following material was used:

Six thirty-feet poles; two forty-five feet poles; ten two-wire cross-arms; four T-arms; coil and a quarter of wire; seventy feet of rubber wire; seventy feet of

plain copper wire; twenty insulators and twenty, seven-inch bolts.

In reference to fire alarm boxes, I would state that the large number of buildings erected on the suburbs, and the many extensive improvements made and being made in the centre of the city, show the necessity for an increase in that direction—some thickly populated places not having a fire alarm box within ten or twelve blocks.

I would also suggest the recommendation to the councils of an appropriation to place a fire alarm box in each of the public schools. Experience has taught us that in case of fire, time is very valuable, especially so in the Charles street fire, where it was proven, had the Fire Department been summoned one minute, sooner, the life of one of the victims of that terrible disaster could have been saved.

The city has invested, in public school property, in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars, which itself proves the necessity for some protection of its interests. Besides, the children of a large class of our best citizens attend these schools, and some protection should be guaranteed them in case of fire. After making a careful estimate, I find the whole work can be done for fourteen thousand six hundred and forty ($14,640) dollars. This money would be required to build the line, and the annual expense thereafter would be a mere trifle. In building the line it should be entirely separated from our other alarm circuits. So, when a street alarm box is pulled, it will not be heard in the schools, thereby preventing danger of confusion and panic.

The boxes can be so arranged that in case of fire in a school house, the box can be pulled, and no one except the person pulling the alarm know it until the arrival of the Fire Department. If one life is saved it will fully pay for itself.

In extending wires to Truck House No. 4, we used five thirty-five feet poles; one forty-feet pole; mile and a half of No. 9 galvanized wire; fifteen four-wire cross-arms; three two-wire cross-arms; one T-arm and other small things—connecting it on No. 2 alarm circuit.

During the year the following alarms of fire passed through this department:

First alarms	205
Second alarms	8
General alarms	7

In conclusion, I return thanks to the officers and members of the Fire Department, Police Department and others, who have kindly assisted during the year.

The employees of this department are—

Operators—H. P. Lucas,
F. J. Connor,
Alex. Crummer,
F. L. McAleese,

Lineman—Robert Kain.

Assistant Lineman and Batteryman—Thos. J. Byrne.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. J. MCALEESE,
Supt. of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Reformation and Instruction

FOR

COLORED CHILDREN.

For the Year ending November 30th, 1880.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, December 11, 1880.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I now present the eighth annual report of this Institution, and am pleased to say we have got it in good working order.

From the commencement we have been building and yearly adding to our accommodations, and now we have our main and four family buildings, with all necessary out-buildings, giving room for two hundred boys, and perfect facilities for grading the schools we have so long wanted.

We hope to show better results in the future, although we have nothing to regret for the past.

We claim credit for conducting a first-class reformatory—from the start, commencing in a farm house, we had yearly to build the accommodations with very

limited means. We have had in the Institution over six hundred boys in all. Out of the four hundred that have graduated, we have heard of not over five or six in all that have not proved to be good men. Some are occupying responsible situations; others earning support from the trades taught them.

These facts show that all the money appropriated produces a great saving, for, no doubt, but for this Institution a large number of the four hundred would have been candidates for the penitentiary.

I call your attention to the reports annexed. We will ask for the usual appropriation for 1881.

Respectfully submitted,

ENOCH PRATT,
President.

Superintendent's Report.

Superintendent's Report.

CHELTENHAM, November 30, 1880.

To the Board of Managers
House of Reformation:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to present my report, covering the operations for the year closing with the above date.

Number of boys Decemher 1, 1879		177
Number since received from	Baltimore city	44
" "	Baltimore county	7
" "	Howard county	3
" "	Calvert county	1
" "	Montgomery county	4
" "	Anne Arundel county	3
" "	Allegany county	2
" "	Wicomico county	1
" "	Talbot county	1
" "	Harford county	2
" "	Frederick county	5
" "	St. Mary's county	1
Amount carried forward		251

Amount brought forward			251
Number since received from		Washington county	2
"	"	escape	4
"	"	or by masters	17
"	"	voluntary from discharge	2
"	"	Hospital	1
Total in house and received during the year			277

DISCHARGED:

Escaped	9	
Sent to Hospital	2	
Hired out	32	
Sent to parent or of age	14	
United States boys	2	
Death	7	
		66
Total number of boys in House November 30, 1880		211

Early in the spring we went to work continuing the improvements begun eight years ago on our farm. Notwithstanding the great labor and outlay expended upon our buildings, we have put up nearly two miles of good post and rail fence, with gates, bars, &c.

The large quantity of manure made and bought has resulted in giving us all the vegetables and provender for stock we could by any way use, with ordinary economy.

Our barns and bins, once empty, are now full to overflowing, and yet there is much to be done, more fences

have to be built, manure bought and made, grading, draining, &c. In a few years you will have one of the finest farms in southern Maryland, with buildings and surroundings excelled by no institution in the State.

Many of our boys have made commendable progress in their respective schools, and will, I think, compare favorably with the educational attainments of the inmates of similar institutions.

I have had some little trouble with our gas during the year, which I have always been able to overcome, but I fear we will soon be required to put in a new and larger blow machine, as I think it is near about worn out.

We have a modern gas retort. All we shall require, in my judgment, to make our gas works perfect is a new blower.

We have had more deaths than usual during the year, but in nearly every case I think they could not have been saved, their whole systems being destroyed before they were sent here. Our institution was not intended for a hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. HORN,
Superintendent.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION FOR COLORED CHILDREN, *in account with* WM. E. WOODYEAR, *Treasurer, from November 30, 1879, to November 30, 1880.*

DR.			CR.	
1880.			1879.	
Nov. 30—To cash, paid general expenses		$20,305 38	Nov. 30—By balance of account rendered to date	$115 44
To cash, for improvements at Cheltenham		5,525 56	1880.	
			Nov. 30—By cash, received from city of Baltimore, balance appropriated 1879	3,240 00
			By cash, received from city of Baltimore, on account appropriation 1880	12,672 00
			By cash, received from the State of Maryland, appropriation 1880	8,000 00
			By cash, received from Treasurer United States, (eighteen months board, &c. of boys sent to the institution by United States Courts)	1,193 00

		By cash, received from private subscription.....	10 00
		By cash, received for caning chairs by boys, November and December, 1879.	82 11
		By cash, received for wool sold.....	31 15
		By cash, received for old rags sold.....	27 63
		By balance.....	459 61
	$25,830 94		$25,830 94
Nov. 30—To balance of account due Treasurer.....	$459 61		

BALTIMORE, *November* 30, 1880. E. & O. E. WM. E. WOODYEAR, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY LIBRARIAN

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

REPORT.

Baltimore, January 3, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor of presenting this, my annual report, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1880.

Since my last report, considerable progress has been made in the arrangement and classification of books and papers belonging to the several departments of the City Government.

The room allotted for the City Collector's books being too small, by Resolution No. 125, approved April 29th, 1880, five hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated, to fit up two large cases in the room immediately over the Council committee rooms. These cases have been finished, and all the books belonging to the Collector removed and properly arranged in them. Sufficient space was allowed to construct two additional cases.

This office has more business with the Appeal Tax Court than with any other department of the City

Government. We are daily called upon for returns made the assessors of 1876. These papers were packed in about twenty-five cases, and although they were alphabetically arranged, it required, on an average, at least half the packages being removed from the box, before the proper package could be obtained. By Resolution No. 252, approved November 12th, 1880, the Librarian was allowed to use $235 of his appropriation for the construction of a suitable case for these papers. The case has been finished, and contains six hundred apartments—twenty-six for each of the twenty wards, and the balance for appeals, &c.

As stated in my last report, our limited force, together with the increase in our daily office duties, interferes with the arrangement and classification of papers, &c.; but notwithstanding this, we have succeeded, during the year, in arranging the papers—each year separately—from 1800 to 1879.

We have added to Mayor's Messages, those of 1800 to 1805, inclusive, giving us the reports from 1800 to 1879, inclusive, bound in three volumes.

The sum of $75, received from the sale of fifteen copies of the Baltimore City Code of 1879, and $2.15 for copying, has been covered into the treasury.

The accompanying statement shows the actual cost of stationery and printed matter used by each of the several departments.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL D. SMITH,
City Librarian.

Statement of Value of Stationery and Printed Matter used during the year 1880.

Appeal Tax Court	$111 44
Baltimore City Jail	417 78
Bayview Asylum	130 01
City Collector	1,955 51
City Comptroller	300 26
City Register	271 80
City Commissioner	182 01
City Library	526 94
Commissioners for Opening Streets	47 66
Clerk of Centre Market	12 84
Dog Pound Master	5 11
Examiner of Titles	29 17
Fire Commissioners	497 18
General Superintendent of Lamps, &c	41 50
Health Department	741 11
Harbor Board	104 05
Harbor Master, 1st District	2 32
" 2d "	6 81
" 3d "	4 76
" 4th "	4 57
" 5th "	20 51
" 6th "	1 50
Inspector of Buildings	59 90
Inspector of Gas and Illuminating Oils	14 05
Amount carried forward	$5,488 79

Amount brought forward	$5,488 79
Law Department	80 55
Mayor	134 11
Supervisors of Election	55 03
Superintendent of City Hall	5 07
Amount drawn for stationery, &c	$5,763 55
City Library—Resolution No. 252, November 12th, 1880	235 00
Total amount of appropriation drawn	$5,998 55
Amount expended by Water Department for stationery, &c	$1,089 16
Amount expended by Gunpowder Permanent Supply for stationery, &c	94 74
	$1,183 90

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

McDonogh Educational Fund

AND INSTITUTE,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

AND

CATALOGUE

OF THE

McDonogh Farm School.

1881.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute.

1880-81.

	Office.	Residence.
Wm. A. Stewart	44 N. Charles street	133 Lanvale street.
H. Clay Dallam	51½ St. Paul street	269 N. Eutaw street.
Sam'l H. Tagart	43 Lexington street	84 W. Madison street.
David L. Bartlett	24 Light street	57 Hollins street.
German H. Hunt	7 German st., near South	192 McCulloh street.
Charles H. Mercer	72 Exchange Place	328 E Baltimore street.
Robert T. Baldwin	Nat. Mechanics Bank	335 Madison avenue.

PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL H. TAGART.

Vice-President:

WILLIAM A. STEWART.

Secretary and Agent:

H. CLAY DALLAM.

Finance Committee:

SAM'L H. TAGART,
DAVID L. BARTLETT,
ROBERT T. BALDWIN.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF McDONOGH
EDUCATIONAL FUND AND INSTITUTE.

Baltimore, January 1, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

From the report which we herewith submit of the operations of the McDonogh Institute for the past year, you will perceive that it has been attended with continued success. It supplies all the evidence requisite to assure your Honorable Body of the ability and efficiency of the Faculty, and the solicitude of the Board of Trustees in its welfare. The established reputation of the School has created a greater desire for admission into it, and thereby opened a wider field for selection to the Board. The embarrassment which existed in procuring proper boys at the commencement of the School, has long since ceased, and now consists in determining who are the best prepared and most meritorious for admission. The consequence has been

greater proficiency in the whole School, and the achievement of a higher standard of education, limited, however, to the most practical and useful branches. This has been accomplished, notwithstanding the want of necessary facilities with which the teachers have had to contend since the organization of the School. The great discomfort and insufficiency of the present buildings have prevented the proper prosecution of some branches of study deemed of great importance and benefit. As we informed you in a former communication, the fund which we had accumulated for the purpose of remedying this want, was wrested from us by the decree of a tribunal from which there was no appeal. Left without any resources applicable to this purpose, we have, by the exercise of a rigid economy, (saved from the income,) again accumulated a sufficient amount for the erection of a building which will accommodate the present number of boys. This was accomplished without any embarrassment to the operations of the School. Suggestions have been made that this could be attained by the admission of opulent boys, who are willing to pay not only an equivalent for their own education, but such additional amount as would provide admission to a less favored boy. The Board, however, are as yet unwilling to engraft any new scheme upon the present plan, or interfere with the harmony contained in the expressed purposes of the founder. This building, when completed, will not only supply our present want, but leaves ample accommodations for an additional number of boys, when the Board may find the fund in a condition to justify any increase. To allay, however, any expec-

tation of such an increase, it is but proper to state that it cannot occur in the near future. Whilst it is a matter of congratulation that we are able to relieve the School from its present cramped and unsuitable condition, it is a source of great regret that our limited means prevent the erection of a building which, in its proportions and ornamentations, would constitute a memorial worthy of our founder.

We append herewith, as usual, the report of Col. Allan, the Principal of the School, showing very minutely its operations during the past year, and in regard to which we deem it unnecessary to comment. The suggestions in the matter of education are the result of such mature reflection and observation, combined with large experience, as to merit and secure their adoption. To himself and his associates are the Board indebted for the high reputation attained for the School. The only change in the *personnel* of the Institute during the year, has been the selection of Mr. V. L. Clousher to the position of manager of the farm, to succeed Mr. Jobson, who resigned. Beyond an improvement of the soil, and the reclamation of much waste land, it has yielded no revenue. It has nevertheless accomplished the chief objects of its purchase, in being the means to teach the boys to cultivate the soil and plant and secure crops, and is beside to them a constant source of recreation. Its large bounds not only furnish ample space for their exercise and the indulgence of their sports, but affords full protection against contact with or contamination from dangerous resorts and associations. If any faith can

be attached to the testimonials of skilled farmers, we can safely anticipate more favorable results in the matter of revenue in the future under the successful management of our recently appointed manager.

The report of the Finance Committee, embracing the receipts and disbursements for the year, exhibits a very favorable condition of the fund. The value of the trust on the first day of January, 1880, was $861,968.89, less $1,923 premium on investment of $30,000 of the Five Per Cent. City Stock, leaving $860,045.89. The value of the trust on the first day of January, 1881, was $878,170.05, being the present value of the fund, and showing a gain, during the year, of $18,124.16. Of this amount, $3,273.09 was a decrease in expenses, and $118.41 income from the building fund. When it is remembered that at the time this fund was, by your action, placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, the entire available fund amounted to $522,740.96, you can but feel gratified at the wisdom which prompted this disposition of it. The increase since that period (January 4th, 1869) has been $355,430, besides maintaining the School from its organization, in 1873. The preservation of this fund has been the predominant consideration with the Board, and they have hemmed it in with all the guards that human foresight could suggest. It is not only safe at present, but its security will be strengthened in the future. Its beneficiaries will become its guardians. There is already a little band of them distributed throughout this community, which is growing every year, who will rally around it at the first signal of danger. We

have expressed our regret that the building we are about to erect is not commensurate with the munificence of the endowment, or such a memorial as was due to the founder. This is, we think, a very immaterial consideration. So long as the fund he bestowed is preserved as a sacred trust, so long will the blessings which flow from it perpetuate his name. To remember their benefactor is the first lesson instilled into the heart of every boy upon his admission into the School, and the last injunction laid upon them when leaving it. Every year adds to the number who cherish, with feelings of deepest gratitude, their obligations to him who has conferred such privileges upon them. Mr. McDonogh's name will live fresh in the hearts of hundreds of boys long after the marble shaft erected over his remains shall have crumbled into dust.

S. H. TAGART,
President.

Test: H. Clay Dallam,
Secretary and Agent to the Board.

REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Baltimore, January 1, 1881.

To the Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute:

GENTLEMEN:

The following is a statement of Receipts and Disbursements from January 1 to December 31, 1880:

RECEIPTS:

Cash on hand, as shown by last annual report		$1,772 37
For sales of Live Stock		300 00
" interest on City Stock and Real Estate Mortgage		39,354 98
From C. P. Blackmar, in full for Land Scrip	$4,556 00	
And for interest on same	118 41	
		4,674 41
From estate of W. W. Glenn—payment in full of Real Estate Mortgage		39,573 33
		$85,675 09

DISBURSEMENTS:

For $30,000 City Five Per Cent. Stock, cost			$31,923	00
" repairs to buildings			322	69
" additions to garden and orchard			350	26
" additions to library and school apparatus			335	57
" additions to house furniture			31	40
" cleaning up swamp land on farm			348	97
" taxes, plans, surveys and maps of lands in Louisiana, and other expenses attaching thereto			793	83
" printing report for 1879			106	84
			$34,212	66
" expenses of tuition	$3,687	28		
" expenses of house and lodging	2,594	13		
" expenses of subsistence	7,733	36		
" expenses of clothing	2,466	43		
" medical attendance	251	08		
" stationery, postage, telegrams, &c	160	27		
" Western Maryland Railroad, transportation, insurance, &c	85	04		
Am'ts carried forward,	$16,977	59	$34,212	66

Amt's brought forward	$16,977 59	$34,212 66	
For sundry expenses of the trust	2,591 03		
" miscellaneous expenses	284 78		
		19,853 40	
Balance of cash on hand		31,609 03	
			$85,675 09

The investments are as follows:

Six Per Cent. Stock of the City of Baltimore.

Defence Loan of 1893.

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st	$210,000 00

Exempt Loan of 1893.

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st	70,000 00

Funding Loan of 1900.

Interest payable quarterly, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, October 1st	85,000 00

Five Per Cent. Stock of the City of Baltimore of 1916.

Interest payable semi-annually, May 1st and November 1st	310,000 00
Amount carried forward	$675,000 00

Amount brought forward		$675,000 00
FIVE PER CENT. STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OF 1900.		
Interest payable quarterly, February, May, August and November		30,000 00
Productive investments		$705,000 00
To which add:		
Real estate—Foxleigh farm and improvements		127,500 00
Payments on account of real estate in New Orleans		2,261 02
Personal, viz:		
Live stock on farm	$5,800 00	
Household furniture and material	3,500 00	
Library, school furniture and instruments	1,000 00	
Farming implements	1,500 00	
		11,800 00
Amount cash on hand		31,609 03
Present value of the Trust		$878,170 05

In addition to the real estate, stocks, &c., already enumerated, the Trust owns the following properties, viz:

1st. A tract of about ..... 3,000 Acres of heavily timbered land, lying about 96 miles north of New Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and about two miles from the river. It is situated

in the Parish of Iberville, about three or four miles from Bayou Goula, which is the seat of the Parish. There are no improvements of any considerable value on the tract. Before the war this property was esteemed very valuable, and the Board of Trustees which preceded the present Board, made a contract for the sale of 1300 acres of the tract, at $73,000. This was the year before the war began, and during the war the purchaser made default, and Baltimore had to take the property back.

2d. A tract of..... 10,000 Acres about fifty-five miles north of New Orleans, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, situated in the Parish of St. James.

In 1859 the joint Commissioners, who made the partition between New Orleans and Baltimore, appraised this property at $75,000, and it was charged to Baltimore at that appraisement.

In the report of the former agents (A. D. 1860) they, however, spoke of this tract as "low swamp land, probably of no great value."

At present it is believed to be wholly unsaleable, if not valueless.

3d. A one-half undivided interest with New Orleans to 177 Arpents of land, lying in the rear of the city of New Orleans, known as the "Livaudais Tract." The partition of this tract has never been made so as to definitely ascertain the respective rights of the parties in and to the same, and the suit is still pending in regard to it. It is alleged New Orleans holds possession of a portion of this which rightfully belongs to Baltimore. — 88½ Arpents

4th. A small tract in the rear of Versailles, Parish of St. Bernard and Orleans, bought in by Baltimore, under a judgment in its favor, at $280. — 1 Tract

5th. A tract of..... in the Parish of Livingston, La. It was the property of Mr. St. Martin, a debtor to Baltimore, and was sold under execution, and bought in by Baltimore for $640. — 640 Acres

6th. One hundred and eighty-five squares of ground in the rear of Versailles, Parish of St. Bernard, sold in 1859 to W. Dunbar, for $2000, but not paid for.

7th. Twenty-four certain lots of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, in square known as Number 370, bounded by Toulouse, White, St. Peter and Du-

prez streets; said property having been bought in by Baltimore at a tax sale, 5th October, A. D. 1875, for $138.85, it having been sold for payment of taxes due by J. O. Thread, a debtor to Baltimore. Property assessed at $2000.

8th. The "Fassman" lots, situate in square Number 753, New Orleans, bounded by Scott, Pierre, Bank of Palmyra. Assessed at $1200.

The books of account, containing the various items embraced in the foregoing statements, were duly balanced on 31st ultimo; and the committee now present for your examination a balance sheet of the Trust Ledger, showing the investments of the Trust Funds on January 1st, 1881.

Dr.	Balance Sheet.		*Cr.*
City Stocks.....	$705,000 00	Building Fund.....	$ 57,882 81
Real Estate—Foxleigh Farm.....	127,500 00	McDonogh Trust Fund,	820,287 24
Real Estate—New Orleans.....	2,261 02		
Live Stock on Farm....	5,800 00		
Household Furniture..	3,500 00		
Library, &c	1,000 00		
Farming Implements..	1,500 00		
Cash.....	31,609 03		
	$878,170 05		$878,170 05

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. TAGART,
D. L. BARTLETT,
ROBERT T. BALDWIN,
Finance Committee.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, sct:*

I hereby certify that on this 1st day of January, A. D. 1881, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city and State aforesaid, Samuel H. Tagart, President of the Board of Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute; H. Clay Dallam, the Agent and Secretary thereof, and Robert T. Baldwin, one of the Trustees thereof, and did each make oath, in due form of law, that the matters stated in the foregoing reports are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

GEO. McCAFFRAY,
Justice of the Peace.

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL

AND THE

Catalogue of the McDonogh School,

1879-'80.

Officers of the School.

Principal:

WILLIAM ALLAN, M. A.

Instructors:

D. C. LYLE, M. A.

S. T. MORELAND, M. A., C. E.

H. LEE SELLERS, M. A.

Matron:

MRS. JOSEPHA YOUNG.

POST-OFFICE:

Owings' Mills, Md.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The McDonogh School owes its existence to the munificence of John McDonogh, of New Orleans.

John McDonogh was born in Baltimore, December 29, 1779. His parents were poor, but seemed to have given him the best education within their reach, and were especially careful of his moral and religious training. He always spoke of them with the utmost gratitude and affection.

He was trained to mercantile pursuits, and while quite a young man removed, about 1803, to New Orleans. Here, during a long and successful business career, he steadily amassed wealth. Though at first indulging in social intercourse and living in a manner commensurate with his means, he gradually withdrew from society, and became more and more economical in his habits, until at last his whole nature became absorbed in the care and increase of his property. Exacting in his business relations, haughty and reserved with his fellow-men, during the latter part of his life he lived in the plainist manner, surrounded only by the faithful slaves, for whose welfare he showed the

greatest solicitude, and for whose comfort he provided liberally. All his energies were bent to the enlargement of his estate.

He died October 27, 1850. On the next day his will, made twelve years before, the provisions of which had been kept strictly secret, was admitted to probate. It then appeared that virtually his entire estate, amounting to $1,400,000, was devoted to charitable purposes. After freeing his slaves and providing means for their removal to Liberia, and establishment there, the mass of his property was left to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, to be applied to the education of poor boys. For the greater part of his life he seems to have had this end in view. His mind had dwelt on it so long and persistently that all other objects seemed insignificant. He came to look upon himself as a steward of Divine Providence, whose duty it was to gather together all the wealth he could, to be devoted to the moral and intellectual education of the poor. As his imagination dwelt upon this noble object, it grew and expanded before him until it far transcended all other worldly aims. It seemed to justify the most unceasing toil, the most constant self-denial. It hallowed to him care, labor, privation, solitude. The endearments of kindred and of friendship, the sympathy of his fellows, became matters of no moment. All was made to bend to the one object of laying the foundations of a charity which was to bless large numbers of his countrymen for many generations to come. In his enthusiasm he greatly exaggerated his wealth and what it could accomplish, and still more his power to direct and control

its increase after death. He directed that all his property and its increase for a time should be invested in real estate, and looked forward to the period when the income from it would be millions, and the beneficiaries would be numbered by tens of thousands.

Many of the provisions of the will it was impossible to carry out; others operated in a way very different from that designed, and entailed heavy charges on the estate. Much tedious and expensive litigation grew out of the condition of the property, and out of the various successive attempts made to set aside the will, or to establish the validity of codicils to it. The last important suit of the latter kind (that of Moses Fox, involving over $300,000) was not finally decided until 1872.

Meanwhile, the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore accepted the bequest made to them and made preparation for the administration of the property and the execution of the designs of the donor. It was found nesessary and expedient to divide the estate, and the city of Baltimore proceeded to sell the portion falling to her, in order that the funds might be invested in some more manageable and profitable shape than in that of real estate, so scattered, and located at such a distance from home. While the estate was in process of liquidation, the war put a stop to all progress and materially lessened the value of the real property yet unsold. After the war the agents of Baltimore city continued their labors. In 1868 the present Board was constituted. The fund then amounted to $500,000. It increased in their hands, and when, in 1872, the suit of

Moses Fox was decided in favor of the city, they held a fund amounting to $650,000, invested in Maryland and Baltimore City Stocks, besides a considerable amount of real estate in Louisiana, then—and yet—unsold.

The McDonogh School was established in pursuance of one of the provisions of Mr. McDonogh's will, directing the establishment of a Farm School near the city of Baltimore, for the benefit of the poor boys, first of Baltimore, then of the towns and villages of the State of Maryland, and then of the great maritime cities of the United States. Mr. McDonogh contemplated an endowment of $3,000,000 for the organization of this Institution, (to be largely increased with the advancing values of the real estate investments.) So far the fund realized and its accumulations, including the property bought for the use of the School, amounts to about $800,000. The object aimed at by Mr. McDonogh was very comprehensive. It was nothing less than the "rescuing from ignorance and idleness, and of a consequence, from vice and ignominy, millions upon millions of the destitute youths of the large cities of the United States, and the bringing them up in knowledge and virtue to industry and labor."

The Trustees, in 1872, finding themselves for the first time free from serious litigation and in possession of some $650,000, purchased the present site for the location of the School. The farm contains 835 acres, well watered and wooded, lying on the Western Maryland Railroad, twelve miles from Baltimore. It is in a perfectly healthy region, removed from the corrupting

temptations of towns or large villages, and yet sufficiently convenient to the city.

The great advance that has takan place in regard to educational facilities since the death of Mr. McDonogh, as well as the diminished amount of the fund, presented matters of grave consideration to the Trustees in determining how best to carry out the intentions of this noble philanthropist.

Their views as to the field left for the School to occupy, and the work it should attempt to do, are indicated in a report adopted in May, 1872, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The city ordinance from which this Board derives its powers, imposes the duty of 'establishing a School Farm, as directed under the will of John McDonogh.' These directions state clearly the general objects in view, and the general character of the instrumentality to be employed, and must be regarded as controlling our action. In referring however to details, the directions are suggestive rather than mandatory. It is a fortunate circumstance that this latitude exists; and that in now seeking to carry out this great educational charity in the most practical and feasible mode, a discretion can be exercised that shall have regard to changes which have taken place in this community during the twenty-two years elapsed since the death of John McDonogh.

"During that period, a system of Public Free Schools in the city of Baltimore has been matured and brought to a state of great perfection, so that at the present day little remains unaccomplished in that respect.

"The House of Refuge, founded seventeen years ago, as an institution of a reformatory character, is now caring for about three hundred and eighty (380) boys of the class known as juvenile delinquents. It is able to meet all the requirements of this community as far as regards that particular class of boys.

"The Manual Labor School receives indigent orphan and half-orphan boys, assuming legal charge during minority under articles of apprenticeship agreed to by parent or guardian. Its resources are stated as sufficient to maintain twenty-five per cent. more boys than have ever been its inmates. This is the case, in spite of the fact that constant efforts are made to increase the number; agents being employed to visit poor families for the purpose of influencing them to commit their children to the care of the school. We are constrained, consequently, to regard this ground as preoccupied. The Manual Labor School appears fully to fill its own special sphere of usefulness.

"The Saint Mary's Industrial School, the Boys' Home, the Children's Aid Society, and several Orphan Asylums, have been founded within the past few years, and are devoting themselves, on an ever expanding scale, to the care of poor boys, or of boys without proper guardianship and homes.

"In seeking a field of usefulness for the McDonogh Institute commensurate with our resources, it is right to bear in mind the above changes, effected since Mr. McDonogh's time, in the condition of the class he desired to benefit."

The Board then adopted the suggestions that the pupils of the School should be "*poor boys of good character, of respectable associations in life, residents of the city of Baltimore,*" and that "they be admitted between the ages of ten and fourteen years." They were to be retained until sixteen years old. This regulation was subsequently modified by the creation of the Prize Scholarships, and the system of annual appointments, described in the Catalogue. The Catalogue sets forth the course of instruction that has been pursued.

It was decided not to put up buildings at once, but to repair the large dwelling on the farm so as to adapt it to the accommodation of a small number of boys and to begin the work of the School without delay, leaving to experience to indicate the arrangement and character of the buildings needed, as well as the other requisites for putting the Institution upon its permanent footing.

The Principal and other officers having been appointed, the School was opened November 21st, 1873, by the admission of twenty-one pupils. This number was gradually increased, as the accommodations were made ready, to fifty, by February 1st, 1874. Want of room has prevented any further increase of numbers since that date. Applications have steadily increased from the beginning, and there are at present a large number on the list. As soon as the buildings and apparatus can be provided, the School will be filled to its capacity.

Report of Principal.

McDonogh School, *January 1st,* 1881.

To the Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute:

Gentlemen:

The ends at which we have aimed in the organization and conduct of the McDonogh School, and the methods by which it has been sought to attain them, have been so fully set forth in the preceding reports that a brief recapitulation is all that is here necessary.

Our pupils are poor boys, of good character and fair capacity. They enter at an average age of twelve years, and by successive annual reappointments may remain until they are sixteen years of age. Special merit may win an additional year of residence. To these boys we aim to give a careful and thorough training in the English elements; in Arithmetic, in Geography and simple Drawing, and in some part of History, as well as systematic instruction in the Bible and in vocal music. To these subjects are added in the

case of the great majority German, Algebra and Geometry, the elements of Physics or Chemistry, and Physiology. As much time, care, and labor are devoted to instruction as in the best private schools. While engaged in this course of study, the boys are subjected to a steady and strict discipline, the object of which is to make them truthful, honest and manly, and to develop habits of industry and self-reliance. Our boys will, in all cases, be dependent upon themselves for their station and progress in after life. We would equip them with sufficient knowledge to enable them to start in any of the avenues that may be open to them; we would do what is far more important—develop and confirm by habit such moral and mental characteristics as shall be most certain to render them useful men and good citizens. The course of instruction has been arranged in view of the fact that our scholars all come to us from the city, and in the large majority of cases, will return to it, to find their way into some mercantile or manufacturing pursuit. At the same time, every facility and encouragement are offered to those who have the capacity and ambition to work their way into the literary or scientific professions. So far, strictly technical instruction (except such as pertains to the farm and garden) has not been within our reach. It will hereafter be added, to the degree and in the directions indicated by experience. From the fact that our boys naturally seek homes in the city, the farm and garden work have been arranged, not so much for technical instruction, as for the purposes of general training. The boys do some out-door work during the school session, on Saturdays and the after-

noons of the other week days, but not enough to interfere with the full requirements of the school. During the vacation of two months in the summer, they are regularly employed in work on the farm or in the garden. Recognizing the fact that a very large percentage of the most successful men in every department of life begin as poor boys, our aim has been to organize a course of instruction and training, not simply for a particular class, but such that any boy, however fortunate his circumstances, may, with profit, be submitted to it.

The change made by the Board two years ago in the system of appointments, by which they became annual, continues to give excellent results. A growing appreciation of the advantages of a place in the school, and a greater desire to improve these advantages, have been manifested. Half the boys now hold annual appointments, and in the course of another year, almost all will be upon this basis. The vigorous competition for the new appointments, and the fact that a re-appointment is a prize depending entirely upon the candidate's conduct and progress, have had a strong influence in improving the earnestness and good tone of the institution.

The good results of the great labor and care which the Board have expended upon the selection of scholars during the past year are apparent in the superiority of the new class over former ones. A regular system of examination is desirable in the selection of applicants, and experience will gradually indicate the best means for attaining this end. The examination of candidates

last summer, conducted before the educational committee, and at their request, by Profs. Maupin and Raddatz of the Baltimore City College, was a step in the right direction.

Mr. S. T. Moreland, who for four years had been a most efficient and valued member of our faculty, was last summer elected to the chair of Physics in Washington and Lee University, Virginia, and resigned his position here to accept it. He carried with him the regrets of all at his leaving, as well as our hearty good wishes for his success in his new duties. The vacancy thus created in our staff of instructors was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. L. Gantt, one of the twenty-one scholars who entered the school at its first organization, and who had just taken his bachelor's degree with distinction at the Johns Hopkins University.

Through the kindness of President Gilman and other members of the Johns Hopkins University, a number of lectures similar to those given the year before, were delivered during the last winter and spring at the school. The course for the last year comprised a lecture, on January 16th, by Dr. J. R. McD. Irby, on "Precious Stones," illustrated by models of the most celebrated diamonds in the world; one on February 6th, by Dr. S. F. Clarke, on "Rain;" one on February 27th, by Dr. H. B. Adams, on "Venice," illustrated by a number of views and photographs; the reading of selected pieces, on April 9th, by Professor C. L. Woodworth, and a lecture, on April 23d, by Dr. W. W. Jacques, on the "Telegraph and Telephone," illustrated by experiments. The thanks of all con-

nected with the Institution are due to these gentlemen for this interesting and instructive series. Other lectures were delivered by the Principal, and by Messrs. Moreland and Sellers, of the school. This course was highly appreciated, not only by the school, but by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity, who attended it. So valuable have these courses proved, that arrangements have been made for a similar one during the present session. The latter was opened on December 10th, by Dr. H. B. Adams, who gave us an interesting lecture on "Our Asiatic Forefathers."

At our last commencement, May 31st, President D. C. Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, delivered an admirable address to the School, in which the suggestions to the young men about to enter upon active life were especially timely and valuable. On the same occasion, two silver medals, which had been generously offered as prizes by Professor C. L. Woodworth for proficiency in elocution, were awarded, by a committee selected for the purpose, to Masters R. L. DeWitt and F. H. Anschutz.

On the last anniversary of our opening day, November 21st, the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe was invited to deliver an address. He gave a very interesting sketch of the life and character of John McDonogh, which was published at the time in the newspapers, and which it is designed to preserve in a more permanent form.

During the past year, the Rev. W. S. Jones, of St. Thomas' Parish, has held service on alternate Sunday afternoons at the school. We are under many obligations to him for his kindness. Our thanks are also

due to Bishop Pinckney, who, on October 3d, held service and preached for us. A suitable room for regular religious services has been a serious want, which the buildings now ordered will, I hope, soon enable us to supply.

A lady interested in the school offered, last spring, a number of prizes, for the purpose of encouraging the boys in their farm work. Four prizes—the first, of twenty dollars; the second, of fifteen dollars; the third, of ten dollars, and the fourth, of five dollars—were offered to the larger boys for the four best plats of corn; these plats to be planted, cultivated and gathered by the boys in their own time. The plats were to contain each one-eighth of an acre. Twenty boys entered the lists as competitors. Two and a half acres of ground, as nearly uniform in character as possible, were staked off in one corner of the corn field, and carefully laid out in plats, two rods wide by ten rods long. These were assigned to the boys by lot, and they were permitted to haul manure from the barn yard. No fertilizers were furnished, but the most energetic boys hauled from two to three ox-cart loads of manure to each plat. All the boys showed great interest in the matter, and many of them manifested much industry and energy in "working the crop." When gathered, the corn was carefully weighed on the cob, and the prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize to	C. A. COLLIER,	whose corn weighed	847 lbs.
Second	"	W. R. DEWITT,	"	"	827 "
Third	"	L. M. NORRIS,	"	"	815 "
Fourth	"	W. H. CHABOT,	"	"	783 "

At 70 lbs. to the bushel, Master Collier's plat produced at the rate of 96.8 bushels, or 19.3 barrels per acre. The twenty boys raised 14,170 lbs., or 40½ barrels, on the 2½ acres, an average of 16 barrels per acre. The farm crop averaged 11 barrels per acre.

At the same time, some prizes were offered to the little boys for the best crops of pop corn, to be grown under the same conditions, on plats containing 300 square feet. These prizes were three—the first, of two dollars; the second, of one dollar and a half, and the third, of one dollar. Thirteen boys became contestants, and the award was as follows:

First prize to W. E. MILLER, for 34 lbs. corn on cob.
Second " J. P. RISTON, " 33½ " "
Third " T. H. DORSEY, " 26½ " "

The prizes were presented to the boys, on October 1st, by Mr. S. H. Tagart, the President of the Board, with appropriate remarks.

We have been seriously cramped for room to meet the growing necessities of the school, caused by the gradual development of the course of instruction and the continual increase of the appliances for teaching. The erection of a portion of the permanent buildings during the coming spring and summer, as decided upon by the Board, will remove the difficulty, and add greatly to the possible efficiency and value of the school.

The general deportment of the boys during the past year has been good, and their progress very satisfactory. No case of severe sickness, nor serious accident,

has occurred. For full details as to the condition of the school; the course of instruction; the standing of the scholars, &c., I respectfully refer you to the accompanying catalogue. Continued success has been largely due to the hearty co-operation of my associates in the control of the school, and to Mrs. Young, who is at the head of the household.

With gratitude to God for His blessings in the past, we pray for a continuance of them in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

W. ALLAN,
Principal McDonogh School.

Catalogue of the McDonogh School.

Admission of Scholars.

The following paragraphs, taken from the report of a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to prepare a general plan for the organization of the school, set forth the rule of action that has guided the Board in making the appointments of scholars.

"It is suggested that pupils be admitted between the ages of ten and fourteen.

"The description of boys proposed to be taken, may be defined as poor boys, of good character, of respectable associations in life, residents of the city of Baltimore.

"By 'poor' are meant those who are without adequate means for their maintenance, or who, in consequence of their indigent condition, are withdrawn from the public schools before acquiring a sufficient degree of education.

"By 'respectable associations in life,' it is intended to designate those whose parents or guardians may be expected to duly appreciate the advantages of educa-

tion, and of moral and physical training; to commit, in good faith, their children to the Institution, for so long a period as the welfare of the children may require, and from whom unreasonable and capricious interference may not be anticipated."

Appointments are made for the current scholastic year only, all of them terminating on the 1st of June next succeeding the date of entrance. Boys who improve their opportunities are eligible for re-appointment at the end of that time.

Number of Scholars.

At the close of the session of 1878–'79, 50 boys were present, and 16 were appointed during the succeeding scholastic year. Of these 66 boys, 6 were honorably discharged because they had completed their term of residence; 5 were not re-appointed; 4 were withdrawn, and 1 was dismissed. There were thus 50 boys present during the year. Two of these were absent, with permission, when the final examinations were held, and are, therefore, not graded with the others in the list which follows.

Register of Scholars.

The "Standing" is the average mark for the whole session of ten months, estimated with reference to 100 *as the maximum.*

FIRST CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	DeWitt, Robert E. Lee	86.

SECOND CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Fairbank, William Prescott	81.47
2.	Netre, Edward	80.30
3.	Fardwell, Harry Ringgold	79.75
4.	Atwood, Albert Hammond	76.95
5.	Sumwalt, Charles Hamlin	76.34
6.	Betts, William Bailie	66.30
	Brundige, Edward Parish	Not graded

THIRD CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	DeWitt, William Russell	86.97
2.	Griffith, Alfred	83.77
3.	†Riach, William	81.05
4.	*Anschutz, Frank Hamilton	80.87
5.	Van Hollen, George Henry	67.27
6.	Morris, John E	66.54
7.	Miller, George Winchester	65.24
8.	Bourne, Thomas	61.47
9.	Riley, John William Matthew	59.54
	Burgess, George Lewis	Not graded

*Promoted from Fourth Class at the beginning of the year.
†Dropped from Second Class at the beginning of the year.

FOURTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Briessen, Robert	79.32
2.	Thompson, DeValangin Francis	77.08
3.	Henry, William Coltman	69.08
4.	Sanderson, Harry Schley	66.23
5.	Evans, Walter Mead	65.71

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
6.	Milburn, Robert Frederick	65.46
7.	Wilkinson, Allen Byron	57.19
8.	Fales, Charles Eshbaugh	52.96

FIFTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Riston, James Preston	79.13
2.	Norris, Lloyd Matson	77.09
3.	Chabot, William Hinson	76.75
4.	Brundige, John Price	73.
5.	Johnson, Ernest Hemsley	71.79
6.	Collier, Charles Ashby	71.38
7.	†Chenowith, Richard	70.84
8.	Kersey, John David	68.12
9.	Dorsey, Thomas Henry	65.38
10.	Wagner, Charles Flemming	62.17
11.	Miller, William Elliott	56.54

†Dropped from Fourth Class at the beginning of the year.

SIXTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Baldwin, Benjamin Franklin	87.59
2.	Rogers, Harry	83.41
3.	Diamond, Walter Gormley	81.73
4.	Fairbank, David Church	78.50
5.	Roberts, Howland	77.09
6.	Chandler, Archibald Louis	73.96
7.	Johnson, William Broadbent	69.09
8.	Hinton, Presley Lewellyn	64.32
9.	Harrington, John Samuel	58.27
10.	Simonds, James Montgomery	55.91
11.	Cole, Doyens Ballard	54.05
12.	Masson, Charles Edgar	51.32
13.	Fowler, Harry Milton	41.87

Prizes.

A CERTIFICATE OF DISTINCTION is conferred at the close of each half-session of the School upon every boy whose mark on the examination and final standing are each 80 per cent., or more, in any three of his studies—one certificate being given for each group of three studies, in which the requisite 80 per cent. is made. But in awarding these certificates, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Drawing (in the third or fourth class), and Declamation, are counted as one study each; while English, Geography, German, History, Physiology (in the third class), Botany, Drawing (in the first or second class), and Book-Keeping are counted as two studies each; and Mathematics, Physiology (in the first or second class), Chemistry and Physics, are each counted as three studies.

A CERTIFICATE OF SPECIAL DISTINCTION is conferred upon each boy who obtains two or more Certificates of Distinction, and whose grade is not below 60 per cent. in any one of his studies.

CERTIFICATES OF DISTINCTION

Were awarded, in accordance with the above scheme, to a respectable proportion of the boys, and were conferred by the Principal at the close of the examinations in January and May.

CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL DISTINCTION

Were won at the examinations in January by the following boys, who passed satisfactorily all their exami-

nations, and made distinguished attainments in the required number of studies:

First Class—R. E. L. DEWITT.
Second Class—W. P. FAIRBANK, E. NETRE.
Third Class—W. R. DEWITT, A. GRIFFITH, W. RIACH.
Sixth Class—B. F. BALDWIN, W. G. DIAMOND, H. ROGERS.

At the examinations in May, CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL DISTINCTION were awarded to the following boys:

First Class—R. E. L. DEWITT.
Second Class—W. P. FAIRBANK, H. R. FARDWELL.
Third Class—F. H. ANSCHUTZ, W. R. DEWITT.
Fourth Class—R. BRIESSEN, DEV. F. THOMPSON.
Fifth Class—W. H. CHABOT, J. P. RISTON.
Sixth Class—B. F. BALDWIN, W. G. DIAMOND, H. ROGERS.

Scholarships.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees, the term during which boys may continue in the school expires when they reach the age of 16 years.

But to encourage a spirit of excellence and attention to duty, as well as to furnish still further advantages to those who are most worthy, the Board has established scholarships, which are conferred as prizes, at the end of each session, on those boys who, up to the age of sixteen years, have best improved the opportunities afforded them at the school.

Recipients of these scholarships are entitled to the privileges of the school for an additional year, and are

required, in consideration thereof, to perform such extra duties as may be assigned to them.

In accordance with this action of the Board, Prize Scholarships for the year 1880–'81 were conferred on

G. L. BURGESS,
A. GRIFFITH,
C. H. SUMWALT.

Debating Society.

At the beginning of the session of 1878–'79, a number of the older boys organized the ALLAN DEBATING SOCIETY. During the past session its exercises were regularly conducted, and they were closed by a public dialogue, given on commencement day.

Course of Instruction.

The School was divided into six classes.

The First Class (the highest) finished Part First of Eliot and Storer's Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis; studied 200 pages of Smith's Smaller History of Greece; 250 pages of Leighton's History of Rome; Book-Keeping by single and double entry; read 30 pages of Otto's German Reader and 70 pages of Hart's Goethe's Prose; completed Bradbury's Geometry and Beasley's Trigonometry, and had Music and Drawing throughout the year.

The Second Class studied about 200 pages of Eliot and Storer's Elementary Manual of Chemistry; 200

pages of Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology; 200 pages of Smith's Smaller History of Greece; 250 pages of Leighton's History of Rome; Book-Keeping by single and double entry; the whole of Bradbury's Geometry; read 30 pages of Otto's German Reader, and 35 pages of Adler's German Reader; finished Sheldon's German Grammar, and had Music and Drawing throughout the year.

The Third Class completed Swinton's New English Grammar; part of Morse's First Book of Zoology; 150 pages of Hutchinson's Physiology and Hygiene; Swinton's Condensed U. S. History; Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland; Book-Keeping by single entry; White's Arithmetic, from Percentage to the end; Venable's Algebra, from the beginning to Surds; the whole of Sheldon's Short German Grammar; read 35 pages of Adler's German Reader, and had Music and Drawing throughout the year.

The Fourth Class studied 186 pages of Swinton's Language Lessons; one-half of McGuffey's Speller; read Selections in English; completed Gray's How Plants Grow; Eclectic Intermediate Geography; Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland; finished the subject of Percentage and its applications in Arithmetic; studied the whole of Sheldon's German Grammar, and read 18 pages of the Reading Lessons in Otto's Second German Book, and had Music and Drawing throughout the year.

The Fifth Class had 52 pages of McGuffey's Speller; read Selected Stories; finished Swinton's New Lan-

guage Lessons; Eclectic Intermediate Geography; Numbers 2 and 3 of Frobisher's Drawing Tablets; finished Common and Decimal Fractions, Compound Numbers, and some parts of Percentage, in Arithmetic; studied one-half of Sheldon's German Grammar, and had Music and Drawing and Writing throughout the year.

The Sixth Class read McGuffey's Second Reader and Selected Stories; had frequent exercises in English Composition, with oral instruction in the parts of speech; finished Eclectic Primary Geography; 40 pages of McGuffey's Speller; studied in Arithmetic from the beginning, through Decimal Fractions and Compound Numbers not involving Fractions, and had Music and Writing throughout the year.

Text-Books.

The following were used during the session: The Bible; McGuffey's Speller and Readers; Swinton's Language Lessons and English Grammar (new series); the Eclectic Series of Geographies; Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Greece; Leighton's History of Rome; Swinton's Condensed U. S. History; Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland; Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-Keeping, with Fulton and Eastman's Blanks; Mason's Music Charts; Krusi's Drawing Books; Frobisher's Drawing Tablets; Walton's Arithmetical Cards; White's Complete Arithmetic; Ray's

Test Examples in Arithmetic; Fish's Arithmetical Problems; Venable's Algebra; Bradbury's Geometry; Beasley's Trigonometry; Otto's German Grammar; Sheldon's German Grammar; Adler's German Reader; Otto's German Reader; Otto's Second German Book; Hart's Goethe's Prose; Otto's Translating English into German.

Religious Instruction.

The school is opened with religious exercises, and closed with sacred music. On Sunday, the boys are required to attend services at the school, or at the neighboring churches when the weather permits, and systematic Bible-class instruction is given every Sunday night during the school session.

Military Tactics.

The school is organized into a military company, and regularly drilled, in good weather, about a quarter an hour a day. Only the simpler evolutions of squad and company drill are taught, without arms. Four Sergeants and four Corporal are appointed each year, who not only have authority over the company while in ranks, but have considerable power and responsibilityin the general management and discipline of the School.

The officers for 1879–'80 were

R. E. L. DEWITT, First Sergeant.
W. P. FAIRBANK, Second Sergeant.
E. P. BRUNDIGE, Third Sergeant,
E. NETRE, Fourth Sergeant.
H. R. FARDWELL, First Corporal.
W. R. DEWITT, Second Corporal.
A. GRIFFITH, Third Corporal.
W. H. CHABOT, Fourth Corporal.

Length of Session.

The school session of the past year opened on the 11th of August, and continued till the 29th of May, a period of 42 weeks. It was divided into two terms, the second of which began on the 1st of February.

The current session opened on the 9th of August, 1880, and will close on the 28th of May, 1881.

Distribution of Daily Exercises.

The work of the day has been distributed as follows:

The boys rise at 5:45, and make up their beds. The rooms are then put in order by the boys detailed for this duty, and a Sergeant afterwards inspects rooms and beds. At 6:45, chapel exercises for 15 minutes. Breakfast at 7. At 7:40, recitations begin, and continue, with two recesses of ten minutes each, till 1:15, at which time the school is dismissed with music, and the boys march out.

Dinner at 1:30. At 2:15, squad or company drill. The rest of the afternoon is given to play, or in busy seasons, to outdoor work. Those boys, however, who fail on the morning recitations, are required to devote a part of the afternoon to making up the deficiency.

Supper at 6:30 After snpper the School Library is opened, and books are given out or returned. At 7:15, the preparation of lessons for the next day is begun, and is continued for an hour and three quarters. At 9:10, all the boy sare required to be in bed.

Saturday is given to recreation or to work, according to circumstances.

School Library.

A Library for the use of the scholars and officers of the School has been established. It now contains about 1500 volumes, which have in great part been selected with reference to furnishing the boys with pleasant and healthful reading. Other books will be added, from time to time, as means and opportunity permit.

Out-Door Work.

During the session of the School, which extends over ten months of the year, the out-door work required of the boys is little and is not allowed to interfere with school duties—the conviction being entertained that it

would be unwise to require any considerable amount of manual labor of boys while their energies are fully occupied with study. The result of such a requirement would be to cripple the efficiency of the School without securing any compensating advantage. Yet, during the session, there are many ways in which the boys aid in the current farm and garden work. A certain amount of out-door work to be done in their play-time is the penalty attached to many minor offences, (not failures in recitation,) and takes the place of translations, or columns of words to be written, and the simple confinement that constitute the usual penalties for such faults. In this way, almost every afternoon, a number of boys are required to work at tasks assigned them, for from one to two hours. In addition to this, in busy seasons, such as the time for corn-planting and corn-gathering, all the pupils are required to work on Saturdays, and sometimes in the afternoons. Such work, however, is considered as extra, and is only imposed when it cannot be conveniently avoided.

For the months of June and July, covering the period most important as regards garden and farm work, school duties are suspended, and the boys are regularly employed out of doors. They work from seven in the morning till noon. In the afternoon they are free, except when penalties have to be worked off, or when harvest renders it necessary to keep the whole force at work all day.

Care is taken to so vary and arrange the work assigned, as to familiarize each boy with all the more important operations on the farm and in the garden.

Furloughs and Visits.

Furloughs are given to all boys for two or three days at Christmas, to allow them to visit their homes or friends. A holiday varying in length from four to ten days, according to the standing of the boy during the preceding session, is also given at some time during the vacation months.

The afternoons of the first Saturday in April and the first Saturday in October are set apart for visits to the boys from their relatives and friends. At no other time are visits to the boys permitted.

Examinations

Are held at the end of every other month on all passed over during the two months, and at the end of each half-session on all passed over during the half-session. They are conducted chiefly in writing, the scholars receiving no help of any kind from any source. The examination counts one-half: that is, the average of all the marks on the daily recitations during a month, combined in equal ratio with the mark received on the examination, gives the scholar's standing for the month; and the average of all the monthly standings, combined equally with the marks on the half-session examination, gives the scholar's final standing for the half-session. The average of the two half-session standings is the standing for the whole year.

The following are selections from the examinations that were given for the half-session that began February 1st, and ended May 29th, 1880.

FIRST CLASS.

TRIGONOMETRY.

(*Beasley's Trigonometry.*)

1. Given cos 4 0 + cos 2 0=cos 0, find 0.
1. Deduce the formula for the area of a triangle in terms of the three sides, and apply to the following: The sides of a triangle are 13, 14 and 15 inches respectively; find the area.
3. State the four cases which occur in the solution of triangles, and give the methods for solving all except the ambiguous case.
4. Show how to determine the logarithm of a product or a quotient; of a power or a root.
5. Two sides of a triangle are to each other as 9 is to 7, and the included angle is 64° 12′. Find the other angles.
6. Find the expressions for the perimeters and the areas of the circumscribed and inscribed polygons.

Time: 4 *hours.*

HISTORY.

(*Leighton's History of Rome,* 250 *pages.*)

1. Which was the most important of the tribes in Italy? Explain the different features of the Roman Commonwealth, such as curiæ, etc. What of the ancient government? What was the origin of the plebeians? What led to a change of government?
2. Give an account of the Roman religion. Tell what you know about Consuls, Censors and Dictators.

3. Give an account of the Carthaginian Empire—causes of growth—constitution, etc. What caused the first Punic War? Where was the war carried on? Give an account of Rome's naval doings. What territory did the Romans gain by this war?
4. Tell all you can about Hannibal—first in Spain—then in Italy—finally at the battle of Zama.
5. What two generals did most for Rome during the second Punic War? How did their methods differ? What were the terms of peace? What were the results of the war to Rome?
6. Give an account of the Jugurthine War. Describe the state of affairs at Rome, as to rich—poor—"new men"—farms—slaves, etc.

Time: 5 hours.

SECOND CLASS.

GEOMETRY.

(*The whole of Bradbury's Geometry.*)

1. The areas of similar triangles have the same ratios as the squares of their homologous sides.
2. Two triangles having an angle in the one equal to an angle in the other, are to each other as the rectangles of the sides containing that angle.
3. The intersections of two parallel planes with a third plane are parallel.
4. Find the service of the frustrum of a cone whose altitude is 8 feet and of whose bases the radii are 11 feet and 5 feet respectively.
5. A Triangular pyramid is one-third of a triangular prism of the same base and altitude.

6. Inscribe a regular decagon in a given circle.
7. Two sides of a triangle and the perpendicular to one of them from the opposite vertex being given, construct the triangle.
8. Write down the formulas for the convex surface and the volume of a prism, a pyramid, a cylinder, a cone, a sphere.
9. State and prove the relation between the volumes of two spheres and the cubes or squares of their diameters or their surfaces.

Time : 3½ hours.

GERMAN.

(*Last half of Sheldons's Short German Grammar, and 39 pages of Adler's German Reader.*)

1. After numerals what number has a noun expressing measurement of quantity if neuter? If masculine? If a feminine in *e?* If a feminine not in *e?* The following noun designating what is measured takes what case ending if preceded by a demonstrative word? If not preceded by a demonstrative word? Translate: two miles, ten marks, six inches wide, five feet high, four pounds of meat, two pieces of bread, two pounds of this tea, a pound of the finest gold, three years old.

2. Arrange the following elements of a sentence in the *normal* order, then in the *inverted* order, then in the *transposed* order: noun subject, inflected part of verb, pronominal object, separable prefix, adverb of time, adverb of place, noun object.

3. *Translate:*

Ich wohn' in einem steinernen Haus,
Da lieg' ich verborgen und schlafe;
Doch ich trete hervor, ich eile heraus,
Gefordert mit eisener Waffe.
Erst bin ich unscheinbar und schach und klein,
Mich kann dein Athem bezwingen;
Ein Regentropfen schon saugt mich ein;
Doch mir waschen im Siege die Schwingen;
Wenn die machtige Schwester sich zu mir gesellt,
Erwachs' ich zum furchtbarn Gebieter de Welt,

4. *Translate:* In what kind of a stone does the fire that Schiller is speaking of lie concealed? What does he mean by saying that the fire hurries out when it is challenged by an enemy who has an iron weapon in his hand? And who is the powerful sister who sometimes associates herself with the fire?

5. Parse all the nouns in the third paragraph above. Parse the verbs in the first four lines of it.

6. *Translate:* Je mehr er uber diesen sonderbaren Vorfall nachdachte, je wichtiger ward ihm das Bild, das er entdeckt hatte, und je peinlicher und brennender ward die Neugierde in ihm zu wissen, wer damit gemeint sei. Sie verriegelte die Thur, weil nach seiner Ankunf t dich Unglucklichen zu retten kein anderes Mittel war; weil sie den Kampf, den du unfehlbar eingegangen warest, vermeiden und Zeit gewinnen wollte, bis wir, die wir schon herbeieilten, deine Berreiung mit den Waffen in der Hand erzwingen konnten.

7. *Translate:* I do not know whether it looks pretty, because I have never looked at it. He broke a twig

off from the tree. He brought it back when I told him that you wished to see it again. He has already translated the first book and will begin to-morrow to translate the second. I think that he will soon fall asleep, for it is already ten o'clock, and he is very tired. The sun rises at ten o'clock. The sun has set and it is growing dark.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ *hours.*

PHYSIOLOGY.

(*Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, pp.* 21–235.)

1. Describe fully the mechanism of respiration. Give an account of the way in which respiration has any effect on the blood, and tell what the effect is. Tell all the ways in which expired air differs from inspired air.
2. Give in tabular form the sources of loss and gain to the blood, telling what is lost or gained through each.
3. Amyloids contain about 40 per cent. of carbon, fats 80 per cent., proteid matter about 53 per cent. of carbon and 15 per cent. of nitrogen; a man needs daily about 4000 grains of carbon and 300 grains of nitrogen: How much proteid matter is necessary to give him the required amount of C? How much to give him the nitrogen? Make any other calculations necessary to prove a mixed diet more economical, showing how your calculations prove it.
4. Name and describe all the coats of the eye-ball. Name and describe all the parts inside the coats.

What is meant by the function of adjustment? How can we find out what part of the eye changes when it is being adjusted? How is this change brought about?

Time: 4 *hours.*

THIRD CLASS.

ENGLISH.

(*Swinton's New English Grammar, pp.* 137–235.)

1. Point out the errors, if any, in the following, tell how you know they are errors and write the sentence in the correct form:

   It was me and him that were chosen. The insult was offered to my friend, him who I loved as a brother. Do you speak so to me, I who have so often befriended you? This is a man whom I think deserves encouragement. The ladie's parlor is finer than the gentlemens'.

2. Give the classification of the elements of sentences according (1) to rank; (2) to structure; (3) to office.

Define a phrase; a proposition; simple sentence; a complex sentence; a compound sentence.

3. Analyze the following:

Though you asked me when I would come and pay you the visit that I had promised, you did not mention a definite day. The market-girl reckoned that, if her milk sold well, she could get at least six dozen eggs, which, when they were hatched and

(were) grown to be chickens, might be sold before May came around, for as much money as would buy her the best dress that could be found in the village.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ *hours.*

HISTORY.

(*Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland.*)

1. Upon what did the British base their claim to North America? What is said of the population of England in the 16th Century.
2. Give an account of Sir George Calvert, the founder of Maryland.
3. Give the boundaries of Maryland. Upon what conditions did Lord Baltimore get his province? When did the first colonists land?
4. How did the Maryland settlers treat the Indians? What was the result? Tell of the Claiborne trouble. Who were the members of the Maryland Assembly at first? What change gradually took place?
5. What was the "Act of Toleration"? Tell of Fendal's plot with the Lower House against Lord Baltimore. What happened to Maryland during the reign of William and Mary?
6. What tripple struggle was the Lower House engaged in during the French and Indian War? What made Marylanders most indignant with the British Government? How did Maryland receive the "Stamp Act."
7. What was the "Boston Port Bill"? What was done in Baltimore on account of it? Tell what you know

about the Peggy Stewart. Through what *three* stages did the Declaration of Independence pass? What is related of Charles Carroll?

8. How was the State governed during the first three months of the war? Show by a diagram the relations of the different features of the government? Who was the first republican governor?
9. Why did not Maryland agree to the "Articles of Confederation"? What caused her finally to do so? What in general is said of the Maryland Troops in the Revolutionary War?
10. What brought about the War of 1812? Tell of the expedition into Canada and of Colonel Boerstler's exploit. What is said of the Baltimore Clippers? Tell of the operations against Baltimore and Fort McHenry;
11. What is the writ of "habeas corpus"? Give the incidents in which it was not obeyed in the late War. What two principles were laid down by Chief Justice Taney in reference to this writ, and to the rights of military officers?
12. Give a statement of the benefactions of George Peabody and of Johns Hopkins:

Time: 3 *hours.*

ALGEBRA.

(*Venable's Algebra, from the beginning to Surds.*)

1. Divide $x^3 - (a+p)x^2 + (q+ap)x - aq$ by $x - a$.
2. Resolve into their elementary factors: $16x^7y^2 - 25x^2y^4$, $a^5x^5y + 27x^5y^4$, $a^5bc + 2a^5bc^2 + abc^5$, $x^5 - 2a^5x^4 + a^4x^4$, $(x^2+y^2)^2 - 4x^5y^2$.

3. Find the greatest common divisor and least common multiple of $12x^2 - 5x - 2, 12x^2 - x - 1, 4x^2 + 5x + 1$.

4. Add $\frac{1}{2a-x}, \frac{1}{2a+x}, \frac{a}{a^2+x^2}$.

5. Divide $\frac{x^2}{y^3} - \frac{1}{x}$ by $\frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x}$.

6. Solve the equation $\frac{3x-1}{2x-1} - \frac{4x-2}{3x-2} = \frac{1}{6}$.

7. Find the value of x in the equation $\frac{a}{x-a} - \frac{b}{x-b} = \frac{a-b}{x-c}$.

8. A general, after having lost a battle, found that he had left fit for action 3600 men more than half his army; 600 men more than one-eighth of his army were wounded; and the remainder, forming one-fifth of his army, were killed or missing. What was the number of the army?

9. A spent $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents in oranges. Three of them cost as much under 25 cents as 9 of them cost over 25 cents. How many oranges did he buy?

10. Divide $x^{m+n} + y^n x^n + x^m y^m + y^{m+n}$ by $x^n + y^m$.

Time: 3 hours.

FOURTH CLASS.

GEOGRAPHY.

(*Intermediate Geography, Eclectic Series, p. 63 to end.*)

1. South America: Area? Population? Name the divisions, with their capitals. Describe the follow-

ing rivers: Magdalena, Orinoco, Amazon, La Plata, Xingu. Where is Bahia? Panama? Callao? Valparaiso? Products of Brazil?

2. Bound Europe. How does it compare with the United States in area? In population? Into how many independent states is Europe divided? Name each division of Europe, with its capital, and tell whether it is an empire republic or what. Name the "Five Great Powers."
3. Where are the following cities: Amsterdam? Odessa? Bremen? Venice? Astrachan? Palermo? Trieste? Cadiz? Glasgow? Granada?
4. Describe the following rivers: Rhine, Vistula, Duero, Volga, Dneiper, Po, Shannon, Rhone, Guadalquiver.
5. Name the divisions of Asia. What seas on the Pacific coast? Where are the following rivers: Obe? Indus? Cambodia? Ganges? Orange? Darling?
6. Name the divisions of Australia, with capitals. Where is New Guinea? Mont Blanc? Tasmania? Lake Wener? Spencer Gulf?
7. Where is the Dominion of the Khedive? Of what does it consist? Where is Cook Strait? On what waters would you sail in going from Odessa to Liverpool?
8. Bound Maryland. Name the three western counties; the six central; the five south-western; the nine Eastern-Shore ones. Which are separated by the Sassafras? By the Pocomoke? What counties border on the Potomac? On Pennsylvania? What one drained by the Monocacy? The most western? The most southern?

Time: 3 *hours.*

BOTANY.

(*Gray's How Plants Grow.*)

1. Define the following: Exogenous, Endogenous, Angiosphermous, Gymnosphermous, Polypetalous, Apetalous, Monopetalous, Corolla, Calyx, Pistil, Stamen, Sepal, Anther, Stigma, Petal, Filament, Ovary, Style, Stipule, Calyx adherent to the ovary, Stamens alternate with the petals, Regular and irregular flowers.
2. Find the name of the flower given you, writing out all the steps you take in finding it. (The flower was *Tropæolum majus.*)

Time: 2 hours.

FIFTH CLASS.

ARITHMETIC.

(*Longitude and Time, and parts of Percentage.*)

1. How long before the voting is ended in San Francisco, longitude 122° 26′ 15″ W., can the voters in Portland, longitude 70° 14′ 34″ W., telegraph the close of their election, the polls closing in both places at sunset?
2. A man gave to his wife $7560, which was 62½ per cent. of the sum bequeathed to his children. And the sum bequeathed to his wife and children was 87½ per cent of his estate. What was the estate?
3. The sales of a clothing house amount to $100,000 a year; ¼ of the sales are made at a profit of 25 per cent.; $\frac{9}{20}$ at a profit of 20 per cent.; and the remainder at a loss of 4 per cent. Required the cost of the goods.

4. A commission merchant sold goods to the amount of $59,376.50, for which he charged a commission of $\frac{5}{6}$ of one per cent. What was his commission?
5. I sent $9020 to my agent in Chicago, who bought grain at an average price of $1.10 per bushel, and charged $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission. How many bushels did he buy?
6. A broker bought stock at 4 per cent. premium, and sold it at 5 per cent. discount. He lost thereby $450. How many shares did he buy?
7. The premium paid for insuring a cargo of wheat at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was $525. For how much was the wheat insured?
8. The amount of tax assessed in a town was $72,975. Ten per cent. of the tax was uncollectable and the collector got $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for collecting. Required the net proceeds of the tax.
9. The net earnings of a gas company are $22,425, and the capital stock is $215,000. What rate of dividend can be declared, no surplus being reserved? What will be the dividend on 45 shares?
10. Goods were sold at $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above cost, by which $154 was gained. What was the selling price?

Time: 3 hours.

ENGLISH.

(*Swinton's New Language Lessons, pp.* 116–179.)

1. Point out the errors, if any, in each of the following, tell how you know they are errors, and write the sentence in the correct form:

We should help them friends which help us. He feared the enemy might fall upon his men, who he saw were off their guard. An invitation was sent to I and John. Avarice is one of those passions which is never satisfied. That is either a man's or a woman's voice.

2. Analyze the following:
Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in New England. The Scots, who advanced to York, ravaged the country with unsparing fury. He that fights and runs away, may live to fight another day.

3. Point out the clause, if any, in each of the following, tell what kind it is, and how you know:

Upon a barren steep
Above a stormy deep
I saw an angel, watching the wild sea.

If you would be happy, you must be active. Can you tell me where they have laid him? That we get leather from skins, is known to every one. The crowd that had gathered around to welcome her now stood back.

4. Make a complex sentence of the following:
Columbus was overtaken by a messenger. This was while on his way to France. The messenger was sent by the Queen of Spain to call him back.
In collecting honey, bees do not confine themselves solely to flowers.
The discoveries of Livingstone, one of the greatest travelers of modern times, have taught us much about the interior of Africa.

5. Henry Dixon sold, April 10, 1880, to Peter Brown & Co., 12 pounds of Sugar at 10 cents; 8 pounds of Coffee, at 45 cents; 4 pounds of Tea, at 75 cents; write the bill and receipt it.

   Robert H. Jenkins this day pays George H. Powell $\$500\frac{62}{100}$, in full of all demands; write the receipt.

   Wm. H. Brown gives to Carter Bros. an order on Lewis Clarke, for $1000; write the order.

   Samuel Smith gives James Browning a check on the National Mechanics Bank, Baltimore, for $250; write the check.

   James Bickerman owes H. G. Graham $300, for which he gives his note, payable to him or to his order, in 4 months from this day; write the note.

Time: 4 *hours.*

SIXTH CLASS.

GEOGRAPHY.

(*Eclectic Series, No.* 1, *pp.* 63–83)

1. Name the divisions of South America.
2. Name the four capes on the coast of South America.
3. Name three rivers of South America, and tell where each is.
4. Bound Africa.
5. Name five States of Africa that border on the Mediterranean Sea.
6. Where is the Zambeze? 7. The Rhine? 8. The Murray? 9. The Obi? 10. The Ganges? 11. The Volga?
12. Bound France. 13. Bound Italy. 14. Where is London?

15. What is the capital of the German Empire? 16. Of Turkey? 17. Of Brazil? 18. Of France? 19. Of Italy? 20. Of Peru.
21. Name three divisions of the United States.
22. Name the States along the Atlantic coast. 23. Bound Australia.
24. What island north of it? 25. South? 26. Southeast?
27. What two gulfs on the coast of Australia?
28. Where is the East Indian Archipelago?
29. What three States border on the Red Sea?
30. Name three straits, and tell where each is.
31. Name five mountain chains of Europe, and tell where they are.
32. Where is Venice? 33. Liverpool? 34. Mozambique Channel? 35. The Tagus? 36. Alexandria? 37. Melbourne? 38. Caracas? 39. Cairo? 40. Sydney?
41. Name the oceans, and tell where each is.

Time: 4 hours.

SESSION OF 1880-'81.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Principal:

WILLIAM ALLAN, M. A.

Instructors:

D. C. LYLE, M. A.
H. LEE SELLERS, M. A.
H. L. GANTT, M. A.

Matron:

MRS. JOSEPHA YOUNG.

Register of Scholars.

FIRST CLASS.

Anschutz, Frank Hamilton,
Atwood, Albert Hammond,
Dewitt, William Russell,
Griffith, Alfred,
Netre, Edward,
Riach, William,
Sumwalt, Charles Hamlin,

SECOND CLASS.

†Bourne, Thomas,
Briessen, Robert,
†Burgess, George Lewis,
*Chabot, William Hinson,
Henry, William Coltman,
Milburn, Robert Frederick,
†Miller, George Winchester,
Sanderson, Harry Schley,
Thompson, DeValangin Francis,
†Van Hollen, George Henry,

*Promoted from Third Class at the beginning of the year.
†Dropped from the First Class at the beginning of the year.

THIRD CLASS.

Brundige, John Price,
Chenowith, Richard,
Collier, Cherles Ashby,

Dorsey, Thomas Henry,
Johnson, Ernest Hemsley,
Kersey, John David,
Miller, William Elliott,
Norris, Lloyd Matson,
Riston, James Preston.

FOURTH CLASS.

Baldwin, Benjamin Franklin,
Brown, George Russell,
Chandler, Archibald Louis,
Diamond, Walter Gormley,
Fairbank, David Church,
Hinton, Presley Lewellyn,
Johnson, William Broadbent,
Leamy, Eugene,
McColm, Robert Lewis,
Middlekauff, William Emanuel,
Richard, Augustus Claude,
Rogers, Harry,
Schutz, John Lawrence.

FIFTH CLASS.

Black, Samuel Sutton,
Chase, William Floyd,
Crook, Henry Wallis,
Dannelly, Charles Otis,
Lewis, Robert Proud,
Marsh, William Lee,
Miller, William Haman,
Russell, Allen Traves,
Sheffer, John William,
Strong, Harry Clinton.

Table of hours per week assigned to the different subjects of study during the First Term of the Session of 1880–'81 *:*

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.
	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.
English (Spelling, Reading Grammar)	.....	4	9	11½	10
History	4¾	4½	.....	.....	.....
German	7	5½	6	.....	.....
Geography	.....	.....	2½	4	4
Mathematics	10	8	9	10	12
Physics	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physiology	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Drawing	2½	2½	1	1½	.....
Book-Keeping	1¼	1	1	.....	.....
Writing	.....	.....	.....	1¾	1¾
Music	1½	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
	34	33	30	30	29

DONATIONS.

The following gentlemen have made donations to the School:

Gen. H. G. Wright, Report of Chief of Engineers, 1879, Parts I, II, III.

Prof. S. F. Baird, Smithsonian Report, 1878.

Col. William Allan, Jackson's Valley Campaign, 1861–62.

Gen. A. J. Myer, Report of Chief Signal Officer, 1879.

Mr. C. F. Dawson, Skeleton of a Frog, neatly mounted.

APPENDIX.

McDonogh School, Baltimore County, Md.

JANUARY 1, 1880.

Instructors since the Organization, November, 1873.

W. ALLAN, M. A., appointed July, 1873. Principal.

D. C. LYLE, M. A., appointed November, 1873.

J. KRUTTSCHNITT, B. S. C. E., appointed Nov., 1873. Resigned June, 1878. Now Assistant Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad, in charge of the western division. Stationed at Morgan City, La.

A. C. H. RUSSELL, M. D., appointed July, 1874. Resigned August, 1877. Now assistant surgeon U. S. N. On duty with Pacific Squadron.

S. T. MORELAND, C. E., M. A., appointed August, 1876. Resigned August, 1880. Now Professor of Physics, Washington and Lee University, Lexington Va.

D. C. HUMPHREYS, C. E., appointed August, 1878. Resigned April, 1879. Now Chief Draughtsman to the Corps of United States Engineers engaged in survey of Missouri and Arkansas rivers. Stationed at St. Louis, Mo.

W. I. JONES, appointed August, 1877. Resigned August, 1879. Now clerk with J. E. Ergood & Co., Washington city.

H. LEE SELLERS, M. A., appointed April, 1879.

H. L. GANTT, A. B., appointed August, 1880.

Alumni.

Baker, Jno. Lee. Pupil from November, 1873, to February, 1875. Now clerk in Washington city.

Cutino, Andrew Vincent. From November, 1873, to July, 1876. In retail grocery business in Baltimore.

Dawson, Chas. Francis. From November, 1873, to November, 1877. Now employed in Biological Laboratory Johns Hopkins University.

Edwards, Americus. From November, 1873, to August, 1878. Honorary scholar for 1877-8. Teacher on McDonogh Farm, 1879-'80. Now clerk in office of Poole & Hunt, iron founders and machinists, Woodberry.

Gantt, Harry Lawrence. From November, 1873, to August, 1878. Honorary scholar for 1877-8. A. B. of Johns Hopkins University, June, 1880. Now instructor in McDonogh School.

Harding, Wm. Henry. From November, 1873, to January, 1877. Now clerk in Consolidated Gas Company, Baltimore.

Johnson, John, Jr. From November, 1873, to August, 1879. Honorary scholar for 1878-9. Now student of Johns Hopkins University.

Jones, William Irving. From November, 1873, to July, 1877. Honorary scholar for 1876–7. Teacher on the McDonogh Farm, 1877–9. Instructor in Music at McDonogh School, 1877–9. Now clerk with J. E. Ergood & Co., grocers, Washington, D. C.

Keller, Samuel Frederick. From November, 1873, to October, 1874.

Medairy, John Sommerfield. From November, 1873, to May, 1876. Clerk in Baltimore and Ohio Express Company.

Smith, Franklin. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. Machinist.

Smith, Horace Lawrence. November, 1873, to May, 1876, Honorary scholar for 1875–6. Traveling agent for Maynard, Councilman & Co.

Smith, Rush. From November, 1873, to July, 1878. Clerk for Maynard, Councilman & Co.

Stocksdale, Jacob Papplar. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. Clerk in New York City.

Underwood, Harry. From November, 1873, to July, 1876. In foundry of Bartlett, Hayward & Co.

Young, Chas. From November, 1873, to July, 1878. Honorary scholar for 1875–6. Clerk in office Bartlett, Hayward & Co.

Hook, Richard Franklin. From November, 1873, to July, 1876. Honorary scholar for 1875–6. Bookkeeper with R. T. Waters & Son, 1 Union Dock.

Adreon, Christopher Columbus. From November 1873, to June 1875. Dentist in Baltimore.

Bond, George Lednum. November, 1873, to May, 1877. In printing office of Mallalieu & Sappington, 121 W. Franklin street.

Cochrane, Chas. Edw. From November, 1873, to August, 1875. Clerk in Northern Central Railroad Company's office, Canton.

Jarrett, Harry Millington. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. Reporter for Evening News.

Mealy, Alfred. From November, 1873, to January, 1875. Merchant's clerk in Braxton county, W. Va.

Poet, Harry Benson. From November, 1873, to August, 1878. With C. A. Warner, tobacconist.

Pollitt, Frank Alexander. From November, 1873, to August, 1877. Book-keeper for David Reay & Co., 17 South Gay street.

Criss, Lloyd Parks. From December, 1873, to February, 1875. On United States ship Saratoga.

King, John Clinton Foulk. From December, 1873, to March, 1877. In freight office, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station.

Mealy, James Nelson. From December, 1873, to July, 1876. Honorary scholar, 1875–6. Lumber merchant, Braxton county, W. Va.

Medairy, Chas. Marshall. From December, 1873, to February, 1877. In Baltimore and Ohio Express.

Hynson, Percy Ringgold. From January, 1874, to October, 1876. Clerk with George Young & Co., 80 North street.

Baker, George Franklin. From January, 1874, to June, 1874.

Garrett, Frank Lee. From January, 1873, to July, 1878. Clerk with Stoneburner & Richards, 22 South Howard street.

Nicols, Jeremiah Dorsey. From January, 1874, to August, 1877. Honorary scholar, 1876–7. Salesman with Hodges & Brothers, 23 Hanover street.

Switzer, Geo. Washington. From January, 1874, to July, 1874.

Barton, L. P. From February, 1874, to June, 1876. Farmer in Indiana.

Willis, Hervey. From January, 1874, to May, 1876. Machinist, Mt Clare Works. Died August, 1880.

Haney, Chas. Knowles. From January, 1874, to May, 1876. Clerk Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company.

McDuffie, Archibald Fitzhugh. From February, 1874, to February, 1875. Removed to Florida.

Nullett, George. From January, 1874, to May, 1876. Employed on McDonogh Farm in charge of Short Horn Herd.

Person, Sam'l Jones. From January, 1874, to June, 1875. Lawyer in North Carolina.

Rouke, Wm. From January, 1874, to July, 1875. Painter in Baltimore.

Stewart, Wm. Francis. From January, 1874, to May, 1875. In Nebraska.

Harding, Chas. Howard. From February, 1874, to January, 1877. Clerk with Moses Cohen & Sons.

Finney, Jno. Alphonso. From March, 1874, to July, 1876. Draughtsman with Poole & Hunt, Woodberry.

Burgan, Chas. Edward. From July, 1874, to May, 1876. Clerk in Baltimore Sun Office.

Bieler, Alphonsos Henry. From July, 1874, to August, 1878. In office of George A. Frederick, Architect.

Straughn, Wm. Lawrence. From July, 1874, to September, 1876. Honorary scholar for 1876–7. In office of Calvin Williams, Esq.

Dunn, Jas. William. From August, 1874, to August, 1877. Photographer. With Richard Walzl, 46 N. Charles St.

Brooks, Joseph Dixon. From December, 1874, to August, 1878. Honorary scholar for 1877–8. In Conservatories of S. M. Shoemaker, Esq.

Glasscock, Eustace Straughn. From January, 1875, to August, 1879. Cadet-Engineer, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Fardwell, Harry Ringgold. From February, 1875, to June, 1880. Clerk with Young, Kimmell & Diggs, N. W. Cor. Baltimore and Howard streets.

Traylor, James Geddy. From February, 1875, to August, 1878. Clerk for Maj. T. B. Ferguson, U. S. Fish Comm., Washington, D. C.

Judson, Edw. Stoubt. From February, 1875, to June, 1875. Clerk with Alphonso Young, Washington, D. C.

Lindsley, Wm. Lawson. From March, 1875, to July, 1879. Clerk American Telegraph Company, Washington, D. C.

Adams, Walter Scott. From March, 1875, to August, 1879. Clerk with C. H. Wilhelm & Bro., 64 Pennsylvania avenue.

Russell, Jno. William. From March, 1875, to July, 1878.

DeWitt, Robert Lee. From June, 1875, to August, 1880. Honorary scholar, for 1879–80. Steward at McDonogh Institute.

Bremer, Harry Cooper. From June, 1875, to October, 1879. With Darby & Co., Baltimore and Howard streets.

Gilmyer, Wm. From June, 1875, to May, 1877.

Kolb, Wm. Albert. From June, 1875, to May, 1877.

Nevins, Wm. Wilberforce. From August, 1875, to July, 1878. Clerk with Wm. J. Youngman, Townsend and Argyle ave.

Wilson, William Hiland. From August, 1875, to July, 1877. Cash-boy with H. C. Neal.

Rogers, Grafton Lloyd. From August, 1875, to August, 1879. Honorary scholar, 1878–9. Clerk with Seldon & Turner, Insurance Agents, German street.

Richards, Arthur Orlando. From July, 1876, to August, 1878.

Crane, Arthur Bathurst. From July, 1876, to June, 1879. In U. S. Signal Corps, Fort Whipple.

Brundige, Edward Parish. From July, 1876, to May, 1880.

Morris, John Edward. From July, 1876, to June, 1880, Clerk with Jno. W. Kennedy & Co., 91 W. Lombard street.

Betts, William Bailie. From August, 1876, to July, 1880. Clerk with Sharpe & Dohme, Howard and Pratt streets.

Wilkinson, Allen Byron. From August, 1876, to July, 1880.

Riley, John Wm. Matthew. From September, 1876, to June, 1880. Clerk with R. T. Waters & Son.

Haynes, Austin Baldwin. From September, 1876, to July, 1879. Clerk with Lord & Packham.

Canby, Harry Lee. From September, 1876, to July, 1878.

Gibbons, Frank Marion. From October, 1876, to July, 1877.

Marriott, James Curley. From October, 1876, to October, 1879.

Fairbank, Wm. Prescott. From January, 1877, to August, 1880. Honorary scholar for 1879–80. Clerk at McDonogh Farm.

Fales, Charles Eshbaugh. From January, 1877, to June, 1880. Clerk with Charles C. Saffell, W. Fayette street.

Williams, George Franklin. From March, 1877, to June, 1879.

Lusby, Louis Edward. From April, 1877, to June, 1879. Clerk with N. H. Sollers, Lexington street.

Evans, Walter Mead. From June, 1877, to July, 1880. In shops of Bartlett, Hayward & Co.

Titchner, James. From August, 1877, to June, 1879. In office of E. D. McConky, 49 Lexington street.

Wigart, Pliny Early. From August, 1877, to July, 1878.

REGISTER

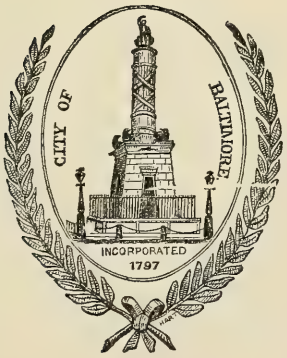
OF THE

CORPORATION OFFICERS

OF

BALTIMORE CITY,

For the Year 1881.



BALTIMORE:
PRINTED BY KING BROTHERS,
CITY PRINTERS.

1881.

REGISTER

OF THE

CORPORATION OFFICERS

OF

BALTIMORE CITY,

For the Year 1881.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, *Mayor.*
GEORGE SAVAGE, *Secretary to the Mayor.*
ANDREW J. KING, *Clerk to the Mayor.*
PAUL G. CROUT, *Mayor's Detective.*
WILLIAM H. RILEY, *City Messenger.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

JOHN A. ROBB, *Register.*
S. TURNER DUVALL, *Deputy Register and Cashier.*
J. SEWELL THOMAS, *Chief Clerk.*
WM. C. MARTIN, *Assistant Clerk.*
CHARLES M. GORDON, *Transfer Clerk.*

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

JOSHUA VANSANT, *Comptroller.*
JESSE REMINGTON, *Chief Clerk.*
JAMES R. HORNER, *Assistant Clerk.*
JOSEPH VANSANT, *Assistant Clerk.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

JAMES L. McLANE, *City Counsellor.*
THOMAS W. HALL, *City Solicitor.*
JOHN GILL, Jr., *Examiner of Titles.*

Members of the First Branch City Council.

I. Parker Veazey, *President.*

First Ward.....Nicholas Tegges.
Second Ward.....Thomas H. Hamilton.
Third Ward.....Samuel E. Atkinson.
Fourth Ward.....William J. Kelly.
Fifth Ward.....Charles S. Moran, Jr.
Sixth Ward.....Geo. W. Snyder.
Seventh Ward.....John M. Getz.
Eighth Ward.....Robert Johnston.
Ninth Ward.....John J. Mahon.
Tenth Ward.....H. G. Fledderman.
Eleventh Ward.....Skipwith Wilmer.
Twelfth Ward.....I. Parker Veazey.
Thirteenth Ward.....J. J. Kahler.
Fourteenth Ward.....Alvin Robertson.
Fifteenth Ward.....M. E. Mooney.
Sixteenth Ward.....Jacob Schenkel.
Seventeenth Ward.....Chas. Dittmar.
Eighteenth Ward.....James Broumel.
Nineteenth Ward.....M. A. Miller.
Twentieth Ward.....John M. Dulany.

A. V. Milholland, *Chief Clerk.*
W. B. Fitzgerald, *Reading Clerk.*
Henry A. Schultz, *Committee Clerk.*
George W. Green, *Sergeant-at-arms.*
Joseph Krager, *Doorkeeper.*
Jno. F. Coffay, *Page.*

Members of the Second Branch City Council.

A. H. GREENFIELD, *President.*

First and Second Wards—Wm. Stevens.
Third and Fourth Wards—Samuel A. Clagett
Fifth and Sixth Wards—John McWilliams.
Seventh and Eighth Wards—Dr. D. C. Ireland.
Ninth and Tenth Wards—J. Frank Lewis.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—Dr. J. Pembroke Thom.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—J. C. Toner.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—R. A. Poulton.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—J. F. Weyler.
Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards—A. H. Greenfield.

J. N. Bowen, *Chief Clerk.*
James T. Dorsey, *Assistant Clerk.*
Capt. James Hall, *Committee Clerk.*
M. Farrell, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
James Kelly, *Doorkeeper.*
H. D. Berry, *Page.*

Department of Finance.

His Honor, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, *Chairman.*
James Sloan, Jr., Robert T. Baldwin.

Tax Department.

Charles Webb, *City Collector.*
J. T. M. Barnes, *Deputy City Collector.*
Richard G. Ducket, *Cashier.*
Clapham Murray, *Assistant Cashier.*
Joshua B. Williams, *Book-keeper.*
Wm. C. Bordley, Jr., *General Cash Book-keeper.*
Frank Nicholson, *Transfer Clerk.*

James K. Harwood,	*Ledger Clerk.*
A. B. Upshur,	"
Richard S. Garrett,	"
Jno. F. Donohue,	"
Sam'l A. Hart,	"
Wm. Brown,	"
Wm. Bone,	"
Ambrose McBriety,	"
Wm. Sigmund,	"
Chas. Schwartzhaupt,	"
Andrew J. Pennington,	*Bailiff.*
Wm. H. Russell,	"
Joseph C. Feldhaus,	"
Isaac S. Sanner,	"
M. P. Caughy,	"
G. Edw. Webb,	"
Jno. T. Ross,	"
Jno. H. Bell,	"
Frank Dandelet,	"
Robt. R. Kirkland,	"
Robt. W. Hays,	"
C. J. O'Brien,	"
Jno. M. Travers,	"
C. M. Hobbs,	"
Geo. A. Rea,	"
J. N. Foster,	"
Patrick Scanlon,	"
Jno. Hamburger,	"
Thomas McCormick,	"
Chas. R. Waters,	"
Martin A. Sisson,	"

Geo. W. Spicer, *Bailiff.*
Edw'd O'Mahoney, "
G. M. D. Wood, "
Jos. Thompson, "
Michael Stanton, "

Judges of Appeal Tax Court.

Columbus W. Lewis, James E. Carr, A. B. Patterson.

H. P. Mowinckle, *Chief Clerk.*
Thomas K. McCormick, *Assistant Clerk.*
Michael Roche, *Assessor.*
W. W. Orndorff, "
Henry Duvall, "
James F. Deale, *Clerk to Assessors.*

City Commissioner's Department.

John H. Tegmeyer, *City Commissioner.*
Christopher Billopp, *Assistant City Commissioner.*
Wm. Nicoll, " " "
Newton M. Gray, " " "
John E. Toole, *Clerk.*

City Library.

Samuel D. Smith, *Librarian.*
John G. Scott, *Ass't* "

Inspector of Public Buildings' Office.

John S. Hogg, *Inspector.*
F. W. Elder, *Clerk.*

Commissioners for Opening Streets.

John B. Williams, *for two years.*
James S. Morrow, *for one year.*
Dr. M. W. Donavin, *for three years.*

Health Department.

James A. Steuart, M.D., *Commissioner of Health and Registrar*
James F. McShane, M. D., *Assistant Commisssoner of Health.*
E. Lloyd Howard, M. D., *Physician at Marine Hospital.*
A. Robert Carter, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Bosley, *Nuisance Clerk.*
V. Burgess Hines, *Permit Clerk.*
F. W. Raborg, *Clerk to Registrar.*
Montgomery Lawrence, *Messenger.*
George E. Taylor, *Sanitary Inspector.*
Jos. F. Fitzpatrick, "
Beverly Diggs, "
Jos. P. Smith, "
George E. Brown, "
John E. Durding, "

Superintendents of Streets.

Bernard V. Kelly, *First District.*
Joseph P. Scott, *Second* "
Michael Fadgen, *Third* "
Louis Kroeger, *Fourth* "
John Meagher, *Fifth* "
Henry Lancaster, *Six h* "

Inspectors of Sewers.

Henry Paff, *Eastern District.*
John W. Lee, *Western District.*

Superintendents of City Public Cemeteries.

Patrick Mullin, *Eastern District.*
Frederick A. Kerchner, *Western District.*

Vaccine Physicians.

1st and 2d Wards	.....	James J. Sullivan, M. D.
3d and 4th	"	Samuel H. Martin, "
5th and 6th	"	J. E. Gorsuch, "
7th and 8th	"	E. Hall Rutledge, "
9th and 10th	"	Joseph V. Coonan, "
11th and 12th	"	I. Randolph Page, "
13th and 14th	"	J. W. S. Jordan, "
15th and 16th	"	John D. Blake, "
17th and 18th	"	J. H. Smith, "
19th and 20th	"	A. H. Saxton, "

Harbor Board.

His Honor, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, *Chairman.*

Wm. H. Skinner, Jno. W. McCoy,
Alexander Jones, Robert T. Baldwin,
Jas. S. Woodside, James Bond.

N. H. Hutton, *Engineer.*
Jas. H. Irvin, Jr., *Clerk.*

Engineer for Improvement of Jones' Falls.

Chas. H. Latrobe.

Superintendent of City Hall.

James Donnelly.

Day Watchmen at City Hall.

James Merritt,
John Cosgrove,
Jno. G. Batzer.

Night Watchmen at City Hall.

John Schlereth,
John Rooney.

Engineers at City Hall.

John Beck,
Curtis B. Simonds.

Firemen at City Hall,

Thomas Kernan,
Francis E. Peters,
Edward Weber,
William F. Harig,

Park Commission,

His Honor, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, *Chairman.*

Thomas Swann, John H. B. Latrobe,
William E. Hooper, George S. Brown,
Charles H. Mercer.

D. Rayhice, *Clerk.*

Water Department,

COMMISSIONERS.

His Honor, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, *President.*

John F. Hunter, George U. Porter,
George P. Thomas, Thomas Bond,
Wm. A. Fisher, N. Rufus Gill.

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

Samuel Kirk, *Water Registrar.*
James A. Marrian, *General Book-Keeper.*
James S. Etchberger, *Cashier.*
B. F. Mullikin, *Clerk of Errors.*
E. A. Hogg, *Ledger Clerk.*
E. J. Edwards, "
James J. C. Scully, "
Jno. Gibson, "
Thomas H. Blick, *Clerk of Delinquents.*
Benjamin Price, *Inspector and Bill Distributor.*
George A. Coleman, " "
Jno. D. Alcock, " "
S. L. Auerbach, " "
W. A. Maloney, " "
D. G. Carlisle, " "
George W. Emmerich, *Hydrant Inspector.*

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

James Curran, *Water Engineer.*
Robert K. Martin, *Civil Engineer.*
Richard D. Murphy, *Engineer's Clerk.*

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Otis Keilholtz, *President.*

Hon. F. C. Latrobe, *ex-officio,* Adolph Nachman, *Sec'y.*
Harry E. Reinhard, Jacob France, Sr.,
J. H. Sirich.

Officers.

J. F. Morrison, *Warden.*
Daniel P. Hoffman, *Physician.*
Wm. H. H. Turner, *Clerk.*
Wm. H. Miller, *Engineer.*
Mrs. Carrie Doll, *Matron.*
Charles Carroll, *Deputy Warden.*
Henry Cruse, "
Wm. H. Cross, "
Joseph J. Peters, "
Edward C. Bowers, "
Thomas J. Murray, "
John Reilly, "
Andrew J. Norris, "
Thomas M. Kenny, "
Wm. H. Tibballs, "
James J. Flannery, "
John F. Carter, "
James B. Sanner, "
Charles W. Muhly, *Baker.*
Loudon Feast, *Gardener.*

Commissioners of Public Schools.

John T. Morris, *President.*

First Ward.....Francis J. Ruth.
Second Ward.....George H. Budeke.
Third Ward.....William C. Atkinson.
Fourth Ward.....Dennis Noble.
Fifth Ward.....William M. Ives.
Sixth Ward.....John B. Wentz.
Seventh Ward.....Robert H. Sinclair.

Eighth Ward.....James Boyle.
Ninth Ward.....Joshua Plaskitt.
Tenth Ward.....John T. Morris.
Eleventh Ward.....John P. Poe.
Twelfth Ward.....Benj. Price.
Thirteenth Ward.....Dr. J. W. Germon.
Fourteenth Ward.....G. S. Griffith, Jr.
Fifteenth Ward.....J. Wm. Kines.
Sixteenth Ward.....Wm. E. Addison.
Seventeenth Ward.....H. B. Roemer.
Eighteenth Ward.....John N. Conway.
Nineteenth Ward.....Joseph H. Gale.
Twentieth Ward.....James W. Denny.

Henry E. Shepherd, *Superintendent.*
Henry A. Wise, *Ass't* "
Henry M. Cowles, *Secretary.*
Jacob Boston, *Librarian.*
Albert Marshall, *Messenger.*

Trustees of McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute.

Samuel H. Tagart, *President.*

Wm. A. Stewart, David L. Bartlett,
H. Clay Dallam, German H. Hunt,
Robert H. Baldwin, Chas. H. Mercer.

TRUSTEES OF ALMSHOUSE.

Joseph Friedenwald, *President.*

Henry R. McNally, George A. Blake,
Simon I. Kemp, John Black, *Secretary.*

Wm. Henry Hiss, *Agent or Purveyor.*
Isaiah Waggner, *Superintendent.*

James F. Bayly, *Clerk.*
A. J. Barrenger, *Farmer.*
Wm. Kaiser, *Chief Engineer.*
Wm. C. Kernan, *Ass't* "
Charles Jones, *Baker.*
J. Wesley Sapp, *Messenger.*
Mrs. S. McCahan, *Matron.*
Mrs. Kate C. Read, *Ass't Matron.*
George B. Reynolds, A. P. Clark, } *Visiting Physicians.*
J. Turner Bartlett, *Apothecary.*

Agent of Baltimore City for the Deaf and Dumb.

Wm. R. Barry.

Directors on behalf of the City of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls.

G. S. Griffith, John Q. A. Herring,
G. Harlan Williams, John C. Bridges,
George R. Skillman.

Managers on part of City of St. Mary's Industrial School.

Dr. Jno. Morris, C. J. Bonaparte, R. W. L. Rasin.

Managers of House of Refuge on the part of the City.

William Reynolds, Charles L. Oudesluys,
George H. Stewart, Asa H. Smith,
Lewis A. Birely, E. A. Dalrymple,
James Pentland, Chas. P. Montague,
Levi Weinberger, Wm. S. Rayner.

Managers on the part of the City for the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children.

Charles T. Boehm, George J. Zimmerman.

Directors on the part of the City in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

W. Starr Gephart, Wm. A. Boyd,
John G. Medinger, George R. Berry,
Michael Coakley, Henry McShane,
John H. Holthaus.

Directors on the part of the City in the Union Railroad Company.

William G. Harrison, L. W. Gunther.

Directors on the part of the City in the Western Maryland Railroad Company.

J. M. Hood, *President.*

Alex. Rieman, *Vice-President.* George M. Gill,
Christian Devries, J. Alex. Preston,
E. G. Hipsley, Nicholas G. Penniman,
Daniel J. Foley, Samuel H. Adams.

Commission to examine and report upon the present system of Assessments and Collecting Taxes in Baltimore.

J. Hall Pleasants, J. Saurin Norris,
John S. Hogg, James H. Barney,
Francis T. King, John I. Middleton.
J. D. Ferguson, *Secretary.*

Directors on the part of the City in the Valley Railroad Company.

Henry Duvall, Decatur H. Miller, Osmun Latrobe.

Harbor Masters.

First District..... .....Jos. Cromwell.
Second " .....William Knorr.
Third " .....Burgwyn Maitland.
Fourth " .....Francis Cutaiar.
Fifth " ....Patrick McLaughlin.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Northwestern District..... .....Christian Leutbacher.
Northeastern District.....Wm. Henry.
Southwestern District.....Charles E. Stewart.
Southeastern District.....Francis Herr.

Inspector of Long and Dry Measures.

John B. Garvey.

Inspector of Coal Oil and Illuminating Gas.

Prof. Wm. E. A. Aikin.

General Superintendent of Lamps and Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

Frederick W. King.

Inspector of Charcoal.

Jacob Groh.

Distributors of Fund for the Relief of the Widows of those who fell in Defence of the City in 1814.

Wm. C. Atkinson, Findley H. Burns, George Small.

Superintendents of Chimneys.

First District.....John C. Smyth.
Second " .....John B. Rudolph.
Third " .....George W. Trumbo.
Fourth " .....George W. Ruckle.
Fifth " ..... Jas. McGarvey.
Sixth " .....J. Bogue.
Seventh " .....John C. Dietz.
Eighth " .....George M. Toner.
Ninth " .....John Mathison.
Tenth " .....Magnus Mueller.
Eleventh " .....George Buckheimer

Superintendent of Court House, Record Office and Grounds.

William H. Clifford.

Watchman at Court House.

Daniel Barr.

Janitor of Old Masonic Hall Building.

Patrick Reilly.

Watchman at Old Masonic Hall Building.

John T. Lee.

Keeper of Drawbridge.

George Konig.

Keeper of Washington Monument.

James D. MacKenzie.

Keeper of Harman's Bridge.

Joseph Vandaniker.

Keeper of North, Calvert and St. Paul Street Bridges.

Jas. H. Johnson.

Keeper of Dog Pound.

Thomas S. Hamlin.

Clerk of Centre Market.

Daniel Murray.
Thomas E. Burke, *Assistant Clerk.*

Clerk of Lexington Market.

James C. Randall.
Franklin Brown, *Assistant Clerk.*

Clerk of Fells Point Market.

Charles Eagleston.

Clerk of Belair Market.

Joseph T. Wright.

Clerk of Hollins Market.

John O'Keefe.

Clerk of Hanover Market.

George A. Albaugh.

Clerk of Richmond Market.

David H. Lucchesi.

Clerk of Lafayette Market.

Thomas Briddell.

Clerk of Cross Street Market.

James Graham.

Keeper of Hall over Broadway Market.

Michael P. German.

Keeper of Market under Maryland Institute.

John Monaghan.

Commissioners of Union Square.

William T. Phillips, R. B. Bayley, Wm. Koch.

Commissioners of Franklin Square.

Henry W. Roane, Sam'l A. Hart, Robert M. Sutton.

Commissioners of Lafayette Square.

John A. J. Dixon, James E. Tate, Wm. J Davison.

Commissioners of Eutaw Place Squares—1st Division.

L. W. Gunther, Fred'k Raine, Wm. H. Blackford,
Isaac S. George, A. H. Russell.

Commissioners of Eutaw Place Squares—2d Division.

T. Edward Hambleton, M. Gillet Gill,
George J. Popplein.

Commissioner of Triangle formed by North avenue, Oliver and McMechen streets.

George P. Frick.

Commissioners of Mount Vernon Squares.

Thomas M. Lanahan, Robert Garrett, Henry C. Smith.

Commissioners of Madison Square.

Robert B. Glanville, B. F. Sutherland,
F. A. Harrison.

Commissioners of Jackson Square.

Joseph Brenner, George A. Blake, Chas. P. Powel.

Commissioners of Harlem Park.

Frank Brown, Daniel G. Emory, James Marley.

Commissioners of Eastern City Square.

Jno. W. Cruett, Jas. J. Cavanaugh, J. T. Oster.

Commissioners of Broadway Squares.

Washington Kelly, Samuel Merritt, E. P. Vincente.

Commissioners of Perkins Spring Square.

Joseph Harris, J. Frank Wilhelm, William Gonder.

Commissioners of Park Place.

Frank Frick, Garrett B. Davids, Basil Wagner.

Commissioners of Taney Place.

Frank X. Ward, R. Snowden Andrews,
Walter Dulaney.

Commissioners of Ashland Square.

Jno. C. Gareis, Dr. J. B. Sutherland, Richard S. Bridge.

Commissioner of the Circle at Baker Street and Fulton Ave.

John T. Ford.

Commissioners of Johnson Square.

Jno. Q. McAfee, Jas. Dooley, Patrick Cassidy.

Keeper of Calvert Street Spring.
Bernard Brady.

Keeper of Madison Square.
Thomas T. Rutledge.

Keeper of Union Square.
Frederick E. Hopkins.

Keeper of Harlem Park.
William Sheehan.

Keeper of Lafayette Square.
Henry Manion.

Keeper of Franklin Square.
Ezekiel Gray, Sr.

Keeper of Eastern Fountain.
Francis Brashears.

Keeper of Broadway Squares.
James K. P. Fredericks.

Keeper of Perkins' Spring Square.
Peter Doyle.

Keeper of Jackson Square.

Frederick Williams.

Keeper of Taney Place.

Aug. Bechtold.

Ward Managers of the Poor.

First Ward.....John B. Wellener.
Second Ward.....John Cloke.
Third Ward.....Richard C. Kemp.
Fourth Ward.....John Quinn.
Fifth Ward.....Matthew Clark.
Sixth Ward.....Matthew McClintock.
Seventh Ward.....John Aull.
Eighth Ward.....Peter Kennedy.
Ninth Ward.....Sol. Goodman.
Tenth Ward.....Edward Pels.
Eleventh Ward.....Chas F. Taylor.
Twelfth Ward.....Isaac S. George.
Thirteenth Ward.....Levi Weinberger.
Fourteenth Ward.....Wm. H. Cox.
Fifteenth Ward.....F. Hassencamp.
Sixteenth Ward.....Peter Hines.
Seventeenth Ward.....Henry Dickens.
Eighteenth Ward.....T. P. Perine.
Nineteenth Ward.....George A. Smith.
Twentieth Ward.....Calvin J. King.

Superintendents of Lamplighters.

Middle District.....John O'Neill.
Western, " .....Bernard Linn.
Eastern " .....Robert Lafferty.
Southern " .....J. E. Stinchcomb.

Lamplighters.

Carlas Hall.
Henry C. Downs.
Martin J. McDunah.
Thomas Conley.
Robert Meyer.
John Musch.
Richard Callahan.
Benjamin Crisp.
George Molter.
Francis Curran.
Martin Sommers.
George M. Frank.
Benjamin F. Potter.
Henry Baurenfind.
Taylor Seebreeze.
Michael Wagner.
John Wayner.
John Kelly.
Francis Eagan.
James Beatty.
L. Spillman.
Cornelius S. Frazer.
E. Reis.
J. G. Roth.
James Kidd.
H. Perry.
John Gibbons.
William Armstrong.
Charles Nathan.
John Hass.
Robert Lafferty.
James Burley.
John Sutherland.
P. S. Aubrey.
J. T. McClure.
John Parrish.
A. Kantz.
Wm. Holden.
John Conroy.
John Gainor.
M. Norton.
H. Burns.
Benj. Tall.
James Kearns.
Wm. Murray.
J. F. Konig.
R. Kohlermann.
John H. H. Colton.

——— Fox.
John McGlenan.
M. Mooney.
W. Zell.
Wm. Farley.
W. V. McCann.
Jas. Sloane.
William Tierney.
Thomas Rooney.
Francis Philbin.
Jas. E. Forrester,
H. W. McComas.
Joseph Barkman.
Wm. Montague.
Chas. C. Pease.
Jos. H. Hilling.
Robert Shuter.
James L. Hughes.
Edward Schnur.
E. D. Dunphey.
John McDermott.
John Corbitt.
Michael Ragen.
Michael Cassidy.
Moses Lappman.
John Schweetzer.
John Benson.
Joseph McAvoy.
Thomas Bentley.
John Knox.
Philip Kimmell.
John Ranft.
Matt. Rudolph.
Joseph Brown.
John Jeffers.
Thomas Mason.
Conrad Leonhauser.
Conrad Lazarenus.
Louis Wode.
Michael Canton.
Jas. Flynn.
John C. Angelmier.
Michael McCarthy.
John Mahrer.
Dennis McSwinney.
Wm. S. Card.
John McNally.
Wm. J. Gilliland.
Thomas Wright.
H. C. Westenberger.
Wm. Loughlin.
Hugh Potter.
Wm. J. Eagan.

Constables.

First Ward.....Horatio Wallace.
" " .....Henry L. Darling.
Second " ....
" " .....Henry Kauck,

Third	Ward	Henry D. Weaver.
"	"	John O. Greer.
Fourth	"	Godfrey Koffenberger.
"	"	Edward A. Healy.
Fifth	"	Thos. F. Connolly.
"	"	Chas. P. Feldhaus.
Sixth	"	Wm. W. Rollins.
"	"	J. Fred. Cook.
Seventh	"	Frederick Kirsch.
"	"	Wm. F. Eberwein.
Eighth	"	David Dobler.
"	"	John W. Darley.
Ninth	"	George Parrott.
"	"	James Mahon.
Tenth	"	Wm. H. McCabe.
"	"	Edward C. Lilly.
Eleventh	"	Michael Campbell.
"	"	Charles A. Davis.
Twelfth	"	Stephen Morse.
"	"	Charles Cope.
Thirteenth	"	Andrew F. Carrick.
"	"	Wm. A. Dixon.
Fourteenth	"	Henry Bernheimer.
"	"	H. P. Stunz.
Fifteenth	"	Wm. B. Lyon.
"	"	Thomas H. Shanks.
Sixteenth	"	Josiah S. Showacre.
"	"	R. O. Jessop.
Seventeenth	"	S. C. Tall.
"	"	D. P. West.
Eighteenth	"	Wm. F. Bragg.
"	"	Maurice Griffin.
Nineteenth	"	Wm. P. Smith.
"	"	F. W. A. Buschman.
Twentieth	"	J. K. Stine.
"	"	A. J. Collars.

Officers and Members of the Fire Department.

Fire Commissioners.

Sam'l W. Regester, *President.*

Hon. F. C. Latrobe, *Ex-Officio,*
Thomas W. Campbell,
Chas. B. Slingluff,
B. E. Smith,
Sam'l Hannah,
J. F. Morrison.

Secretary and Clerk.

George A. Campbell.

Chief Engineer.

John M. Hennick.

Assistant Engineers.

Geo. W. Ellender, *Eastern District.*
Thomas F. Murphy, *Western District.*

Fire Inspector.

Charles T. Holloway.

Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Chas. J. McAleese.

Telegraph Operators.

Frank J. Connor,
Alexander Crummer,
Frank L. McAleese,
Harry P. Lucas.

Lineman.

Robert Kain.

Assistant Battery and Lineman.

Thomas F. Byrne.

No. 1 Engine.

Jacob H. Hayward.....*Foreman.*
J. W. Yeaton.....*Engineman.*
Chas. E. Freeburger.....*Ass't Engineman.*
Lewis J. Fresch .....*Hostler.*
William White.....*Fireman.*
John H. Morgan..... "
W. J. O'Brien..... "
Edward R. Addison..... "
Charles Minton..... "
Robert Close..... "
Michael J. Halloran..... "
Geo. D. Wernex..... "

No. 2 Engine.

Jacob Hindes.....*Foreman.*
Thos. Wheatley.....*Engineman.*
Sam'l Stansbury.....*Ass't Engineman.*
John Pierce.....*Hostler.*
Thomas Rodenhi.....*Fireman.*
Charles Romoser..... "
C. H. Hammel..... "
Charles Causey..... "
Charles Klessel..... "
James Humes..... "
Wm. Davis..... "
Jno. Leddon..... "

No. 3 *Engine.*

P. H. Flaherty.....*Foreman.*
T. Humphreys.....*Engineman.*
Geo. Morris.....*Ass't Engineman.*
Jno. McGinn.....*Hostler.*
R. A. Lindsay.....*Fireman.*
E. Pierson..... "
Jonas Lehman..... "
J. B. Catez..... "
Jas. Lindsay..... "
Geo. Little..... "
Jno. Sauer..... "
Myles Whalen..... "

No 4. *Engine.*

Geo. W. Horton.....*Foreman.*
F. Conway.....*Engineman.*
Cornelius Kuhn.....*Ass't Engineman.*
N. Perie.....*Hostler.*
Geo. W. Bentz.....*Fireman.*
James Allen..... "
James Walsh..... "
J. Oscar Healy..... "
John P. Foreman..... "
F. H. Lucas..... "
E. Shultz..... "
W. A. Merchant..... "

No. 5 Engine.

Wm. G. Miller.....*Foreman.*
Fred. L. Nelson.....*Engineman.*
John Linderman.....*Ass't Engineman.*
Benj. Price.....*Hostler.*
James Peacock.....*Fireman.*
Henry Murphy..... "
Julius O. Krauch..... "
Chas. P. Nelson..... "
Edwin Bailey..... "
Wm. T. Disney..... "
Wm. Byrn..... "
Jas. Rielly..... "

No. 6 Engine.

W. W. Watson.....*Foreman.*
M. Mulligan.....*Engineman.*
R. F. Boyle.....*Ass't Engineman.*
J. Wersing.....*Hostler.*
T. B. Riall.....*Fireman.*
D. H. Macauley..... "
W. West..... "
L. Blake..... "
B. Shaw..... "
J. H. Cruse..... "
W. J. Rafferty..... "
J. Gallagher..... "

No. 7 Engine.

Geo. H. Houck.....*Foreman.*
Jno. J. McCoy.....*Engineman.*
Jacob Corns.....*Ass't Engineman.*
John Friedhoffer.....*Hostler.*
John Gildea.....*Fireman.*
Joseph Lavender..... "
J. F. Cook..... "
William Morrow..... "
John Hoffman..... "
John J. Houck..... "
John Sisson..... "
Harry Walker..... "

No. 8 Engine.

John J. Flynn.....*Foreman.*
M. F. Welsh.....*Engineman.*
John McKee.....*Ass't Engineman.*
Wm. J. Stewart.....*Hostler.*
A. J. Walter.....*Fireman.*
O. D. Burgess..... "
G. B. Chapman..... "
Geo. W. Krager..... "
F. Johnston..... "
Howard Scott..... "
Samuel Marker..... "
John Gaffney..... "

No. 9 *Engine.*

F. D. Kerr.....*Foreman.*
D. Rogers.....*Engineman.*
Wm. Stanton.....*Ass't Engineman.*
J. Harney.....*Hostler.*
J. McDevitt.....*Fireman.*
G. Mineburg..... "
S. Uhlfelder..... "
S. Smith..... "
C. Frey..... "
C. Neilson..... "
Wm. Burrier..... "
Wm. Baker..... "

No. 10 *Engine.*

Wm. R. Ward.....*Foreman.*
W. F. Thompson.....*Engineman.*
John W. Walsh.....*Ass't Engineman.*
Henry Dunn.....*Hostler.*
Alfred Squires.....*Fireman.*
John Keily..... "
Jessie Keilholtz..... "
John C. Brady..... "
John Lynch..... "
John O. Leary..... "
Charles Meyer..... "
Benj. F. Seipp..... "

No. 11 *Engine.*

Andrew Perry.....*Foreman.*
John Calder.....*Engineman.*
P. F. Moriarity.....*Ass't Engineman.*
P. F. Bradley.....*Hostler.*
H. R. Seippell.....*Fireman.*
J. D. Daniels..... "
Ebenezer Smith..... "
James A. Kelly..... "
R. V. Pittinger..... "
Jas. Baldwin..... "
W. H. Moore..... "
A. H. Gier..... "

No. 12 *Engine.*

L. J. Broadwater.....*Foreman.*
Michael Lycett.....*Engineman.*
George Linsmeyer.....*Ass't Engineman.*
George D. Taylor.....*Hostler.*
Joseph Moon.....*Fireman.*
David McIntire..... "
Henry Seebach..... "
Wm. Shulte..... "
Beauregard Carter..... "
P. McGlaughlin..... "
Jno. Young..... "
Benj. Wirts..... "

No. 13 *Engine.*

John O'Neill.....*Foreman.*
J. H. Deal.....*Engineman.*
Jno. A. Bannon.....*Ass't Engineman.*
Edward McGeehan.....*Hostler.*
Edward C. Keyser.....*Fireman.*
Wm. F. Clabaugh ..... "
George Bowers..... "
James Le'Doyne..... "
Philip Bowen..... "
Lawrence Pistel..... "
James Kelly..... "
Louis C. Campbell..... "

No. 1 *Hook and Ladder.*

Henry W. Mears.....*Foreman.*
John W. Blake.....*Tillerman.*
James E. Pattison.....*Hostler.*
John B. Keene.....*Ladderman.*
Michael Nolan..... "
John P. Ward..... "
John R. Farr..... "
James Disney..... "
George W. Haskell..... "
Alex. Chrismer..... "
Wm. H. Riley..... "
Jno. Battee..... "
Wm. M. Dunn..... "

No. 2 Hook and Ladder.

Fred. A. Marston.....*Foreman.*
John G. Gill.....*Tillerman.*
Thos. Montgomery.....*Hostler.*
Thos. Wagner.....*Ladderman.*
Wm. R. Lashorne..... "
John C. Turner..... "
Edward W. Windle..... "
J. C. Schaeffer..... "
Lewis Pistel..... "
Chas. Rolf..... "
Fred. Branan..... "
William H. Quigley..... "
Richard F. Rous..... "

No. 3 Hook and Ladder.

Geo. W. Foxwell.....*Foreman.*
John McClellan.....*Tillerman.*
Wm. E. Vanrossum.....*Hostler.*
John N. Downs.....*Ladderman.*
Andrew German..... "
Richard Henrix..... "
George Bosse..... "
Louis Locks..... "
Jesse Vickers..... "
Chas. Schoepperlein..... "
M. Ament..... "
Henry Heiderich..... "
Wm. Patterson..... "

No. 4 *Hook and Ladder.*

J. L. Southcomb ..... *Foreman.*
J. V. Dougherty ..... *Tillerman.*
Jno. Reed ..... *Hostler.*
James Gill ..... *Houseman.*
Jacob Green ..... *Ladderman.*
Paul Hoffman ..... "
Geo. W. Smith ..... "
Wm. Buck ..... "
Chas. E. Eichelberger ..... "
Harry C. Loane ..... "
Louis P. Scheive ..... "
Andrew Bilson ..... "
Chas. H. Baker ..... "

JUDGES AND CLERKS OF COURTS.

Superior Court.

Hon. Robert Gilmor, Jr., *Judge.*
F. A. Prevost, *Clerk.*

Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. Geo. Wm. Brown, *Judge.*
I. Freeman Rasin, *Clerk.*

Circuit Court.

Hon. Geo. W. Dobbin, *Judge.*
James R. Brewer, *Clerk.*

Criminal Court.

Hon. Campbell Whyte Pinkney, *Judge.*
John S. Bullock, *Clerk.*

City Court.

Hon. Henry F. Garey, *Judge.*
Wm. F. McKewen, *Clerk.*

COMMITTEES

OF THE

City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

WAYS AND MEANS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Wilmer, Skipwith	Thom, J. P.
Broumel, James	Ireland, D. C.
Robertson, Alvin	Poulton, R. A.

BRIDGES.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Atkinson S. E.	Toner, J. C.
Johnston, Robert	Stevens, William
Kahler, J. J.	McWilliams, J.

WATER.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mooney, M. E.	Poulton, R. A.
Tegges, N.	McWilliams, J.
Johnston, Robert	Toner, J. C.

CLAIMS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Robertson, Alvin	Poulton, R. A.
Fledderman, H. G.	Thom, J. P.
Getz, J. M.	Stevens, William

HIGHWAYS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Broumel, James	Lewis, J. F.
Kelly, Wm. J.	Ireland, D. C.
Mahon, J. J.	Clagett, S. A.

HARBOR.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Kelly, Wm. J.	Weyler, J. F.
Atkinson, S. E.	Clagett, S. A.
Hamilton, Thomas H.	Stevens, William

HEALTH.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Atkinson, S. E.	Thom, J. P.
Hamilton, Thomas H.	Lewis, J. F.
Moran, Chas. S., Jr.	Ireland, D. C.

CITY PROPERTY.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Tegges, N.	Stevens, William
Miller, M. A.	McWilliams, J.
Moran, Chas. S., Jr.	Weyler, J. F.

MARKETS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Hamilton, Thomas H.	Clagett, S. A.
Snyder, G. W.	Lewis, J. F.
Getz, J. M.	Ireland, D. C.

EDUCATION.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Schenkel, J.	Lewis, J. F.
Wilmer, Skipwith	Poulton, R. A.
Dulany, John M.	Toner, J. C.

McDONOGH BEQUEST.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Dulany, John M.	McWilliams, J.
Dittmar, Charles	Toner, J. C.
Kahler, J. J.	Weyler, J. F.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Johnston, Robert	Thom, J. P.
Broumel, James	Lewis, J. F.
Mooney, M. E.	Clagett, S. A.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Moran, Chas. S., Jr.	Clagett, S. A.
Tegges, N.	Toner, J. C.
Dittmar, Charles	Thom, J. P.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Miller, M. A.	McWilliams, J.
Fledderman, H. G.	Poulton, R. A.
Robertson, Alvin	Weyler, J. F.

PARKS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Getz, J. M.	Ireland, D. C.
Mahon, J. J.	Thom, J. P.
Kelly, Wm. J.	Clagett, S. A.

POLICE AND JAIL.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Fledderman, H. G.	Ireland, D. C.
Mahon, J. J.	Poulton, R. A.
Snyder, G. W.	Lewis, J. F.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Miller, M. A.	Ireland, D. C.
Mahon, J. J.	Poulton, R. A.
Hamilton, Thomas H.	Stevens, William

ALMSHOUSE.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Snyder, G. W.	Weyler, J. F.
Atkinson, S. E.	Toner, J. C.
Dulany, John M.	Stevens, William

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Kahler, J. J.	Toner, J. C.
Dulany, John M.	Weyler, J. F.
Broumel, James	Clagett, S. A.

JONES' FALLS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Moran, Chas. S., Jr.	McWilliams, J.
Kelly, Wm. J.	Thom, J. P.
Johnston, Robert	Stevens, William

CITY PRINTING.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Dittmar, Charles	Stevens, William
Wilmer, Skipwith	McWilliams, J.
Getz, J. M.	Weyler, J. F.

ENROLLMENT.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Hamilton, Thomas H.	Lewis, J. F.
Miller, M. A.	Ireland, D. C.

Joint Special Committee for the Introduction of the Waters of the Gunpowder River into the City.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Fledderman, H. G.	Thom, J. P.
Miller, M. A.	Lewis, J. F.
Mooney, M. E.	Poulton, R. A.
Getz, J. M.	McWilliams, J.
Schenkel J.	Toner, J. C.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

REGISTER'S ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mooney, M. E.	McWilliams, J.
Tegges, N.	Stevens, William
Kahler, J. J.	Ireland, D. C.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Wilmer, Skipwith	Poulton, R. A.
Getz, J. M.	Thom, J. P.
Schenkel, J.	Clagett, S. A.

COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Broumel, James	Lewis, J. F.
Robertson, Alvin	Thom, J. P.
Moran, Chas. S., Jr.	Toner, J. C.

COMPTROLLER'S ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Miller, M. A.	Stevens, William
Mooney, M. E.	McWilliams, J.
Hamilton, Thomas H.	Poulton, R. A.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S AND HARBOR COMMISSION ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Broumel, James	Clagett, S. A.
Tegges, N.	Weyler, J. F.
Getz, J. M.	Ireland, D. C.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mahon, J. J.	Toner, J. C.
Atkinson, S. E.	Lewis, J. F.
Johnston, Robert	McWilliams, J.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Tegges, N.	Weyler, J. F.
Miller, M. A.	Lewis, J. F.
Kahler, J. J.	Stevens, William

COMMISSIONERS FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

First Branch.	*Second Branch.*
Mahon, J. J.	Ireland, D. C.
Fledderman, H. G.	Clagett, S. A.
Robertson, Alvin	Weyler, J. F.

Fifty-Second Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

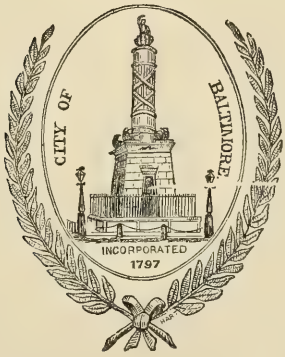
OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1880.



BALTIMORE:
PRINTED BY KING BROTHERS,
CITY PRINTERS.

1881.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FOR 1880.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.....JOHN T. MORRIS.
SECRETARY.....HENRY M. COWLES.
SUPERINTENDENT.....HENRY E. SHEPHERD.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.....HENRY A. WISE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

WARD.		TERM EXPIRES.
1.	FRANCIS J. RUTH	1881.
2.	GEO. H. BUDEKE	1883.
3.	WM. C. ATKINSON	1884.
4.	DENIS NOBLE	1882.
5.	WM. M. IVES	1881.
6.	JOHN B. WENTZ	1884.
7.	ROBERT H. SINCLAIR	1882.
8.	JAMES BOYLE	1883.
9.	JOSHUA PLASKITT	1883.
10.	JOHN T. MORRIS	1882.
11.	JOHN P. POE	1884.
12.	DR. WM. LEE	1881.
13.	*JOHN L. LAWTON	1883.
14.	G. S. GRIFFITH, JR	1884.
15.	JOHN FERRY	1881.
16.	WM. E. ADDISON	1882.
17.	H. B, ROEMER	1884
18.	†DAVID M. NEWBOLD	1882.
19.	JOSEPH H. GALE	1883.
20.	JAS. W. DENNY	1881.

*John L. Lawton resigned June 1st, and the Board elected Otis Keilholtz to succeed him. Mr. Keilholtz resigned September 14th, and Frank W. Germon, M. D., was elected in his place on September 20th.

†David M. Newbold resigned May 11th, and John N. Conway was elected in his place on May 12th.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Messrs. Wentz, Griffith, Denny, Sinclair, President and Superintendent.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Poe, Atkinson, Roemer, Ives, Lee, Budeke, President and Superintendent.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Messrs. Gale, Sinclair, Denny and Superintendent.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Sinclair, Gale, Ferry, Newbold and Ruth.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Plaskitt, Lee, Noble, Boyle, Ives and Assistant Superintendent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Budeke, Roemer, Newbold, Addison, Noble, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Addison, Wentz, Ruth, Plaskitt, Boyle and Superintendent.

BOOKS.

Messrs. Denny, Poe, Atkinson, Griffith, Plaskitt, President and Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

Messrs. Ives, Lawton, Addison, Plaskitt and Ferry.

MUSIC,

Messrs. Roemer, Wentz, Atkinson, Lawton and Noble.

DISCIPLINE.

Messrs. Boyle, Denny, Gale, Ferry, Lee, President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

ACCOUNTS.

Messrs. Griffith, Lawton, Roemer, Ives and Atkinson.

EXPENDITURES.

Messrs. Roemer, Gale, Newbold, Griffith, Ferry and President.

EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. Atkinson, Denny, Budeke, President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

BI-WEEKLY REPORTS.

Messrs Newbold, Wentz and Sinclair.

CONFERENCE.

Messrs. Ferry, Poe, Noble, Lee and Ruth.

BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Ruth, Boyle, Denny, Griffith, Lawton, President and Superintendent.

PRINTING.

Messrs. Noble, Addison and Sinclair.

HEALTH.

Messrs. Lee, Newbold and Addison.

DRAWING.

Messrs. Lawton, Budeke, Poe, Wentz and Gale.

INTESTATES' ESTATES.

Messrs. Poe, Wentz and President.

REPORT

OF THE

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools

OF BALTIMORE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

January 1st, 1881.

The Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

The ordinance establishing a system of Public Schools, directs the Board of Commissioners to report annually to the Mayor and City Council a statement of its transactions, with an account of receipts and expenditures of the past year, and the wants and resources of the schools for the year commenced.

In the performance of this duty, the Board submits its

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT,

showing its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1880, and the present condition, resources and wants of the schools.

The object of these reports is to enable you and the public to ascertain the true condition of our schools, so that their work may be understood and appreciated, and their wants intelligently estimated and supplied.

The report of each succeeding year must necessarily be, to some extent, a repetition of the past, and, therefore, monotonous to those who regularly read them for the purpose of ascertaining results. It is necessary, however, to repeat from year to year certain important and impressive facts and truths which underlie our system of free instruction, with a view to remove the doubts and prejudices of its opponents, and to sustain and strengthen the efforts of its friends.

It is, of course, impossible to entirely reconcile the conflicting views which exist in every community with reference to public education. Every school system has its enemies and friends, the views of each being often so extreme as to render perfect harmony and co-operation impossible. Some believe that free education is a failure, and that too much is furnished at the public expense; whilst the large majority know that it is a great success, and believe that it is the duty of the State to provide the most liberal system of public instruction commensurate with the wants of the community. The former would provide only rudimentary instruction of the most limited kind, whilst the latter would annex the university as a part of every system.

Our schools are a happy mean between these extremes, and seem to supply the necessary instruction and accomplish the objects for which they were founded.

Their growth and progress have kept pace with the other important interests which contribute to the material prosperity of our city. The prejudice of caste, which once existed, has entirely disappeared, and they are now patronized by every class of our citizens. The children of the rich and poor sit side by side, and receive the same instruction and compete for the same honors. The people have full faith in public schools, and believe that they can furnish all the education that is ordinarily needed by their children. For this purpose they demand that the best and most liberal system shall be adopted, and that such instruction shall be given to the pupils of the schools as will fit them to perform the duties of their future vocation, and to become useful citizens.

The control of our schools is vested in a body of citizens selected by you who perform their duties according to their ability, and without any compensation for their services, except the sense of doing good. Constituted as other men, and differing in their knowledge and views of the subject committed to their charge, they will necessarily sometimes err in their judgment and action. No system of schools is perfect and no management is faultless, and all that can be attained is an approximation to our ideal of the best. Judicious criticism will promote the interest of education and assist those to whom the supervision of the schools is confided.

It is, therefore, desirable that they should receive the advice and assistance of all good citizens, and the

cordial co-operation and aid of those who furnish the means for their support, and thus be enabled to remove whatever hindrances may exist to further progress.

The Board cheerfully acknowledges the liberal spirit heretofore exhibited by the city authorities to this department, and invites your examination of the work of the schools during the past year.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The whole number of schools under the supervision of the Board during the past year was 125, containing 36,337 enrolled pupils, classified as follows:

1	Baltimore City College	560
2	Female High Schools	846
38	Grammar Schools	10,660
59	Primary Schools	15,652
5	Public (formerly English-German) Schools	3,440
14	Colored Day Schools	4,139
4	Colored Evening Schools	781
1	White Evening School	184
1	Normal School	75

These schools have been conducted by 822 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 29,961, and the whole number of different pupils during the year was 48,066.

Number of White Pupils	31,417
Number of Colored Pupils	4,920

Number of Pay Pupils	12,496
Number of Free Pupils	23,841
Number of Male Teachers	104
Number of Female Teachers	718

The cost per pupil, estimated on the number enrolled, was $16.98, and on average attendance was $20.60, for the current expenses of the schools; and was $18.27 on enrollment, and $22.16 on average attendance for the current expenses, and also the amount expended by the Inspector of Buildings for the erection and repairs of buildings.

The average annual salary of the teachers was $584, and of the teachers and officers of the Board $590, thus showing that the annual cost per capita of the pupils, and the salaries of the teachers and officers are much less than in other large cities.

The usual method of estimating the expenses of the public schools is upon the number of pupils enrolled, and for current expenses only, but we prefer to submit the full statement, showing the total expenses for the year, including the amount paid for new houses and the repairs of old ones.

The attendance of pupils has not been as prompt or satisfactory as during the previous year, and the percentage is somewhat reduced, being from 92 in the Public Schools to 47 in the Evening Schools, as follows:

Public (formerly English-German) Schools	92
Western Female High School	91
Eastern Female High School	89
Male Grammar Schools	86
Baltimore City College	85.4
Female Grammar Schools	85.3
Male Primary Schools	81.4
Female Primary Schools	80.66
Colored Day Schools	76.2
Normal School	63
Evening Schools	47

Every reasonable effort is made by teachers to encourage and enforce attendance of the pupils, but they often fail because parents do not seem to appreciate the importance of punctuality, and therefore do not cordially and effectively co-operate with them. They often permit their children to be absent without proper cause, and thus interfere with their personal progress as well as the general success of the school.

Irregular attendance and frequent absence of teachers or children must necessarily impede the growth and progress of schools, and the evil should be promptly removed, even if severe discipline is required.

During the past year 296 candidates were examined for the position of teachers, of whom 123 proved successful and received certificates, 4 as principals of grammar schools, 7 as first assistants, 4 as principals of colored schools, 5 as first assistants, 1 as principal of primary school, 1 as vice-principal of public school, 3

as assistants in German, and 98 as second assistants in grammar and primary schools.

There are now several hundred enrolled applicants for positions in our schools, but as the average number of new teachers annually appointed is only about thirty, and the supply is so much in excess of the demand there will necessarily be many who never can obtain an appointment.

Of those who are now engaged in teaching, 634 were educated at high schools or academies, 88 at normal schools, 38 at colleges or universities, and the others at private schools.

FINANCIAL.

The Board has exercised judicious economy in expending the amount appropriated for the use of the schools.

The appropriation was $620,000, being $20,000 less than the estimate submitted by the Board, and in consequence of this reduction a number of schools were deprived of supplies which would have added much to the comfort of teachers and pupils. It is certainly unreasonable to expect any department of the city to fully and satisfactorily perform its work without the necessary means for the purpose, and it is impolicy to reduce its appropriation below a fair estimate made by those who know its wants.

The annual requisitions for the current expenses of the schools have always been based upon careful and

accurate calculations, and no more has been asked than was necessary.

The expenses will increase from year to year, in proportion to the growth and increase of the schools. We urge our citizens to co-operate with us in this important work of free education, and liberal provision therefore should be made for the accommodation and instruction of their children by the erection of commodious houses, the selection of good teachers, and the full supply of books, furniture and other requirements of school life.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts from all sources for the support of the schools for the year were as follows:

City Collector (City taxes)	$366,518 38
State Treasurer, for White Schools	128,745 55
" " for Colored Schools	18,558 44
White Pupils, for the use of Books	46,032 10
Colored " " " "	130 80
John F. Plummer, interest on legacy	129 59
	$560,114 86

The amount received from the State Treasurer was $7,626.83 more than during the year 1879. This fund arises from a tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State, which is annually levied, with other taxes, for the support of the public schools, and paid into the State Treasury,

and is afterwards apportioned and distributed to the Board of Commissioners of Baltimore city and the several counties, in proportion to their population between the ages of five and twenty years.

The city annually contributes to this school fund a much larger amount than it receives as its proportion of the distribution, and thus assists materially in paying the expenses of the county schools.

The money thus contributed is applied to a good purpose, and aids in the general diffusion of intelligence throughout the State, and this result may be accepted as some extenuation of a law which, otherwise, might be properly deemed inequitable and unjust to the city.

The recipts from pupils for the use of books were $46,162.90, being $816.78 less than during the previous year. The amount received from this source is diminishing from year to year, although the number of pupils is increasing. There are doubtless many persons whose children attend the schools, who are well able to pay the small sum of four dollars annually, and yet who neglect or refuse to do so, and an effort should be made to compel such to comply with the existing law.

The number of non-resident pupils was 236, and the amount received from them was $3,332.31, being $66.09 less than during the preceding year.

The *expenditures* by the Board for current expenses of the schools, and also by the Inspector of Buildings for new houses and repairs, were as follows:

WHITE SCHOOLS.

Salaries of Officers and Teachers		$457,943 30
Rents of Houses and Ground Rents		26,512 44
Books and Stationery		30,460 05
Heating Apparatus and repairs		9,369 76
School Furniture		6,618 45
Fuel		11,140 19
Repairs of Buildings and Furniture		6,836 13
Printing, Supplies and Incidentals		6,233 96
		$555,114 28
Amount paid by Inspector of Buildings for new houses and repairs:		
New house, Male Grammar and Primary Schools No. 1—balance due	$14,815 75	
New house, Grammar School No. 7	7,023 20	
Repair of old houses	24,997 15	
		46,836 10
Total expenses of White Schools		$601,950 38

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Salaries of Teachers	$52,266 45
Rents of Houses and Ground Rents	3,249 75
Books and Stationery	2,876 12
Heating Apparatus and repairs	730 67
Fuel	1,484 36
Furniture	520 00
Repairs of Buildings and Furniture	640 94
Supplies and Incidentals	270 07
Total expenses of Colored Schools	$62,038 36

Current expenses of White and Colored Schools	$617,152 64
Amount paid by Inspector of Buildings for White Schools	46,836 10
Total cost for the year 1880	$663,988 74

In addition to the above expenditures on account of white schools, a contract was made for heating apparatus for the new building for Male Grammar and Primary Schools No. 1, at a cost of $2,845, payable from the appropriation of the year; but as the apparatus had not been sufficiently tested the price was not paid, but reserved for future payment.

The above statement shows that the whole appropriation was not expended, but a small balance remained in the city treasury to the credit of this department.

ESTIMATE FOR 1881.

The estimated amount for current expenses for this year is $647,845, of which $583,845 is for white schools, and $64,000 for colored schools, as follows:

Salaries of Officers and Teachers	$465,000
Rents and Ground Rents	29,000
Books and Stationery	40,000
Fuel	13,000
Furniture	8,000
Heating Apparatus and repairs	10,000
Repairs of Houses and Furniture	8,000
Printing, Supplies and Incidentals	8,000
Colored Schools	64,000
	$645,000
Heating Apparatus for Grammar School No. 1, carried over from 1880	2,845
	$647,845

The estimate is $27,845 in excess of the appropriation for 1880, and has been recommended after most careful consideration of the wants of the schools. The items are submitted for examination and comparison with those of last year, so that it may be seen that they are fair and reasonable.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are 64 buildings now occupied by the schools, of which 59 are owned by the city, and their value estimated at about $1,100,000, and the other five are

rented, one of which has good accommodations, and the other four are unsuited for school use. Of the above mentioned buildings owned by the city, 3 are occupied by the City College and Female High Schools, 14 by Grammar Schools, 25 by Primary Schools, 6 by Grammar and Primary Schools jointly, 4 by Public Schools, 1 by Colored Grammar School, and 6 by Colored Primary Schools.

The Board regrets the necessity for occupying any rented houses, because they are generally unfit for school purposes, but is compelled to do so at this time, because of insufficient accommodation in the other buildings. There are now over 1,500 pupils in these rented houses, and many of them suffering great inconvenience for want of proper light, ventilation and other essential comforts, and it is hoped that they may be relieved at an early period by the erection of suitable school buildings.

The new house for Male Grammar and Primary Schools No. 1, at the northeast corner of Fayette and Greene streets, was completed during the year, and formally dedicated in October last.

It is commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and has 23 class-rooms with sitting capacity for 1,000 pupils. It stands on the site of the old building, which was erected in 1832, and which for more than forty-eight years had been one of the most successful public schools in the city. Many of our most prominent citizens have been pupils in this school, and they well remember the old schoolmaster, so long identified with its former

history, who had great faith in the frequent application of birch as a stimulus to mental culture.

The contract for the new building for Grammar School No. 7, on Eastern avenue, was made during the past year, and it will probably be completed in April or May, and occupied before the close of the term. It will furnish increased facilities for that section of the city, and relieve some of the crowded schools. It is a desirable location, opposite Patterson Park, having a front of 100 feet and 140 feet in depth, with ample yard for exercise.

The appropriation of $15,000 for a new building for Public School No. 2, now located on Hamburg street, will be highly appreciated by the people of the southern part of the city, and especially by the teachers and pupils of the school. The only regret in the matter is that the appropriation is not sufficient to erect a house that will accommodate 600 pupils now in attendance, and others who will be anxious to enter when the new school house is opened. In the erection of a new building for a school already established, the true policy is to build one sufficiently large not only for those in attendance, but also to provide ample room for the increase in the future. We think it probable that within twelve months after the new house is completed and occupied, it will be necessary to apply for an additional appropriation for its extension.

A similar appropriation has been made for a new house in the northeastern part of the city, for the use of Public School No. 4, now at the corner of Bond and

Chew streets, which has been so crowded that several classes have been sent to other buildings, and thus placed beyond the immediate supervision of the Principal.

We hope this difficulty will be obviated by the erection of a new and larger house, but we have the same fear as with reference to No. 2, that the appropriation will not erect a house of sufficient size. The committee, consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller, and President of this Board, will select suitable lots not less than 100 feet front, with depth of 150 feet, and thus endeavor to furnish sufficient space for the building and yard—and the same policy should prevail in the selection of all lots in the future.

The Inspector of Buildings has faithfully and energetically performed the work of repairing and enlarging old buildings. The appropriation of $25,000 for his department has been carefully expended, and many of the buildings are improved in their exterior appearances, and additional facilities furnished in the class-rooms.

Although he has done as much as possible, and to the extent of his appropriation, yet he says there is much more that ought to be done for the protection of the property, and he mentions 32 houses which ought to be painted during this year, and recommends an appropriation for this purpose.

In response to a resolution of the City Council, passed May 26th, 1880, he reports that he examined all

the school houses, for the purpose of ascertaining their means of egress, and that a majority of them, or 30 buildings, have but one stairway of exit from the second story, and that "many of these have the stairs narrow, contracted and tortuous, rendering it hazardous in descending them when crowded," and in case of a fire or alarm, causing a panic, the consequence would be fatal, and many lives would probably be sacrificed.

The average number of pupils in the second story of each of the houses thus examined is not less than 250, and in some of them there are as many as 400, and the apprehension of serious danger is therefore well founded, and immediate action should be taken to remove the existing evil.

For several years past, the Board has called special attention to this important matter, and has urged an appropriation for the purpose of making the needed alteration in these houses, but no action has heretofore been taken. Now the facts are officially published and known to the public, and it is proper that every precaution should be at once adopted to protect human life. Several fires have occurred in our school houses during the sessions of the schools, and though no fatal accident has occurred to any of the children, yet there was great alarm and some injuries resulting from the impossibility of speedy escape.

It is certain that the city authorities and the Board of Commissioners would be severely censured if any serious disaster of this kind should occur in the future,

after thus being warned of existing danger, and we, therefore, ask that the Inspector of Buildings be authorized to make the proposed alterations recommended in his report.

The Board is desirous that all the schools should occupy buildings erected for the purpose and owned by the city, and thus dispense entirely with the use of rented houses; and with this view, it recommends that a lot may be leased at Locust Point and a new building erected for the use of Female Grammar School No. 16. This school has been working under many disadvantages for several years, and is entitled to better accommodations. It now occupies a small rented house, containing only one room, and without any of the ordinary conveniences of other schools. It is due to the residents of that section of the city that they should have proper facilities for the education of their children, and it is certain that they are entitled to better than they now have.

The Grammar School buildings are generally in good condition, though some of them are crowded so as not only to be uncomfortable but also unhealthy. Some of the buildings occupied by the Primary Schools are very objectionable, and should be altered and enlarged, or rebuilt. They were, perhaps, satisfactory and sufficiently commodious for those in attendance when erected, but with the increase of population, the rooms have been crowded to excess, and sometimes contain double the number for which they were intended.

The building used by Male and Female Primary Schools No. 8, on Caroline street, near Lombard, and No. 23, on Gough and Wolfe streets, and No. 11, on Schroeder and Pierce streets, are so contracted, in every respect, that they ought to be replaced by other and better houses. These three buildings were erected more than twenty-five years ago, and their total cost was only about $16,000, and an additional sum could, therefore, now be expended in their reconstruction without incurring the charge of extravagance.

The house on Eutaw street, near Preston, occupied by Primary Schools No. 14, was built in 1855, and was then comfortable and cheerful, but within a few years past it has been surrounded by other buildings, and stables have been erected in close proximity to it, so that now it is condemned as unhealthy, and teachers and pupils attribute their sickness to its condition. The patrons of the school are very anxious for a change of location and the erection of a new building, and we therefore ask that this property be sold and another erected elsewhere for the use of this school.

The Board will soon ascertain the seating capacity of all the school buildings, estimated according to recognized sanitary rules, and will then exclude all pupils beyond that number.

In fixing the seating capacity of rooms, the minimum allowance of floor surface and air space for pupils has generally been from five to six square feet, and from seventy to eighty cubic feet, in the Primary Schools, and from seven to nine square feet, and from ninety

to one hundred cubic feet, in the Grammar and High Schools. If such an arrangement can be satisfactorily made in our schools, it will certainly conduce much to the comfort of teachers and pupils.

The strict application of the rule will necessarily require the erection of more school houses, or the exclusion of many children from the schools; but it would probably be better that their education should be deferred or neglected, rather than their health be permanently impaired by being taught in crowded, unhealthy class-rooms.

An inspection of some of our schools will satisfy any one that our description of their condition is correct, and our apprehensions of danger to health are well founded; and it is for those reasons that we annually renew the application for liberal appropriations for the repairs and renewal of our school houses.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the work of the schools during the year, though there has not been the usual annual increase in the number of pupils.

The accompanying reports of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent show the condition of the schools, and contain valuable suggestions for their future improvement. The daily visits of these officers to the schools, their examination of their classes, and their judicious advice and criticism tend to encourage and aid the teachers and pupils in their work.

The number of pupils in Baltimore City College was 560, under the charge of 13 teachers, who have performed their duties with fidelity and satisfactory success. Two changes occurred in the Faculty, the one by the appointment of Francis A. Soper in the place of Professor Andrew S. Kerr, who was elected Principal of Western Female High School, and the other by the election of Alfred Z. Hartman, as Tutor, in the place of G. Emory Morgan. Both of the appointees have been successful teachers in the public schools for several years, and give promise of success in their new field of labor.

In his annual report, the principal of the college recommends that additional ground be obtained in the rear of the present yard, so as to extend it to John alley, and that the large hall and class-rooms be frescoed like the female high schools. We approve these recommendations, and request that authority be given to lease the desired ground. It is very important to obtain the adjoining lot at once, as the yard is too contracted for the large number of pupils, and unless it is purchased or leased now it may be impossible to secure it in the future.

The course of study is now five years, and the graduating class is increasing in numbers each year, thus showing that the change is popular. It furnishes advanced instruction to those who desire to obtain more than was embraced in the course of four years, and prepares them for admission to the Johns Hopkins University, if they wish to become matriculates. A number of graduates of the college have entered the

University, and their examinations have been very satisfactory.

The college scholarship of $100, for the past year, was awarded to Charles W. E. Miller, and Mr. Gilman, the president of the University, in announcing this award, says: "It is not often that we have admitted a matriculate so well fitted as he," and expresses the hope that others of like qualification may apply in the future.

The moral and intellectual influence of its graduates is felt and appreciated in our community, and many of them occupy prominent positions in every department of labor.

The total expenses were $29,001.28, and the amount received from pupils for the use of books was $2,640.59, the expenses being less and the receipts larger than during the previous year.

This is a gratifying record of the school, and successfully repels the unjust charges of extravagance and failure made by the ignorant opponents of higher education.

The Female High Schools continue to retain public favor, and are satisfactorily performing the important work for which they were established They stimulate the lower grades of schools, and offer the chance of promotion to intelligent and industrious pupils.

The number in attendance was 846, under the charge of 22 teachers, and the number to a teacher in these schools and the college was 40.

The reports of the principals show that the number of studies has been reduced and that the result has been very favorable.

The complaint has been made by parents and pupils that the curriculum embraced too many studies, and that the incessant application required of the pupils was injurious to their health. The reduction of the curriculum and the introduction of study periods in the schools have lightened the labors of the children and improved their health, and we are satisfied that the results of the scholastic year will prove the wisdom of the change.

New philosophical apparatus and a small library of books for reference are needed in both schools. Additional class-rooms are necessary at the Western school, and it is hoped that they will be provided during this year. The total cost of these schools was $29,879.88, and the receipts for use of books $2,699, the expenses being greater and the receipts less than the previous year.

The death of Professor D. A. Hollingshead, Principal of the Western High School, occurred on the 24th April, 1880, after a brief illness. His friends had scarcely known of his sickness before they heard of his decease. He had been connected with the public schools of our

city since 1846, having been appointed assistant in the Western High School during that year.

In 1851 he was elected teacher of mathematics and English in the Central High School, and held that position until 1854, when he was elected Principal of Western Female High School, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Robert Kerr, and held the position until his death.

He was an efficient, faithful and successful teacher—energetic in the performance of duty, and an earnest friend of public schools. His death caused deep grief to the large circle of his friends and pupils, and they have testified their appreciation of his virtue and worth by a memorial tablet, which will be placed in the school building.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hollingshead was filled by the election of Professor Andrew S. Kerr, and he took charge of the school on the 17th May, 1880. He is an accomplished scholar and an energetic teacher, and has given entire satisfaction in his new position.

The Grammar and Primary Schools contain the large proportion of all the pupils, only about four per cent. ever passing above the former grade, and they, therefore, receive special care and attention.

There are 38 Grammar Schools, containing 10,660 pupils, under the charge of 254 teachers, and 59 Primary Schools, with 15,652 pupils, under 339 teachers.

The Committee on Grammar Schools report that most of these schools have made substantial progress, and the general character of the teaching has improved in intelligence, clearness and efficiency. The introduction of the sixth grade has lessened the pressure of the curriculum, but still the requirements are severe; and if there were the requisite amount of space, as well as the requisite number of teachers, the introduction of an additional grade would be desirable and salutary in its effects.

The total cost of the Grammar Schools was $206,139.80, and the receipts for use of books $18,881.69; and the cost of the Primary Schools was $213,297.93, and the receipts for books $12,603.59; in both schools the expenses being greater and the receipts less than in 1879.

The report of the Assistant Superintendent, who has special charge of the Primary Schools, states that they "have improved in attendance, in methods of instruction, in the character of the work accomplished, in discipline, and in the inculcation of habits of study, punctuality, neatness and morality." He makes an earnest appeal in behalf of this grade of schools, and claims that "they have the best right of any schools in the system to be amply supplied with all that is necessary for carrying them on," because they contain nearly two-thirds of all the pupils receiving instruction, and also because "it is in these schools that the habits of pupils are formed and that the start for the future is made, not only as regards interest and diligence in study, but also as to traits of character and conduct."

His recommendation with reference to the reappointment of well-qualified "dropped teachers," and the retention of the most skillful and best trained teachers in the lowest grades of those schools, is well worthy the consideration of the Board.

There are five *Public Schools* (formerly English-German), containing 3,440 pupils, with 77 teachers, being an increase in number, with better average attendance than last year.

The Committee report that "the demand for admission to these schools has exceeded by far the accommodations provided for them, and large numbers of applicants have been refused admission because of the already crowded condition of the buildings."

These schools continue to grow in public favor, and are highly appreciated by parents and children; and it is hoped that the teaching may justify the expectation and confidence of their friends, and remove the doubts and opposition of those who have no faith in their success. Simultaneous instruction in English and German languages, according to our system, has been successful in public schools elsewhere, and there is no reason why it should fail in this city, if our teachers are qualified and perform their work with energy and determination.

The erection of two new houses for this department will furnish additional facilities, and indicates that public sentiment justifies its continuance.

Their cost was $55,017.18, and the receipts for use of books $9,207.23; the expenses being less and the receipts greater than the previous year.

There are 14 *Colored Schools,* containing 4,139 pupils, under the control of 86 white teachers. Their cost was $62,038.36, and receipts for use of books $130.80; there being 4,091 free pupils and 48 pay pupils.

The great disproportion between pay and free pupils indicates either an unwillingness or inability to assist in the support of the public schools.

During the past year applications were made to the Board to place the Colored Schools under the charge of colored teachers, the applicants alleging that better results could be obtained by the proposed change. The matter was duly considered, and it was determined not to interfere with the present schools, but to establish two new schools—one in the western and the other in the eastern section of the city—under the exclusive control of colored teachers who had passed the required examination, and the Committee on Colored Schools was directed to carry out the order. After further consideration of the subject, the Committee determined that it was inexpedient and unnecessary to establish the proposed schools, because there was no money for the salaries of any additional teachers, and also, there was sufficient room in the colored schools then in operation to accommodate a large number of pupils, and hence it was not necessary to establish others. Whilst entertaining these views on the subject, the Committee further reported, that if hereafter it

could be shown that the opening of another colored school was a necessity, they would favor the employment of colored teachers. The resolution originally adopted was rescinded, and these schools continue under the charge of white teachers.

The same grade of instruction is furnished in these schools as in those for white children. The grammar school, under the charge of Dr. Richard Grady, occupies the old City Hall, which is now a commodious school house, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress. Some of them have passed out of the school, with certificates of high proficiency, and have obtained positions as teachers of colored schools in the counties.

The teachers are zealous and faithful in the performance of their work, and many of them have accomplished very satisfactory results.

The houses occupied by these schools are generally as comfortable and commodious as those used by the white schools, and there is no discrimination whatever made against them.

It is our duty to furnish them with good houses, intelligent teachers, and every other reasonable facility for obtaining all the education they desire, and we ask a liberal appropriation for this department.

There were 5 Evening Schools opened during the early part of the year, containing 965 pupils, with 18 teachers. Application was made in October to reopen these schools, but the Board declined to do so for want

of the necessary appropriation to pay the expenses, and also because it believed that the results had not been commensurate with the cost. The attendance is very irregular, and, with some exceptions, the pupils do not seem to appreciate the importance or expense of these schools.

It is singular that such feeling should exist in a community in which there must be many persons who cannot attend the day schools, either on account of their age or occupation. It was for this class that Evening Schools were established, and they ought to be an important and useful part of every system. If, however, public sentiment does not sustain these schools, the Board will again decline to open them in the fall.

The exercises of the Normal Class were suspended at the end of the scholastic year, and the election of teachers for the next term was postponed.

Objection was made to the course of study prescribed by the rules of the Board, and to the methods of instruction in the class, which was rather a review of the studies of the high schools than the proper instruction in the theory and practice of teaching.

These objections could not apply to the teachers of the class, who were well qualified for their work, by their long and successful experience in our schools, but rather to the existing rules, which required them to instruct the class as they did.

There can be no doubt about the importance and value of normal instruction, and it is hoped that the class may be resumed at an early day.

The rules of the Board require all teachers of the grade of second assistant to attend this class, and it might be supposed that they would willingly accept this opportunity for improvement in their profession without compulsion. But it has not been so in the past; on the contrary, many attend not from choice but only because of the existing rule, and it is therefore hoped that upon the reorganization of the class, the rule with reference to attendance of all young teachers shall be imperative, and its violation shall forfeit their positions in the schools.

This summary of the general condition of the schools, shows the kind and amount of work done, and the receipts and expenses of each grade.

The general discipline of the schools has been satisfactory, and but few cases have occurred which required formal investigation.

The Committee on discipline report, "That within the past year few cases have been referred to the Committee for its consideration, and, in almost every instance, it is gratifying to state, the action of the teacher has been entirely sustained.

"Corporal punishment still exists in the schools, but we can confidently say is more discriminatively ad-

ministered than formerly; its use is becoming less frequent, and consequently more effective.

Complaints are occasionally made of an unreasonable amount of study in all our schools, and of the injurious effects of the medal and prize system. The Committee on Female High Schools and Superintendent entertained this opinion with reference to those schools, and the curriculum was reduced with positive advantage to the pupils. The same trouble exists in the City College, and it is probable that, during this year, the subject will be fully considered, and a proper reduction of studies made in all the schools, if it be ascertained that they are beyond the average range of the pupils' ability, or endanger their health.

TEACHERS—THEIR APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL.

If any progress has been made in the schools, it must be largely attributed to the fidelity and energy with which most of the teachers have performed their work.

There are now 822 teachers, and there is, of course, a great difference in their qualification and capacity for teaching. Some of them have been in the schools for many years, and have a thorough knowledge of their profession and its subjects, whilst others are young and inexperienced, and have but limited knowledge and no faculty for imparting it.

The latter class of teachers may have passed the required examination, and received the official certificate of qualification, nevertheless, they are incompetent

and unsuited for the work. If schools suffer from this incompetency, it is the fault of those who appoint the teachers and then retain them after knowing their want of qualification.

This subject received the special attention of the Board previous to the last annual election, and the Committee on Discipline made a full examination of the charges of incompetency preferred against some of the teachers by the Superintendent and others. The investigation resulted in the discharge of several teachers of various grades, and a warning to others who had not been satisfactorily performing their duties. It is proper, however, to say that those who have been discharged constitute but a small portion of the large body of our teachers, who are faithful, diligent and successful.

A difference of opinion exists among educators as to the best method of examining and appointing teachers, but all agree that defects do exist in most of the systems of public instruction, which ought to be removed. Some are in favor of the annual election of teachers, with a view to the removal of the incompetent or inefficient at the end of the scholastic year, whilst others prefer their appointment "for life, or during faithful service and good behavior."

It is undoubtedly true, that after teachers have successfully passed all the probationary tests, the tenure of their office should be so secure that they could not be removed except for incompetency or neglect of duty.

The question has been fully and intelligently discussed by the Superintendent in his report, and his views are entitled to the earnest and careful consideration of the Board.

No change has been made in the schedule of salaries, and it is hoped there may be no necessity for making any reduction during this year.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

The number of pupils of this class during the past year was 236, and the amount received from them was $3,332.31, as follows:

Baltimore City College,	25	$947 63
Eastern Female High School,	4	87 00
Western Female High School,	9	273 00
Male Grammar Schools,	82	996 43
Female Grammar Schools,	58	653 50
Public Schools,	16	130 00
Male Primary Schools,	12	97 75
Female Primary Schools,	24	141 00
Male Colored Schools,	5	6 00
Female Colored Schools,	1	.....
		$3,332 31

The number of pupils and the amount received were both less than during the previous year.

The ordinance adopted in 1874 directs the Board to make the following charges for the admission of chil-

dren of non-resident parents into the public schools of the city:

To Baltimore City College, $50 per annum; to Female High Schools, $32 per annum; to Grammar Schools, $16 per annum, and to Primary Schools, $12 per annum.

The history and cause of the ordinance are well known. Its object was to exclude from the schools of the city the children of all non-resident parents, who resided in the counties to escape taxation, and at the same time wished to enjoy the benefits of the public schools upon the same terms as citizens.

Its application to such non-residents is just and fair. The ordinance of the city declares that "the public schools of Baltimore are designed exclusively for the education of those pupils whose parents, or in case of orphans, whose guardians are citizens of Baltimore, or residents, with a *bona fide* intention to become citizens;" and it is therefore proper that those should be excluded from these privileges who are unwilling to accept the terms, or oppose the interests of the city.

But the law is too rigid and general, and could be modified without impairing its force by permitting the Board to exercise its discretion in such cases as it might deem meritorious and proper.

There are many persons who transact all their business and are the owners of valuable property in the city, but are compelled to reside in the country for health or other reasons. They contribute largely to

the support of the schools, and pay more taxes for this purpose than many who reside in the city, and they feel that their children should be admitted upon the usual terms.

There may be some merit in the claims of this class of non-residents and others, and the Board should be invested with power to examine such applications and act in accordance with its judgment.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.

The continuance of *Music* and *Drawing* in the schools meets with public approval.

Music is now taught in all the classes of the Primary, Grammar, and Female High Schools by the regular and special teachers, and an examination in this branch is now necessary for the admission of pupils in the Female High Schools, and also for teachers of all grades in the Grammar and Primary Schools.

Four special teachers are annually elected, who have the general supervision of music in all the schools, and whose duty is to review and instruct the classes, and also to give such advice and aid to the regular teachers as will assist them in instructing the pupils.

Music is now recognized as an important study in all school systems, and should, therefore, be thoroughly and systematically taught. It cheers and enlivens the children when weary of other studies, assists in the dis-

cipline of the schools, and develops and cultivates the moral and æsthetic nature of teachers and pupils.

When the foundation is satisfactorily laid in school it benefits not only the pupils, but the general public, by preparing the way for higher musical culture. The church choirs of our city are largely composed of those who have received their musical education in the public schools, and most musical entertainments are indebted to our pupils for their success.

The Report of the Committee highly commends the work of the past year, and asks for some additional facilities for further improvement.

The study of *Drawing* received the consideration of the Commissioners in the early history of the schools, but the instruction was then limited to the High Schools. Its value and importance have been better appreciated during the last ten years, and in 1871 four special teachers were appointed, who gave instruction in all the schools according to a schedule prepared by the Superintendent. They performed their work with energy and fidelity, but there was more than it was possible for them to do, and, therefore, the results of this mode of instruction were not entirely satisfactory. It was then thought that the work could be more thoroughly done if the regular and special teachers would co-operate, and it was at once determined that drawing classes should be established for the instruction of all the teachers. In a short time most of them had acquired sufficient knowledge to enable them to give elementary instruction in their respective schools,

and since then, by study and application, they have progressed with their pupils to the more advanced work, and all now seem anxious to make drawing a success in our schools.

Its value is so highly appreciated in some of the States, that laws have been adopted which require that it shall be taught in the schools, and those in charge are compelled to give free instruction in industrial or mechanical drawing to all pupils. This action has been taken at the suggestion of those who consider the subject of art education with reference to its commercial value, and who believe it is the duty of the State to foster in its public schools whatever will add to the productive power of the community. It has been practically demonstrated, that in every department of labor they are the most efficient and reliable workmen, and accomplish the best results, who have been educated and trained by such instruction.

A large portion of all the boys in our Grammar Schools never advance beyond this grade, because they are compelled to leave at an early age to learn trades for their future support, and those will undoubtedly be the best fitted for their work who have acquired some knowledge of this branch of education.

The report of the Committee states that drawing is in a very satisfactory condition in the schools, and that all the departments show great improvement, and they recommend, that in the reports of the annual and semi-annual examinations a column be assigned to this sub-

ject, and that the special teachers may record the marks given by them to each pupil.

We recognize the importance of these branches of instruction, and will continue to foster them in our public schools so long as sustained by public sentiment.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

When the new building for the City College was erected in 1874, a portion of it was reserved for a free library for the use of teachers and pupils of the schools.

During the succeeding year an appropriation of $1,500 was made for the purchase of books, and the library was established. Since then several small appropriations have been made by the Board for additional books, but the whole outlay for this purpose has been inconsiderable.

The value of a library, however, does not depend so much upon the number as upon the character and quality of the books, and we are therefore satisfied for the present with this small beginning.

The librarian reports that there are 2,550 volumes, comprising every department of literature. The selection has been made chiefly by the Superintendent, whose knowledge of books and scholarly culture qualify him to select the reading best adapted for the benefit of those for whom it is intended.

During the past year the number of books issued by the librarian was 2,400, to 400 readers. The reference

department is large, and is frequently consulted by teachers.

The charge is sometimes made that teachers of public schools neglect general culture, and neither read nor study anything more than is required to enable them to perform their usual work in the school room.

It is hoped that this charge is not true to any great extent; but, if so, it is probably owing to the fact that such teachers have not had the necessary facilities for general reading and a more thorough study of books.

Our schools should have good teachers, who should have every reasonable opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge which will assist them in their professional duties. The value of free public libraries as educational aids are now generally recognized by all school systems; and it is hoped and believed that all the teachers of our schools will appreciate and accept this new facility for the acquisition of greater knowledge.

The library is still under the charge of Professor Nathaniel H. Thayer, who has carefully classified all the books and prepared a catalogue for publication during this year.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Although the University is not a legal part of our school system, yet it has been a valuable ally in the cause of public education.

It has a local history of which every citizen is proud, and its future success will gratify the sincere wish of the whole community.

When the University was established, we recognized its importance, because of its promised co-operation and future relation with our schools, and these expectations have since been realized.

Its plan of instruction is thorough and liberal, embracing every department of knowledge; its scientific laboratories are supplied with the newest and best instruments and apparatus; its library is composed of a valuable collection of reference and other books, ancient and modern; its journals publish the original investigations of its learned professors, and its free public lectures have furnished instruction and entertainment to the general public as well as its own students.

The teachers of our schools have attended the class-room exercises, and have expressed their high appreciation of the benefit of the instruction.

Its relation to the public schools has been chiefly through the City College, from which it has received a number of matriculates, who have been admitted after satisfactory examination, and have continued their studies according to the curriculum of the University.

As an expression of its friendly relation and purpose, an annual prize of $100 has been given to the graduate

of the City College who is decided to be the best qualified for matriculation, and the annual report of the Principal contains the letter of President Gilman, in making the award for 1880.

It is gratifying to report the existence of such cordial relations between the University and the public schools, and it is hoped that they may be continued in the future with benefit to both.

INTESTATES' ESTATES.

By the laws of the State, the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools is entitled to receive all the funds arising from intestates' estates, which may be administered in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, and which remain undistributed for want of legal representatives of the deceased.

During the year 1879 the Board received from the estate of Sarah A. Fowler, who had died intestate and without legal representatives, property and money amounting to $4,918.88, and paid the same to the city for the use of the schools.

In 1880 application was made to the Legislature of the State, by parties claiming to be equitably entitled to some interest in the property of Mrs. Fowler, to have a portion of it paid to them; and by an Act approved April 10, 1880, chapter 389, the Mayor and City Council was directed to pay to Martha Rockhold, Caroline Crook, Ann E. Jennings and George Fowler Jennings, next of kin of Mary Cole, an amount equal to

one-third of the said estate, and the sum of $1,539.45 was subsequently paid to them by the City Comptroller.

This Act of the Legislature was passed upon the allegation and proof that the said property was derived from the estate of Frederick Cole, deceased, who was the father of Sarah A. Fowler, and who left surviving him his wife, Mary Cole, also now deceased, and that the above parties were her next of kin, and therefore equitably entitled to a third interest in the said property.

During the past year the sum of $188.63 was received from the estate of Ann E. Gibson, who died intestate and without legal representatives.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this brief report of the work and condition of the schools during the past year, it is gratifying to notice their continued prosperity, and the strong confidence with which they are appreciated and sustained by public sentiment. Our citizens often differ in opinion with reference to municipal duty concerning other matters which claim the attention and support of the city, but all agree upon the value and importance of public education to the community, and that the schools should be liberally sustained.

In the past they have furnished all the education of many of our most useful citizens, and in the future they will continue to do so, if properly fostered. They are open to all, without distinction of race, religion or party. They do not appeal for their support either to

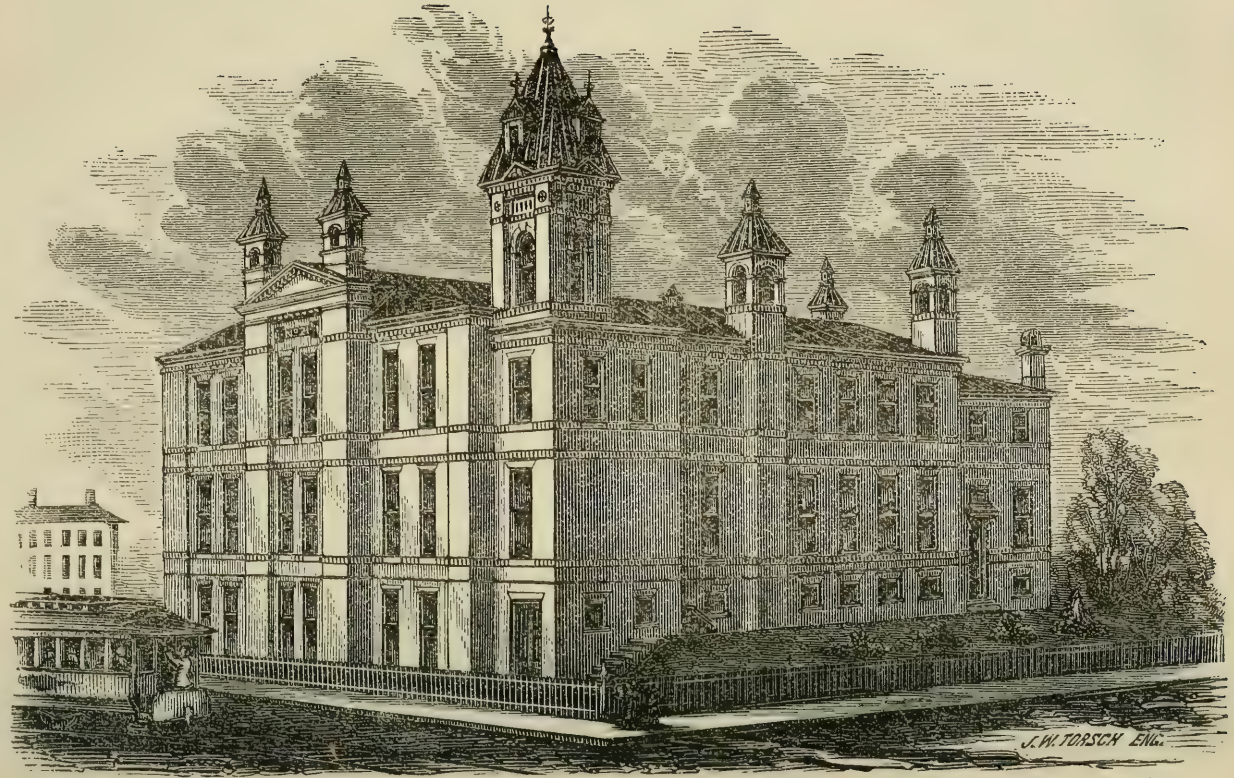
sectarian or partisan feeling, but have promptly and successfully repelled all efforts that have been made by bigots to secure their control and dictate terms.

Nothing could be more disastrous to the schools than the introduction of such baneful influences. It would subject officers and teachers to removal if they should differ in opinion from those who had the power of appointment, and secure positions for others as a reward for party fealty. It would demoralize the system of free education, impede the progress and diffusion of intelligence in the community, and thwart the noble object for which the public schools were founded.

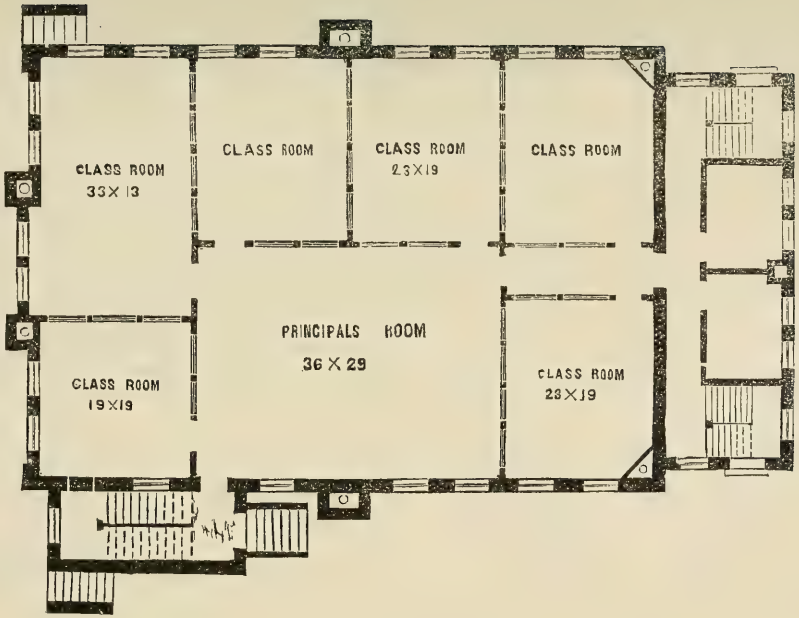
It is impossible to foresee the future, or to predict what may happen in the struggle for place and power, but it is undoubtedly the duty of all good citizens, who are the friends of free education, to discourage every effort made by politicians or others to render the school system subservient to party purposes.

We acknowledge the official and personal courtesy and aid tendered to this department by the Mayor and other officers of the city with whom we have had business relations during the past year; and also our high appreciation of the valuable services of our officers and teachers, who have earnestly and faithfully performed their duties, and hope that our community may fully realize the fruit of their labor by the complete success of our public schools.

JOHN T. MORRIS,
President.



Male and Female Grammar School No. 21, corner Gilmor and Presstman Streets.



Ground Plan of No. 21.

—REPORT—

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,

TO THE

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1880.

Your Committee on Accounts respectfully report that they have carefully examined the accounts of the Secretary of the Board; compared them with the annual statements of the Principals of the several schools and find them correct.

The Secretary has received from the schools of all grades during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1880, for the use of books, the aggregate sum of $46,162.90, all of which has been duly returned to the City Register, who has receipted for the same.

Your Committee submit the following tables, showing the amounts received for school purposes, and from what sources; also the amount expended, and for what items; and an itemized statement of the expenditures for each school; a schedule of salaries of officers, teachers, etc.

G. S. GRIFFITH, JR.,
H. B. ROEMER,
FRANK W. GERMON, M. D.,
WM. M. IVES,
WM. C. ATKINSON,

TABLE A.

Received for School purposes:

From City Collector (taxes)	$366,518	38
" State, for white schools	128,745	55
" " colored schools	18,558	44
" white pupils, for use of books	46,032	10
" colored " " "	130	80
" Jno. F. Plummer, interest on legacy	129	59
	$560,114	86

TABLE B.

Expended by the Board for white schools:

For salaries	$457,943	30
" rents and ground rents	26,512	44
" books and stationery	30,460	05
" heating apparatus and its repairs	9,369	76
" furniture	6,618	45
" fuel	11,140	19
" repairs and cleaning	6,836	13
" incidentals, printing, supplies, &c	6,233	96
	$555,114	28

TABLE C.

Expended by the Board for colored schools:

For salaries	$52,266	45
" rents and ground rents	3,249	75
" books and stationery	2,876	12
" heating apparatus and its repairs	730	67
" furniture	520	00
" fuel	1,484	36
" repairs and cleaning	640	94
" incidentals, printing, &c	270	07
	$62,038	36

TABLE D.

Expended by the Inspector of Buildings for new school buildings and repairs of buildings:

For general repairs	$24,997	15
" new No. 1 Male, regular appropriation	13,850	00
" " additional "	965	75
" new No. 7 Grammar	7,023	20
	$46,836	10

Summary statement of expenditures:

By the Board for white schools	$555,114	28
By the Board for colored schools	62,038	36
	$617,152	64
By Inspector of Buildings (white schools)	46,836	10
	$663,988	74

Estimates for 1881 *:*

For salaries (white schools)	$465,000	00
" rents and ground rents (white schools)	29,000	00
" books and stationery "	40,000	00
" heating apparatus and its repairs(white schools)	10,000	00
" furniture (white schools)	8,000	00
" fuel "	13,000	00
" repairs and cleaning (white schools)	8,000	00
" incidentals, printing, supplies, &c. (white schools)	8,000	00
" salaries, &c. (colored schools)	64,000	00
" heating apparatus for new No. 1 Male	2,845	00
	$647,845	00

TABLES

Showing the Itemized Expenditures for each of the Several Schools, the total Expenditure for each, and the Amount Received from each School for the Use of Books.

Schools.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Total.	Received from Pupils.
General Expense....	$14,999 00	45 65	576 19	1,100 00	.....	45 60	.....	4,179 47	20,945 91	.....
Balto. City College..	23,196 00	85 23	867 86	3,600 00	70 90	185 80	448 71	546 78	29,001 28	2,640 59
E. Fem. High School.	11,116 00	137 50	847 34	540 91	114 72	8 00	192 83	153 54	13,110 84	927 00
W. " " "	12,808 00	475 77	1,542 24	1,188 00	163 29	38 30	376 39	177 05	16,769 04	1,772 00
Male Grammar No 1	5,635 25	32 62	674 02	722 00	14 20	1,553 95	265 30	180 50	9,077 84	857 25
" " " 2.	5,587 50	57 97	505 46	122 22	25 70	.....	83 40	.....	6,382 25	575 33
" " " 3.	4,116 00	41 90	276 24	225 00	232 00	4 00	58 00	10 25	4,963 39	313 50
" " " 4.	5,092 00	49 53	429 66	300 00	30 47	71 80	82 61	6 88	6,062 95	417 55
" " " 5.	3,833 50	124 26	269 99	300 00	45 65	.....	80 76	.....	4,654 16	111 50
" " " 6.	6,055 50	47 50	396 59	500 00	261 75	115 96	190 50	20 00	7,587 80	1,190 00
" " " 7.	2,782 50	20 80	257 05	.....	22 70	66 00	54 62	.....	3,203 67	165 00
" " " 8.	5,479 00	68 35	506 95	350 00	58 36	1 00	151 72	11 64	6,627 02	534 00
" " " 9.	3,817 00	39 73	213 08	.....	53 38	8 25	63 86	.....	4,195 30	335 50
" " " 10.	5 427 00	64 75	363 01	87 50	75 48	21 00	95 11	2 00	6,135 85	228 35
" " " 11.	4,755 50	111 88	472 46	.....	51 35	17 75	88 97	3 25	5,501 16	237 00
" " " 12.	5,617 00	97 10	646 94	310 50	487 62	3 60	219 43	16 30	7,398 49	180 50
" " " 13.	4,347 00	42 79	431 61	12 50	58 19	25 00	83 38	.....	5,000 47	346 05
" " " 15.	7,213 75	208 30	777 36	200 00	65 42	192 25	151 33	27 60	8,836 01	1,174 00
" " " 17.	4,350 50	69 80	296 08	186 00	59 33	33 25	97 72	6 00	5,098 68	491 66
" " " 18.	4,164 00	34 25	350 75	175 34	45 75	17 50	105 25	56 50	4,949 34	293 20
" " " 19.	4,615 25	42 50	484 66	137 25	131 36	125 04	57 25	.....	5,593 31	919 50
" " " 20.	5,096 00	61 13	573 38	134 00	120 39	42 50	126 27	8 50	6,162 17	430 50
" " " 21.	4,578 50	20 00	272 84	310 00	59 03	.....	107 86	5 00	5,353 23	656 15

Public School No. 1..	7,629 00	57 72	513 24	150 00	169 84	1 00	69 62	8 00	8,598 42	789 00
" " " 2..	9,100 25	56 22	503 86	1,200 00	74 65	.....	141 17	10 80	11,086 95	1,984 00
" " " 3..	12,168 60	216 92	1,000 49	1,000 00	.....	23 35	366 75	45 00	14,821 11	3,313 98
" " " 4..	7,834 75	134 80	654 23	445 00	76 97	.....	122 87	4 00	9,272 62	1,692 50
" " " 5..	9,955 25	58 15	821 54	.....	146 30	28 25	223 09	5 50	11,238 08	1,427 75
Sat'y Normal Class..	549 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549 00	.....
Female Gram. No. 1.	6,100 00	210 03	445 67	547 37	65 79	5 33	205 43	34 50	7,614 12	1,324 75
" " " 2.	4,336 50	62 75	546 80	122 22	53 60	16 00	85 99	.....	5,223 86	334 00
" " " 3.	3,192 00	30 50	320 30	225 00	231 00	7 42	52 76	10 00	4,068 98	289 75
" " " 4.	4,128 50	54 76	161 03	300 00	27 00	71 50	87 79	.....	4,830 58	510 50
" " " 5.	3,609 50	59 87	315 81	300 00	61 35	.....	75 58	85	4,422 96	133 00
" " " 6.	4,470 25	47 38	265 98	400 00	248 50	92 78	190 44	13 00	5,728 33	940 25
" " " 8.	4,538 50	14 94	665 75	350 00	29 45	43 50	151 21	10 75	5,804 10	541 50
" " " 9.	2,661 00	82 90	209 03	.....	51 18	39 25	63 86	6 00	3,113 22	202 00
" " " 10.	4,306 00	42 20	304 84	87 50	88 40	153 00	89 91	6 00	5,077 85	281 46
" " " 11.	3,767 50	38 43	330 45	.....	35 90	87 00	70 74	.....	4,330 02	272 30
" " " 12.	3,944 50	96 90	342 91	310 17	483 20	17 50	213 74	8 50	5,417 42	179 00
" " " 13.	4,618 00	80 06	499 24	12 50	64 76	12 60	78 19	.....	5,365 35	652 50
" " " 15.	5,492 00	101 00	620 10	200 00	60 00	112 38	151 33	.....	6,736 81	928 00
" " " 16.	1,630 00	78 48	144 32	150 00	6 01	.....	28 68	.....	2,037 49	66 14
" " " 17.	4,432 00	117 07	584 15	186 00	54 69	25 75	95 12	5 35	5,590 13	716 75
" " " 18.	3,634 75	27 12	314 49	175 33	32 00	.....	105 24	16 00	4,304 93	350 00
" " " 19.	3,203 25	21 65	152 84	137 25	39 38	.....	54 58	.....	3,608 95	625 50
" " " 20.	4,139 00	70 05	478 28	134 00	113 90	17 48	132 19	3 00	5,087 90	281 00
" " " 21.	4,124 00	18 70	444 22	310 00	62 13	12 00	107 86	4 80	5,083 71	796 25
Male Primary No. 1.	3,987 00	37 28	229 90	877 00	9 35	2,479 60	246 64	78 61	7,945 38	709 25
" " " 2.	2,225 50	82 97	156 66	125 00	48 08	4 00	54 75	.....	2,696 96	43 50
" " " 3.	3,156 25	45 65	167 94	234 00	236 90	5 00	52 76	4 50	3,903 00	171 00
" " " 4.	3,145 00	68 19	105 60	105 00	29 54	5 00	95 38	.....	3,553 71	275 50
" " " 5.	4,792 75	42 25	294 66	300 00	118 73	7 88	142 06	22 90	5,721 23	55 50
" " " 6.	3,471 50	49 89	204 92	56 25	42 06	5 50	95 50	5 00	3,930 62	333 00
" " " 7.	2,250 00	73 44	84 35	.....	44 04	.....	46 90	.....	2,498 73	176 00
" " " 8.	2,431 25	66 50	89 20	85 50	44 45	19 00	52 13	3 75	2,791 78	129 50
" " " 9.	1,738 50	19 05	78 84	.....	45 16	.....	63 85	18	1,945 58	74 50
" " " 10.	2,672 25	79 34	113 38	100 00	27 03	.....	53 33	.....	3,045 33	63 00

TABLES—Continued.

Schools.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Total.	Received from Pupils.
Male Primary No. 11.	2,579 75	28 75	113 06	90 00	20 58	.....	66 11	.....	2,898 25	87 75
" " " 12.	3,543 25	80 25	142 62	134 00	63 63	4 12	65 36	16 23	4,049 46	181 91
" " " 13.	2,453 25	51 64	109 96	100 00	20 00	.....	72 86	1 00	2,808 71	46 50
" " " 14.	3,059 25	38 10	127 29	100 00	90 82	.....	78 28	13 50	3,507 24	443 00
" " " 15.	4,251 25	123 00	311 15	350 00	42 58	11 25	122 66	150 50	5,362 39	639 00
" " " 16.	3,590 00	28 17	137 23	396 00	407 50	.....	134 21	11 59	4,704 70	51 50
" " " 17.	3,817 00	27 43	97 91	108 50	64 92	.....	112 06	2 00	4,229 82	197 50
" " " 18.	2,644 20	62 29	121 22	97 50	36 46	56 00	68 73	15 00	3,101 40	490 00
" " " 19.	2,320 00	16 37	156 71	137 25	47 15	8 00	55 84	50 82	2,792 14	204 57
" " " 20.	3,474 50	61 87	152 45	134 00	82 27	5 00	122 93	.....	4,033 02	207 00
" " " 21.	3,616 20	58 28	112 36	160 00	106 20	103 50	91 31	2 45	4,250 30	345 27
" " " 22	3,180 00	40 67	99 35	88 75	61 91	87 63	82 56	18 37	3,659 24	31 50
" " " 23.	3,183 00	52 85	181 96	75 00	38 99	.....	63 86	.....	3,595 66	323 05
" " " 25.	2,550 75	59 40	165 35	67 00	12 90	95 50	87 00	4 50	3,042 40	104 91
" " " 26.	2,605 75	26 86	102 87	63 00	27 00	2 63	63 86	.....	2,891 97	121 75
" " " 27.	3,150 00	40 48	106 53	137 50	45 82	.....	97 72	7 50	3,585 55	315 77
" " " 28.	3,068 00	106 30	113 87	135 00	65 51	.....	78 20	10 15	3,577 03	24 50
" " " 29.	2,222 00	32 93	71 97	96 00	26 75	.....	58 56	.....	2,508 21	66 00
" " " 30.	3,667 00	102 23	147 17	375 00	525 26	11 35	104 05	8 25	4,940 31	291 70
Female Prim'ry No. 1	4,901 00	201 88	164 17	547 38	57 75	.....	200 24	8 00	6,080 42	849 80
" " " 2	2,225 50	31 25	99 12	125 00	61 82	15 50	54 74	.....	2,612 93	54 00
" " " 3	3,222 00	26 87	99 56	234 00	231 00	5 00	52 76	.....	3,871 19	246 35
" " " 4	2,705 50	90 67	90 31	105 00	28 00	5 12	77 14	.....	3,101 74	312 25
" " " 5	4,959 80	33 00	205 23	300 00	123 20	26 00	147 22	18 09	5,812 54	90 25

Female Prim'ry No. 6	3,427 75	40 58	163 18	56 25	28 23	.....	90 30	.....	3,806 29	284 25
" " " 7	2,236 50	48 39	92 60	.....	44 45	3 75	46 90	12 83	2,485 42	160 25
" " " 8	1,949 00	30 35	88 24	85 50	41 00	.....	52 13	.....	2,246 22	118 00
" " " 9	2,629 00	20 25	60 21	.....	48 15	7 00	66 44	.....	2,831 05	100 50
" " " 10	2,678 50	75 96	135 80	100 00	29 45	.....	53 33	.....	3,073 04	122 25
" " " 11	2,256 00	27 25	91 22	90 00	20 00	4 13	66 10	13 79	2,568 42	109 83
" " " 12	4,106 00	29 95	368 05	134 00	91 84	42 13	65 35	.....	4,837 32	131 40
" " " 13	2,303 00	47 03	88 99	100 00	19 55	.....	71 85	.....	2,630 42	62 25
" " " 14	2,222 00	29 09	76 94	100 00	33 50	.....	78 28	1 50	2,541 31	326 25
" " " 15	4,540 50	137 45	215 09	350 00	42 00	158 40	127 82	57 11	5,628 37	558 00
" " " 16	3,149 25	1 83	65 89	396 00	419 10	3 00	128 97	.....	4,164 04	72 00
" " " 17	3,506 00	15 50	74 66	108 50	64 77	.....	112 05	6 00	3,887 48	137 50
" " " 18	2,561 00	24 85	78 57	97 50	36 14	.....	73 96	.....	2,872 02	408 75
" " " 19	2,161 20	15 90	65 76	137 25	36 98	18 00	48 00	15 53	2,498 62	157 50
" " " 20	3,358 50	57 67	159 32	134 00	78 41	5 00	118 50	4 00	3,915 40	282 25
" " " 21	3,154 50	25 80	98 12	160 00	73 28	.....	86 12	4 95	3,602 77	295 80
" " " 22	3,184 50	41 43	111 30	88 75	48 96	.....	77 38	16 35	3,568 67	51 00
" " " 23	3,653 50	56 75	166 69	75 00	42 55	8 00	66 44	.....	4,068 93	248 08
" " " 25	2,039 25	41 80	193 41	67 00	.....	2 50	64 99	.....	2,408 95	60 66
" " " 26	2,225 00	35 00	77 99	63 00	27 20	2 62	63 85	.....	2,494 66	152 25
" " " 27	3,218 50	39 46	96 48	137 50	67 54	.....	92 53	3 40	3,655 41	387 20
" " " 28	5,113 75	90 55	117 53	135 00	47 21	.....	78 19	.....	3,582 23	93 85
" " " 29	2,222 00	41 47	82 25	96 00	16 00	6 50	58 56	.....	2,522 78	89 00
" " " 30	4,081 00	99 56	162 16	375 00	515 70	52 20	104 04	3 00	5,392 66	325 15
" " " 32	2,618 30	18 25	103 40	144 00	41 35	.....	41 14	.....	2,966 44	113 05
Evening No. 9.....	244 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 30	283 30	.....
Grammar Col'd No. 1	6,566 75	44 92	732 45	153 00	66 33	17 00	128 11	17 00	7,725 56	44 30
Male Colored No. 1..	1,989 00	29 05	114 96	153 00	60 00	.....	100 16	.....	2,446 17	2 00
" " " 2..	3,841 00	111 17	251 02	12 50	65 55	5 00	94 99	74	4,381 97	4 00
" " " 3..	3,593 35	35 39	141 55	60 00	24 95	95 25	80 00	4 21	4,034 70	.....
" " " 4..	3,798 70	42 75	60 59	602 50	49 27	2 63	77 11	2 14	4,635 69	40 50
" " " 5..	2,402 50	41 22	116 10	93 75	40 81	6 50	78 95	.....	2,779 83	5 00
" " " 6..	4,772 30	140 32	381 16	300 00	80 87	181 75	154 76	25 83	6,036 99	.....
" " " 7..	4,478 25	15 00	141 08	240 00	54 75	81 50	214 03	14 75	5,239 36	.....
" " " 8..	1,628 25	1 25	97 54	120 00	51 97	8 75	44 69	7 25	1,959 70	.....

TABLES.—Concluded.

Schools.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c	Total.	Received from Pupils.
Female Colored No. 1	2,161 20	16 95	123 33	600 00	45 54	.....	52 13	12 00	3,011 15	19 50
" " " 2	3,723 70	82 83	210 40	12 50	70 36	.....	88 81	.....	4,188 60	2 00
" " " 3	3,655 00	29 69	201 87	60 00	24 00	95 00	79 99	.....	4,145 55	3 00
" " " 4	3,393 25	42 75	142 72	602 50	47 27	.....	77 10	.....	4,305 59	8 00
" " " 7	3,569 20	7 65	156 80	240 00	49 00	21 62	213 53	.....	4,257 80	1 00
Gen'l Expense, Col'd.	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	56 30	1,261 30	.....
Evening Col'd No. 2.	394 50	.....	4 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 30	441 35	.....
" " " 3.	384 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 85	413 85	.....
" " " 4.	490 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 90	525 40	.....
" " " 5.	525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 80	247 80	1 50

SUMMARY

Of the Amounts Expended for the several grades of Schools, with the Amounts Received from the same for the Use of Books.

SCHOOLS.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Total.	Received from Pupils.
General Expense, (White)	$ 14,999 60	$ 45 65	$ 576 19	$ 1,160 00	.....	$ 45 60	.....	$ 4,179 47	$ 20,945 91	.....
B. C. C. and F. H. Schools	47,120 60	698 50	3,257 44	5,328 91	$ 348 91	232 16	$ 1,017 93	877 37	58,881 16	$5,339 59
Male Grammar Schools	92,562 75	1,235 16	8,198 13	4,672 31	1,898 13	2,298 85	2,163 34	354 42	112,783 09	9,457 04
Public Schools	46,687 85	523 81	3,493 36	2,795 00	467 76	52 60	923 50	73 30	55,017 18	9,207 23
Saturday Normal Class	549 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549 00	.....
Female Grammar Schools	76,327 25	1,254 79	7,146 21	3,947 84	1,808 24	713 49	2,040 64	118 75	93,356 7	9,424 65
Male Primary Schools	88,845 15	1,602 43	4,096 48	4,727 95	2,431 59	2,910 96	2,529 46	426 86	107,570 12	6,203 93
Female Primary Schools	90,608 30	1,475 79	3,692 24	4,541 63	2,415 13	364 85	2,465 32	164 55	105,727 81	6,399 66
Evening School, (White)	244 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 30	283 30	.....
Total for White Schools	457 943 30	6,836 13	30,460 05	26,512 44	9,369 76	6,618 45	11,140 19	6,233 96	555,114 28	46,032 10
Colored Schools	52,266 45	640 94	2,876 12	2,249 75	730 67	520 00	1,484 36	270 07	62,038 36	130 80
Total for all Schools	$510,209 75	$7,477 07	$33 336 17	$29,762 19	$10,100 43	$7 128 45	$12,624 55	$6,504 03	$617.152 64	$46,162 90

TABLE

Containing the Location of Public School Buildings, Size of Lots, Size of Buildings, Cost of Buildings, Date of Erection.

Schools.	Location.	Size of Lot.	Size of Building.	Ground Rent.	Estimated Value or Cost of Building.	Date of Erection.
Baltimore City College.	Howard street, opposite Centre	120x200	100x162	$3,600 00	$134,000	1874
E. F. High School	Aisquith and Mullikin streets	102x210	102x56	540 91	97,805	1868
" "	" " "	Rear Bld'g	51x58			
W. F. High School	Fayette street, near Paca	98x144	72x132	1,188 00	60,000	1858
Male Gram. & P. No. 1	N. E. corner Fayette and Greene streets	97x102	83x96⁷	354 00	17,350	1880
F. Gram. & P. No. 1	S. W. corner Fayette and Greene streets	77⁶x170	62x140	1,094 75	29,520	1875
Grammar No. 2	S. W. corner Broadway and Bank street	100x141	52x72	244 44	10,000	1834
" & P. " 3	West side High street, north of Fayette	80x167	50x145	918 00	28,863	1875
" " 4	East side Sharp street, near Montgomery	100x155	56x85	600 00	20,000	1869
" " 5	S.W. corner Greenmonnt ave. and Eager street	66x150	55x100	600 00	17,000	1872
" " 6	N. E. side Division street, near Lanvale	104²x171³	55x120	800 00	28,338	1877
" " 7	S. E. corner Eastern avenue and Burke street	100x140	52x105	350 00	13,823	1880
" " 8*	North side Hollins street, near Fulton	139x129	54x112	700 00	19,512	1877
" & P. " 9	East side Courtland street, near Saratoga	82x90	44x90	In fee.	18,350	1868
" " 10	S. E. corner William and Warren streets	70x140	44x103	175 00	17,900	1850
" " 11	N.W. corner Jefferson and Bond streets	70x104	44x85	In fee.	10,000	1845
" " 12	South side Ridgely street, near Fremont	124¹x155	73x125	620 67	29,265	1877
" " 13	East side Aisquith street, near Mullikin	55x180	44x100	25 00	20,000	1870
" " 15	East side Carrollton ave., near Lexington st.	100x150	55x107	400 00	25,000	1860
" " 17	East side Washington street, near Fayette	93x134	52x80	372 00	17,000	1871
" " 18	North side Mulberry street, near Fremont	87⁸x134	54x85	350 67	20,000	1868

TABLE

Containing the Location of Public School Buildings, Size of Lots, Size of Buildings, Cost of Buildings, Date of Erection.

Schools.	Location.	Size of Lot.	Size of Building.	Ground Rent.	Estimated Value or Cost of Building.	Date of Erection.
Gram. and Pri. No. 19.	East side Park avenue, near Preston street...	91⁶x150	68x103	$549 00	$32,000	1869
" " " 20.	N.W. corner John and Eden streets.....	100x191	51x167	536 00	32,000	1868
Grammar No. 21.....	N. E. corner Presstman and Gilmor streets...	102⁵x155⁷	55x96	620 00	19,741	1876
Public No. 1.....	East side Druid Hill ave., near Biddle street..	75x100	44x100	150 00	15,000	1841
" " 3.....	North side Baltimore street, near Aisquith....	90x170	54x118	1,000 00	15,026	1879
" " 4.....	S. E. corner Bond and Chew streets.....	80x80	40x54	130 00	8,000	1864
" " 5.....	West side Fremont street, near Lombard.....	74x150	44x65	In fee.	10,000	1843
Primary No 2.....	N. E. corner Gough and Stiles streets..... ...	75x92	32x55	250 00	10,000	1854
" " 4.....	N. E. corner Hanover and Lee streets.....	80x76⁶	52x76	210 00	10,000	1834
" " 5	S. E. corner Broadway and Chew street.....	120x120	60x113	600 00	18,791	1876
" " 6.....	East side Ann street, near Canton avenue	65x140	46x100	112 50	14,831	1878
" " 7.....	North side of Mullikin, near Aisquith.....	74x100	45x65	In fee.	6,000	1864
" " 8.....	East side of Caroline street, near Lombard...	57x92⁶	34x50	171 00	3,000	1855
" " 10	North side Hollins street, near Schroeder.....	60⁸x134	46x70	200 00	5,000	1855
" " 11.....	N. E. corner Pierce and Schroeder streets.....	60x100	34x70	180 00	8,000	1854
" " 12..... ...	S. W. corner Barre and Warner streets.....	67x120	55x84	268 00	18,000	1870
" " 13.....	North side Jefferson street, near Caroline....	83⁶x80	32x80	200 00	6,000	1855
" " 14.....	East side Eutaw street, near Preston.....	45x150	33x60	200 00	6,000	1855
" " 15.....	S. W. cor. Saratoga street and Carrollton ave.	100x150	50x120	700 00	22,800	1872
" " 16.....	N. E. corner Harford avenue and Chew street.	105x158	56x113	792 00	21,451	1876
" " 17.....	S. W. corner Light and Poultney streets.....	62¹x122	50x72	217 00	10,000	1875

" " 18.....	East side Argyle avenue, near Lanvale street.	60x140	45x68	195 00	7,000	1858
" " 21.....	East side Pennsylvania ave., cor. Robert street	80x155	50x80	320 00	18,500	1869
" " 22.....	South side Ramsay street, near Scott.....	71x128^{6}	45x95	177 50	11,000	1855
" " 23.....	N E. corner Gough and Wolfe streets.....	75x95	45x50	150 00	5,000	1852
" " 25.....	West side Caroline street, near Bank.....	76x90	45x65	134 00	5,000	1867
" " 26.....	North side of Orleans street, near Bond.....	84x75	50x65	126 00	15,000	1874
" " 27	S W corner Fayette and Chester streets.....	92x120	48x72	275 00	18,000	1869
" " 28.....	N. W. corner Battery ave. and Clement street.	75x82	46x82	270 00	12,000	1869
" " 29.....	North side Hill street, near Sharp.....	48x90	34x50	192 00	6,000	1854
" " 30*.....	North side Hollins street, near Fulton.....	150x129^{6}	55x82	750 00	15,618	1874
" " 32.....	Corner Chesapeake and Hudson streets.....	80x100	32x50	In fee.	8,000	1853
Col'd Gram. No. 1) Col'd Pri., M. No. 1)	East side Holliday street, near Lexington.....	52x107^{6}	52x80^{6}	306 00	10,000	....
" " F. No. 1....	North side Saratoga street, near St. Paul.....	30x193	30x40	600 00	2,000	....
" " No 2.....	East side East street, near Douglass.....	75x105	49x80	25 00	14,809	1874
" " No. 3.....	S. E. corner Howard and Montgomery streets.	50x104	40x64	120 00	10,000	1872
" " No. 5.....	South side Eastern avenue, near Broadway...	51x60	51x60	93 75	3,000	....
" " No. 6.....	North side Barre street, near Eutaw.....	65x112	40x80	300 00	15,000	1854
" " No. 7.....	North side Waesche street, near Fremont....	143^{9}x120	59x120	480 00	22,074	1877
RENTED.						
Female Gram. No. 16..	Locust Point.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	1852
English-German No. 2	174 Hamburg street.....	.....	.....	900 00	.....	1875
" " "	St. Stephen's Church..	.....	.....	300 00	.....	1877
Female Primary No. 3	Chesapeake street, near Hudson	.....	.....	144 00	.....	1877
Colored No. 4	Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	.....	1,180 00	.....	1877
	Total ground rents....	.....	.....	$24,533 19		
	Total value of buildings, actual and estimated.	.....	.....	.....	$1,123,367	
	Total amount of rents.....	.....	.....	$2,674 00		

*The two lots leased for Grammar No 8 and Primary No. 30 aggregate 289 front feet, but only 160 of it are used by those buildings.

SCHEDULE

—OF—

Salaries of Officers and Teachers

—OF—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GENERAL EXPENSE ROLL.

Superintendent of Public Instruction	$2,500
Assistant Superintendent	1,800
Secretary	1,700
Librarian	1,000
Messenger, etc	900
Teachers of Music, each	1,200
Teachers of Drawing, each	500
Librarian of Public School Library	900

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Principal	$2,400
Professors (not otherwise specified)	2,000
Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping	1,800
Professor of Drawing	1,800
Adjunct Professor of English and Mathematics	1,800
Tutors, each	1,000

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals	$2,208
First Assistants	1,008
Second Assistants	900
Teachers of French and Drawing, each	900

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
First Assistants (Male)	804	900	
First Assistants (Female)	588	672	
Second Assistants	456	516	
Third Assistants	444	504	

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.
Principals	$804	$900
First Assistants	564	648
Second Assistants	444	504
Third Assistants	432	480

SATURDAY NORMAL CLASS.

Principal	$200
Assistants	150

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$600	$696	
Assistants	408	432	$468

UNCLASSIFIED SCHOOLS.

Composed of Primary and Grammar Scholars.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$696	$780	$900
First Assistants	504	552	600

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
Vice-Principals	804	900	1,008
First Assistants (Male)	600		

Assistants, Grammar Grades, same as Third Assistants in Male Grammar Schools.

Assistants, Primary Grades, same as Assistants in Primary Schools.

COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The same as the Male Grammar Schools.

COLORED (PRIMARY) SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals (Male)	$804	$900	
Principals (Female)	600	696	
Assistants (Male)	700		
Assistants (Female)	408	432	$468

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Principals, $2 per night, for actual service.

Assistants, $1.50 per night, for actual service.

The Schedule of Salaries to be subject to the following conditions:

All below the grade of Second Assistant in Male and Female Grammar Schools to be graded as Third Assistants, the Board of School Commissioners to determine, at the annual election, the grade of each Assistant; in case of failure to do so, the Senior Assistant to grade highest in all cases.

In Male and Female Grammar Schools not employing three Assistants, the lowest Assistant shall rank as Third Assistant, and so continue until there are three Assistants employed in that school, excepting the First Assistant, who shall, in all cases, rank as First Assistant.

Teachers who may have served for *two full* years in any of the Public Schools of Baltimore, upon promotion to Grammar Schools, shall be entitled to the second year's salary of that grade to which they may be assigned, excepting that of Principal.

Teachers who may have been engaged in teaching for *three* years previous to their election, shall be entitled to the highest salary of that grade to which they may be assigned (excepting that of Principals of Grammar Schools), upon producing satisfactory evidence of that fact to the President of the Board.

Teachers elected during the month of September shall receive the full salary for the months of July and August of the succeeding year; those elected in October shall receive nine-tenths of said salary; in November, eight-tenths, and so on to the close of the scholastic term.

SALARIES OF JANITORS, JANITRESSES AND FIREMEN.

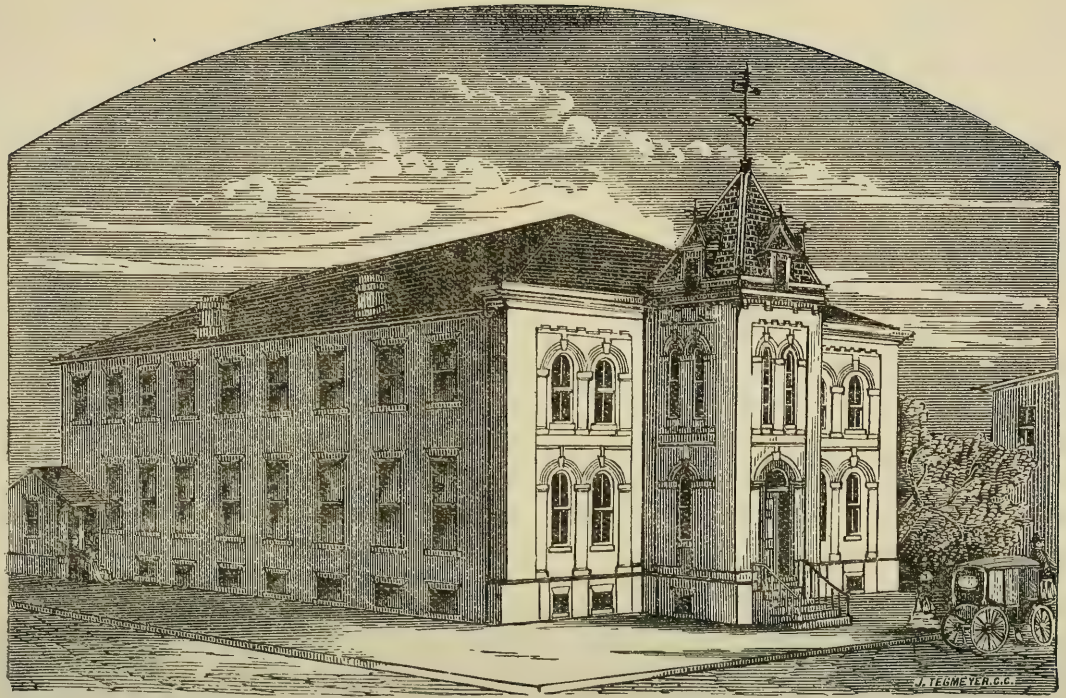
Janitor and Fireman of Balto. City College	$900 00
Firemen of Female High Schools, each	400 00
Janitresses of Female High Schools, each	300 00

Fireman and Engineer of No. 1 Female Grammar and Primary Schools; of No. 3 Grammar and Primary Schools; and of No. 3 Public School, $20 per month during the season.

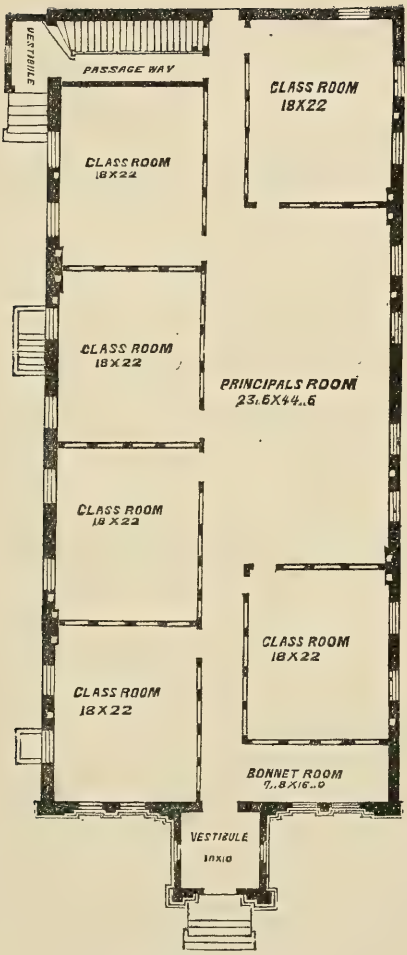
Schools having 3 class, janitresses shall receive $8 per month; 4 classes, $9 per month; 5 classes, $10 per

month; 6 classes, $10.50 per month, and increase 50 cents per month for each additional class.

In addition to the above they shall receive 50 cents per month for each fire required in stoves in the schools from October to April inclusive, and $5 per month for attending each furnace.



Male and Female Grammar School No. 13, *Aisquith Street, near Mullikin.*



Ground Plan of No. 13.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1880.

To the Mayor and City Council, and the
Board of Public School Commissioners
of the City of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I submit the following report of the work of the Public Schools for the year ending with the date above named:

Date	1880
Population	332,190
Enumeration, Public School Census 1879	86,961
Number of pupils in school during the year	48,066
Enrollment, November 20	36,337
Average attendance	29,961
Number of teachers	822
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment, exclusive of special teachers	44
Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance	36
Percentage of enrollment on population	9.19

Percentage of average attendance on enrollment	82.5
Percentage of average attendance in Baltimore City College	85.4
Percentage of average attendance in Eastern Female High School	89.
Percentage of average attendance in Western Female High School	91.
Percentage of average attendance in Male Grammar Schools	86.
Percentage of average attendance in Female Grammar Schools	85.3
Percentage of average attendance in Male Primary Schools	81.4
Percentage of average attendance in Female Primary Schools	80.66
Percentage of attendance in Public Schools	92.
Percentage of attendance in Colored Schools	76.2
School age	6-21
Number to a teacher on enrollment in High Schools	40
Number to a teacher on enrollment in Grammar Schools	41
Number to a teacher on enrollment in Primary Schools	46
Number to a teacher on enrollment in Public Schools	45
Number to a teacher on average attendance in High Schools	35.5
Number to a teacher on average attendance in Grammar Schools	36.

Number to a teacher on average attendance in Primary Schools..... 37.
Number to a teacher on average attendance in Public Schools..... 41.
Number of Schools..... 125

The year 1880 has been marked by no unusual events, or memorable incidents, so far as the inner life of our Public Schools is concerned. There has been the same unflagging zeal on the part of teachers, the same devoted spirit which I have never failed to chronicle in previous reports. My line of work has been much the same as that described in preceding years. To stimulate the drooping, encourage the despondent, and to rouse to still loftier aims the aspiring and ambitious, have been my constant purpose and endeavor.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The recommendations presented in my last annual report, in regard to the course of study in the two Female High Schools, have been partially carried into effect during the present session. The reduction of the curriculum cannot fail to produce salutary results. So inflated a schedule as that formerly prescribed for these schools, could tend only to dissipation of mental energy and decay of mental vigor. Concentration is imperatively demanded in all phases of our higher education, and I am confident that I have already perceived the good effects of the diminution of study, in the increasing aptitude and intelligence displayed by the pupils during my examination of the classes within the last few months.

The death of Professor *D. A. Hollingshead,* for many years principal of the Western High School, is an event deeply to be deplored. The history of the profession exhibits few brighter examples of consecration to duty. His services will be commemorated in a more enduring and attractive form than the pages of a mere report can present, by the skill of the artist, as well as by the grateful rememberance of several generations of pupils. Mr. Andrew S. Kerr, Professor of Mathematics in the City College, was chosen to succeed Mr. Hollingshead. The recent history of the School has fully justified the wisdom of the selection. Mr. Kerr had for years fully demonstrated his capacity for administration, as well as instruction, and in his new sphere of labor he speedily adapted himself to his duties and responsibilities. I predict for the Institution, under his judicious and capable management, a continuance of usefulness and prosperity.

During the past few years there has been a gratifying improvement in literary culture, as well as literary productiveness, on the part of some of the young ladies of our Female High Schools.

I have in my mind at this moment, an essay on Shakespeare, written by one of the graduating class of the Eastern High School, 1880, and a translation from the German of an essay on the character of Shylock, by a graduate of the Western High School, class of 1877. Both these, the translation and the essay, were characterized by unusual grace and vigor of language; the translation by a purity of idiom rarely attained in such efforts, the essay by a marked originality in con-

ception and execution. Each was an honor to the young lady that produced it, and to that particular department of the schools which is principally responsible for the literary development of the pupils.

CITY COLLEGE.

The College maintains its high grade of efficiency, and in nearly all essential respects flourishes in undiminished vigor. The crowded state of the curriculum is its most serious obstacle, the course of study comprehending enough to require six or seven years for its effective accomplishment. Then, too, the excessive numbers of the first-year classes render the most effective instruction difficult, if not impossible of attainment. Mr. Kerr's position as Professor of Mathematics was supplied by the election of Mr. F. A. Soper, one of our most progressive and intelligent Grammar School Principals, who has already adapted himself with marked success to his new sphere of action. The classical department labors under its chronic and inveterate disadvantage. Every one admits and deplores its depressed condition, but no definite plan for its relief has thus far been devised. The faculty has been reinforced by the election of Mr. A. Hartman, an experienced and capable instructor, who has proved a very acceptable addition to its ranks. No similar department in the country accomplishes more satisfactory results (especially when we bear in mind the adverse conditions under which it labors), and in no college is the classical instruction, so far as it extends, of a more rational, intelligent and scientific character. The de-

partment of physical science has been improved and expanded by the provision of new accommodations for the laboratory and its appliances. The Professor in charge is entitled to earnest commendation for the zeal and energy he has displayed in the administration of the magnificent and rapidly expanding sciences committed to his keeping, especially for the judicious expenditure of the limited resources placed at his disposal. It is to be hoped that a more generous appropriation will be made for the support of this chair in coming years.

ENGLISH-GERMAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

These Schools have received a new designation during the present year, which is not only ambiguous but equivocal and misleading. I have no especial comment to make in regard to their condition. The teachers are generally entitled to commendation for the zeal and assiduity with which they have labored. In some instances their work has been executed with remarkable intelligence, and they are by no means to be censured for failing to accomplish results which the very conditions under which they labor render impossible of attainment.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.

In accordance with my wonted usage, I leave to the Committees and Teachers in charge of these Departments the presentation of such reports as may be necessary to exhibit satisfactorily their *status* during the year 1880.

SATURDAY NORMAL CLASS.

This Class has been in a state of suspended animation for some months. Its labors were interrupted in order to give time and opportunity to reconstruct it on a new basis. Thus far, the committee appointed to execute this contemplated reform have made no report, and the School remains in its suspended state.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

During the present year the Library has received an addition of scientific and literary works, which have greatly enhanced its value. Its usefulness is more thoroughly appreciated with every successive year, and it will become, in due time, a powerful influence for the diffusion of literary and scientific culture among our teachers. Mr. Thayer is entitled to special commendation for the care and diligence he has bestowed upon the preservation of the books, and the arrangement and classification of the various departments represented in the Library.

The following portion of this Report was originally a contribution to our new and excellent American journal, "Education,"* published by Dr. T. W. Bicknell, Boston, Mass. The views advocated and the opinions expressed, are the result of careful reflection, as well as diligent study. They are propounded in no spirit of dogmatism, but merely as a possible solution of a question long discussed and still undecided in educational circles.

* This excellent periodical deserves the cordial support of the teaching profession in the U. S.

THE BEST METHOD OF EXAMINING AND CERTIFICATING TEACHERS.

The character of an examination must be determined with especial reference to the object that it proposes to accomplish. An examination strictly technical—that is, one designed to test the fitness of the candidate to perform a professional work, as that of engineer or surgeon in the naval or military service—would be essentially different from one intended only to test the intellectual ability of an examinee, without regard to a specific calling or a peculiar vocation. The examination of teachers falls properly under the technical or professional head, having for its prime object the eliciting of such information as will enable the examiners to form an intelligent judgment respecting the probable fitness of the applicants for the high and holy office of teaching. It is evident that teachers' examinations, as ordinarily conducted in America, are imperfect and unsatisfactory modes of attaining this result. Most of them are conducted in writing; and no written examination, however skilfully constructed, is an adequate test of objective knowledge. Such an examination furnishes an excellent means of testing the general capacity of those subjected to it, but from the very form it assumes, it cannot be accepted as a satisfactory means of ascertaining professional competency or skill. The most thorough scholars generally prove to be the best teachers, if their scholarship is combined with the "faculty divine" of imparting in a lucid style, adapted to the mental status of their pupils. As scholarship or general ability only, can be tested by written examinations, it is clear that some other means

must be devised to ascertain professional aptitude or pedagogic skill. As the possession of knowledge is the necessary condition of ability to communicate it, the written examination, supplemented by the oral, must first be resorted to, in order to determine the scholarly acquirements of the candidates, as well as their general mental ability. I shall first, therefore, endeavor to describe what seems to me the ideal of such an examination, reserving for the latter part of my essay the consideration of "the best method of certificating teachers." In this connection I desire to enter my protest against a singular delusion that seems to have possessed the minds of some educational oracles in these latter days. I allude to the impression rapidly gaining ground in some quarters that pure learning, varied and accurate attainments, are not an essential part of a teacher's equipment, and can be easily dispensed with if he has the gift of self-restraint, and the consequent ability to restrain others. The logical result of this style of argument would be that a thoroughly trained corporal or drill-sergeant might command and conduct to victory the army of Napoleon or Von Moltke. To all such vicious doctrines, "I say fye." Next to the element of pure moral character, "the white flower of a blameless life," accurate scholarship is the most important qualification to be sought in a teacher. However eminent in the faculties of discipline and execution, no genuine inspiration can be communicated to pupils by one who has not drunk deep at the purest fountains of learning, and who does not possess a living sympathy with true

scholarship, as well as an experimental appreciation of its blessings. As to the mode of examination: First and especially, I should strive throughout the entire range of the examination, both oral and written, to ascertain by the most rigorous tests the *language faculty* of the candidates. A vast amount is comprehended in this simple sentence; for in the language lies the power of expression, and in the power of expression consists nearly all the intellectual part of teaching. The failure to develop and cultivate this faculty is a characteristic defect of many of our high schools and colleges. In the degree that this defect is remedied will the character of the teaching in American schools be improved and elevated. I would make it an inexorable condition that *no one who fails to read, write, and speak English with purity and correctness should receive a teacher's certificate.* Even subjects that are not literary or æsthetic can be used to test the development of this faculty of expression.

The subjects that bear especially upon this part of the examination are grammar, composition, reading, and English literature. By a skilful selection and adjustment of these topics, much can be elicited respecting the ability of the candidates to wield the mother tongue efficiently. In a language so versatile and so logical as English, there can be no lack of means to test the powers of examinees in the use of words, and their ability to combine them into sentences. I would allot a conspicuous place in our examinations to the detection of errors of expression, and deviations from pure usage. These I would not restrict to palpable

and ordinary blunders, to colloquialisms and provincialism, such as a school-boy might discover: the sentences selected at a teacher's examination should consist largely of passages illustrating logical and rhetorical errors, in which there is no departure from mere formal accuracy, but an inconsistency and incongruity of thought that require a discriminating acquaintance with the peculiarities of English, to discover them and restore them to correctness. It is surprising to find how rich in errors of this kind many of our reputable English authors are; and it is perhaps more surprising to discover that not one in ten ordinary candidates will detect the error, or even suspect its nature, but will resort to every variety of tortured explanation, totally misconceiving the point in view. At a recent teacher's examination, I gave the following sentence, taken from one of Sir Henry Maine's Lectures: "It is well known that the finest fancies of our best writers are produced as diamonds are said to be produced, by the pressure of an enormous mass of thought." Not one in twenty perceived the irreconcilable inconsistency of the two parts of the proposition. Looking at its purely mechanical correctness, they proposed a variety of emendations, such as only the most perverse ingenuity could have devised or suggested. The especial value of this kind of sentence consists in the fact that it supplies an admirable means of determining the candidate's ability to penetrate beneath the mere surface of speech, and detect a logical or rhetorical transgression, which may be disguised under an external correctness. In selecting examinations in parsing, I should insist that they be taken from the purest

models of English. Milton's "Lycidas," Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," are typical examples. No selection that does not require a critical scrutiny before the relations of its parts reveal themselves should be assigned at a teacher's examination. The parsing should be rendered, as far as possible, a test of the candidate's ability to read and interpret English. It should never degenerate into a test of merely mechanical skill in resolving sentences into infinitesimal parts—a sort of microscopic anatomy of speech which renders grammar what Rask termed it, "the grave of language." I am entirely averse from the modern tendency to complicated analysis. It is the function of grammar to teach the accredited usages of language,—to show *how* men speak, not *why* they speak as they do. This problem falls within the scope of linguistic science, to which its solution may be safely confided. I am decidedly of the opinion that at least a moderate acquaintance with the history of English, its origin, evolution, structural characteristics, in short, its historical grammar, should be required of every candidate. The advances in this field have been so rapid in the last ten years, and the materials are so accessible to all classes, that he who remains in ignorance has nothing to censure save his own indolence, or his own indifference. In a teacher's (written) examination, I should assign a subordinate place to history and English literature. As this may seem to be out of harmony with my previous statement in regard to the importance of language training, it demands a word of explanation. *Written* examinations in history and literature can never fairly represent the actual acquirements of a candidate in these studies.

They represent the subject-matter of a compend or epitome, a hand-book or a manual, whose contents are so compressed as to render coherency of plan or clearness of relation impossible. It is on the purely literary side that written examinations fail as an adequate test of knowledge; for knowledge not assimilated, not yielding "a faculty" or "an art," as Latham calls it, is entitled to no consideration in an examination designed to determine intellectual ability. Literary attainments can be most effectually ascertained by the test of oral examination—by conversation, manner, and that unmistakeable, though undefinable charm which they rarely fail to impart. I should insist upon this general principle as a guiding one in all written examinations: that decided excellence in two or three studies is a better criterion of ability than moderate proficiency in five or six. The tendency to multiplication of subjects—the evil genius of modern education, at least in its higher forms—should be avoided by judicious concentration upon the mathematical and linguistic departments. Exact sciences furnish the most satisfactory means of ascertaining intellectual ability, and they should be accorded the pre-eminence in written examinations. English grammar, including parsing, arithmetic, algebra, geography, elementary philosophy, should constitute the staple of every examination for teachers in grammar and primary schools. A greater diversity will not only prevent a firm grasp of each subject, but will tend to laxity, and dissipation of mental energy. In the mathematical examination, every tendency to the crotchety and the merely ingenious should be carefully avoided. Nowhere is a dis-

position to indulge personal fancies and predilections so fatal as in an examiner. His duty demands an inflexible repression of *himself,* both in the assigning of questions, and in the estimating of answers. "Not to think more highly of himself than he ought to think" should constitute his animating principle.

Mathematical questions should be selected with especial reference to the *testing of principles,* and all mathematical puzzles should be rigidly excluded from an examination paper. The tendency of such questions is to degrade mathematics from a science into an art, and from an art into a species of jugglery. Every written examination should be supplemented by an oral examination. This should be conducted by the regular examiner, assisted by wise and judicious teachers. The special purpose of such an examination should be to test those qualities of mind and heart which lie beyond the scope of the written examination. Its principal design is to see if the candidates can speak and pronounce English correctly, can read a classic English author so as to elicit his sense and meaning, to find out their pedagogical attainments, to note their demeanor, to see if they possess the characteristics which distinguish the true lady or the true gentleman. This I consider one of the most essential features of a teacher's examination, and I would insist that it be made an indispensable element in ascertaining the qualifications of all applicants. The question of grading and estimating the papers of candidates comes strictly, I presume, within the scope of this essay. I am of the opinion that candidates should receive a special average in each study, at least two-

thirds being required; and that in estimating the value of answers, intelligence, discrimination, and perception should receive more credit than mere technical accuracy, or inflexible adherence to prescribed formulas. Controverted points, I think, should not be introduced into an examination; but wherever a diversity of views exists, no candidate should be marked "failed" simply because he happens to antagonize the cherished crotchet or the favorite hobby of an examiner. The most generous tolerance should be accorded to honest differences of opinion, especially if these differences are supported by intelligent and logical reasons. I suggest that an interval of several days elapse between the written and the oral examination, in order that the candidates may not be depressed by physical prostration or nervous excitement. Every precaution should be taken to render the physical conditions favorable; the time allotted should be ample, the room cheerful and well lighted, the examiners affable and courteous. When a sufficient period has elapsed after the written examination to allow the candidates time to recover their vigor of mind and body, those that have passed the ordeal of written examination should be requested to meet the examiners in order to undergo the second or oral test.

This latter test should take a wide and varied range, embracing general topics, literary, scientific, æsthetic, in order to ascertain the variety as well as the extent of the candidates' acquirements, and special or pedagogical subjects in order to determine their professional attainments and capabilities. A number of excellent works might be named, by whose diligent study a

novice may learn all that it is possible to know respecting the theory of his profession. Among these I mention with especial commendation, Fearon's School Inspection, Latham on the Action of Examinations, Stanley's Life of Dr. Arnold, Calderwood on Teaching, Quick's Educational Reformers, Bain's Science and Art of Education, Wiese's German Letters on English Education, Bishop Dupanloup's Works on Education, Matthew Arnold's Reports upon the French and German Systems of Education, Payne's School Supervision. I deem it to be the sacred duty of every teacher to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the literature of his profession, and I would be disposed to withhold a certificate from every applicant who shows an ignorance of such literature, or an indifference to its merits. The oral examination should comprehend such general topics as I have named, and in addition, special professional subjects, such as modes of instruction, the relative educational values of different studies, school economy, gradation, classification, government and discipline. The answers of the candidates should be scrutinized with the utmost care, and the language in which they are expressed noted with the utmost attention. Every candidate should be required to read aloud a selection from a classic English author. I suggest Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Burke, Macaulay, and Tennyson, as admirably adapted to this purpose. Pronunciation, articulation, enunciation, should be critically observed. The ability to read Shakespeare and Tennyson so as to bring out the exuberant richness of meaning incarnated in their jewelled words is an accomplishment of no mean order, and should receive a high

credit in estimating the value of an oral examination. Such a test as this, judiciously applied, will furnish more satisfactory evidence of literary culture and appreciation than a dozen examinations in manuals or epitomes. In an oral examination upon arithmetic, I would spare no pains to see that the applicants understood principles as well as mechanical laws, basing my questions largely upon common and decimal fractions, in which much of the science of arithmetic consists. I would propose such questions as, Why is the divisor inverted in dividing a fraction by a fraction? What are the laws that govern the reading and pointing off of decimals? I would endeavor to see that the examinees comprehend that exquisite continuity in which so much of the charm as well as the power of mathematical science consists. Next the candidates should be subjected to a rigorous cross-examination upon the laws of English syntax, in order to see if they understand the peculiarly logical structure of our speech, the principles that govern its arrangement, such as the proper disposition of the relative with regard to its antecedent, the locating of adverbs, and the handling of the participial clauses. While I would not be justified in insisting upon it as a positive requisition, I would consider it an immense advantage if the candidates have an accurate knowledge of the Latin grammar and vocabulary. All comparative study of language, as well as any adequate introduction to most of the cultivated modern idioms, must be grounded in a thorough acquaintance with the accidence and the syntax of the Latin tongue.

The result, as ascertained by the combination of the oral and the written examination, should then be determined, and the successful candidates notified by an official publication of their names. A certificate should then be awarded to each candidate, rendering him eligible to a situation in an elementary school for a term not exceeding two years. Let us suppose that our novice has been fortunate enough to secure the good offices of a local committee, and has received a temporary appointment in a grammar or primary school. He is now in a position to test by actual experiment the fine-spun theories and brilliant conceptions that he evolved during his examination, whose practical application, he perhaps imagines, is destined to effect a revolution in the pedagogic art. I am convinced, as the result of considerable observation and experience, that no teacher should receive a permanent appointment until after having served successfully for at least one year.

The German proof year, or year of probation, should be introduced into our public school system, and made an inexorable requirement. That which demands no preliminary trial for its pursuit can scarcely be designated a profession. During the novice's year of probation, the inspector or superintendent should bestow especial care upon his class, studying critically but not obtrusively his development, noticing his faculty of administration, and scrutinizing rigidly his language. He should enter his impression of the candidate's progress in his record for the day, detailing minutely any salient or distinctive points, favorable or unfavor-

able, that may have presented themselves to his mind. Upon each succeeding visit he should recall the points in the character of the candidate that especially impressed him before; and if his previous impressions were unfavorable, he should be especially careful to observe if any change for the better has taken place. The visits of the inspector should be devoid of magisterial or pompous bearing. His manner should be affable and courteous, placing the teacher at his ease, and removing all suspicions of unfair criticism or official surveillance. The teacher, free from embarassment or constraint, will appear in his genuine character, and will teach more successfully and efficiently for that very reason. Among the points to be carefully noted in a teacher is his habitual language in the presence of his class. The inspector should study this point with the most scrupulous vigilance, and should be especially guided in making up his final judgment upon the case by the accuracy and perspicuity of expression displayed in the ordinary language of the probationer, or by the absence of these faculties in his mental constitution. A simple and effective means of gauging the teaching capacity of a beginner is to study closely the manner in which he conducts a reading lesson. I would be strongly inclined to pronounce favorably upon the case of a young teacher who could conduct an ordinary reading lesson with grace and skill, eliciting the interest of the class by a commonplace narrative, such as may be found in any of the readers in general use. It should be carefully noticed if the teacher illustrates the significance of words by their relation to the context, or whether he insists

upon bald definitions after the approved routine method. If the class are sympathetic and responsive; if the teacher illustrates the text by apt allusions, pointed biographical or historical references, if he inspires his class with a love of pure English and a genuine fondness for good reading, he may be safely pronounced a professional success, and his permanent appointment confirmed without hesitation or reluctance. The greatest deference should be accorded to the judgment of judicious, intelligent superintendents in making up a final estimate of a probationer's merits and claims. The conception of responsibility carries with it the idea of authority as its natural correlate, and if superintendents or inspectors are to be held even to a theoretical responsibility for the teaching efficiency of the schools committed to their charge, they should be vested with ample executive and discretionary powers, and not be restricted to merely advisory functions.

Among other points to be considered in estimating the fitness of young teachers for their work is the element of progress in the literature of their profession. It is deplorable to discover how many teachers regard the study of professional literature as an ungrateful imposition rather than a pleasurable task. The superintendent, in studying the characteristics of young teachers, should observe carefully what attention they bestow upon this subject, and whether they endeavor to keep themselves abreast with the great movements of educational thought in the most advanced systems of the world. It is of course evident that in making up a

conclusive judgment upon the adaptation and capacity of probationers, many points must be determined by a regard to local surroundings and conditions. No inflexible laws can be laid down; much must be left to discretion, to good judgment and integrity. Still there are certain general principles which, though subject to local modifications, may be accepted as fair criteria under nearly all circumstances and conditions. The sublime faculty of self-restraint, the consequent power to restrain others, purity of expression, constant expansion in knowledge, devotion to professional literature, consecration of heart and will to the holy calling, culture of intellect in the highest and broadest acceptation—these are the characteristics to be sought and studied in a teacher. If the probationer serves efficiently and capably for one scholastic year, receiving a favorable report from the superintendent, I would suggest that he be subjected to another oral examination, more comprehensive in its scope and more exacting in its requirements than the first. This second examination should enter most thoroughly into modes of discipline and instruction; in short, the whole subject of school economy. The examining committee, having the benefit of the superintendent's record, which in all cases should be carefully consulted, will be in a favorable situation to form a final judgment, and to recommend that the probationer's appointment be confirmed, if he sustains the second test and the superintendent's report is favorable.

The appointment should be for life, or during faithful service and good behavior. A life certificate should

be issued to a teacher who sustains with credit the ordeal of a year's probation under the circumstances I have described, passes with honor the second oral test, and receives a commendatory report from the superintendent or supervisor, as well as from the principal of the school in which he has served his novitiate. A year of constant, continuous service in the class-room is sufficient, under ordinary conditions, to enable an intelligent judgment and estimate to be formed regarding the probable future of the candidate. While I would insist in all cases upon the most rigorous preliminary tests, I am strongly of the opinion that if these are successfully endured, if the beginner displays a steady development in mental culture as well as professional skill, his tenure of office should be made permanent. Our present system of annual elections is characterized by the most unmitigated abuses, and by the arbitrary exercise of irresponsible power. It rarely removes the incapable and inefficient teachers,—their removal being the only possible plea that can be urged in its palliation—while it subjects the worthy and the meritorious to an annual inquisition, a gratuitous humiliation, subversive alike of professional independence and personal self-respect. Our novice, having complied with all the requirements that caution, experience, and scholarship can impose, has now the prospect of attaining an honorable eminence in his chosen field. I am confident that the adoption and the faithful execution of the plan I have sketched for the examining and certificating of teachers, would tend essentially to elevate the standard of the teaching profession, as well

as contribute to exalt its dignity and to increase its emoluments.

The review of the work of this expiring year, presents many causes for congratulation and encouragement, and some for despondency and regret. The outlook on the whole is cheering. The sixth grade has lightened the pressure of our Grammar School work. The instruction in many of our schools is much more rational and intellectual than in former years. The teachers' examinations show a decided advance in scholarly attainments on the part of many of our candidates, and the determination of the Board to require *all applicants,* except Peabody Medallists, to submit to examination, has exercised a healthful and stimulating influence.

Among the pleasant episodes of the year, I desire to chronicle my visit to the University of North Carolina, during the session of the Summer Normal School, in July. The school is composed of the teachers of the State, who assemble at Chapel Hill, the seat of the State University, in order to study modes of instruction, discipline and school government. A more enthusiastic, diligent and devoted company I have rarely met. My association with them, I am confident, has given a new inspiration to my own work. The example of this school is to be commended to other States, and other systems of education.

The statistical tables accompanying this report were prepared by Mr. Wise, whose characteristic accuracy is a guarantee of their correctness.

I am, with great respect,

HENRY E SHEPHERD,
Superintendent.

TABLES.

TABLES

Accompanying Superintendent's Report,

SHOWING THE

Number of Pay Pupils, Number of Free Pupils, Number on Roll, Average Attendance, Percentage of Attendance, Number of Different Pupils in School during the year ending November 20, 1880, *and Number of Teachers.*

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Baltimore City College	497	63	560	478	85.4	830	13
Eastern Female High School	234	96	330	294	89.	481	10
Western Female High School	431	85	516	471	91.	735	12
	1162	244	1406	1243	88.46	2046	35
Male Grammar No. 1	278	93	366	317	87.	471	8
" " " 2	167	224	391	321	89.	545	8
" " " 3	82	109	191	168	88.	300	5
" " " 4	114	144	258	240	93.	388	7
" " " 5	31	151	182	167	92.	288	5
" " " 6	297	72	369	316	86.	528	9
" " " 7	27	103	130	107	82.	201	3
" " " 8	109	187	296	270	91 2	434	8
" " " 9	79	92	171	149	89.	269	5
" " " 10	58	220	278	245	88.	407	7
" " " 11	52	190	242	212	88.	356	6
" " " 12	51	253	304	269	85.	457	8
" " " 13	102	128	230	199	87	348	6
" " " 15	298	159	457	387	91.	658	11
" " " 17	128	125	253	228	90.	359	6
" " " 18	82	117	199	167	84.	281	5
" " " 19	185	84	269	225	88.	398	7
" " " 20	114	215	329	282	87.	468	7
" " " 21	134	100	234	206	88.	363	6
	2383	2766	5149	4475	86.	7519	127

FEMALE GRAMMAR AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Female Grammar No. 1	337	149	486	412	85.	688	11
" " " 2	100	244	344	305	89.	510	7
" " " 3	82	121	203	165	81.	294	5
" " " 4	135	141	276	225	82.	399	7
" " " 5	32	214	246	206	83.	358	6
" " " 6	235	92	327	272	84.	448	7
" " " 8	146	210	356	299	84.	506	8
" " " 9	49	85	134	121	90.	198	4
" " " 10	69	227	296	256	84.	416	7
" " " 11	74	207	281	235	83.	392	6
" " " 12	48	229	277	245	89.	382	6
" " " 13	175	170	345	305	88.	469	8
" " " 15	230	160	390	364	93.	535	10
" " " 16	23	111	134	98	73.	156	2
" " " 17	187	163	350	301	86.	487	8
" " " 18	92	144	236	196	83.	316	6
" " " 19	120	81	201	159	80.	304	5
" " " 20	96	233	329	287	88.	440	7
" " " 21	162	138	300	250	83.33	445	7
	2392	3119	5511	4701	85.3	7743	127
Public School No. 1	403	101	504	462	91.	659	12
" " " 2	616	....	616	583	94.	821	15
" " " 3	1016	....	1016	924	91.	1261	21
" " " 4	471	70	541	498	94.	720	12
" " " 5	464	299	763	697	91.	941	17
	2970	470	3440	3164	92.	4402	77

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Male Primary No. 1	210	216	426	352	83.	582	8
" " " 2	12	189	201	157	78.	256	4
" " " 3	44	208	252	202	80.	402	6
" " " 4	77	181	258	213	82.	390	6
" " " 5	17	457	474	391	82.	618	10
" " " 6	80	253	333	287	87.	449	7
" " " 7	43	141	184	140	77.	246	4
" " " 8	30	153	183	147	80.	260	4
" " " 9	21	130	151	108	72.	239	3
" " " 10	18	179	197	171	87.	310	5
" " " 11	28	162	190	162	86.	306	5
" " " 12	47	263	310	251	81.	364	7
" " " 13	13	197	210	163	80.	318	4
" " " 14	128	94	222	183	83.	364	6
" " " 15	226	222	448	344	82.	580	9
" " " 16	12	236	248	197	79.	401	6
" " " 17	52	288	340	288	85.	495	8
" " " 18	136	83	219	178	81.	336	5
" " " 19	52	149	201	153	77.	295	4
" " " 20	59	284	343	260	75.	521	6
" " " 21	91	189	280	237	85.	441	7
" " " 22	11	270	281	227	81.	409	6
" " " 23	75	199	274	226	82	399	6
" " " 25	32	199	231	187	81.	375	5
" " " 26	30	173	203	163	80.	303	5
" " " 27	86	204	290	257	88.	415	6
" " " 28	6	291	297	241	82.	419	6
" " " 29	19	123	142	114	80.	217	4
" " " 30	78	275	353	297	84.	542	7
	1733	6008	7741	6296	81 4	11252	169

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Female Primary No. 1	256	184	440	341	78.	692	9
" " " 2	20	193	213	174	88.	275	4
" " " 3	5[illegible]	213	271	206	75.	407	6
" " " 4	80	147	227	180	81.	345	5
" " " 5	23	451	474	396	84.	743	10
" " " 6	81	287	368	303	83.	484	7
" " " 7	43	143	186	142	76.	297	4
" " " 8	30	98	128	109	85.	201	4
" " " 9	27	151	178	161	91.	295	4
" " " 10	55	173	208	167	80.	320	5
" " " 11	42	136	178	139	78.	296	4
" " " 12	30	340	370	305	82	568	8
" " " 13	12	187	197	160	82.	304	4
" " " 14	90	69	159	127	80.	242	4
" " " 15	175	251	426	364	85	628	9
" " " 16	17	255	272	217	80.	430	6
" " " 17	45	271	316	255	81.	455	6
" " " 18	113	100	213	165	77.	321	5
" " " 19	39	138	177	143	81.	255	4
" " " 20	72	248	320	253	84.	517	6
" " " 21	71	196	267	213	80.	434	6
" " " 22	13	241	254	209	82.	371	6
" " " 23	70	235	305	247	83.	431	7
" " " 25	21	181	202	145	72.	281	4
" " " 26	40	146	186	149	80.	300	4
" " " 27	100	199	299	239	80.	450	6
" " " 28	25	257	282	229	82.	413	6
" " " 29	22	145	167	140	84.	235	4
" " " 30	92	291	383	313	82.	620	8
" " " 32	24	221	245	190	77.	354	5
	1766	6145	7911	6381	80.66	11965	170

EVENING AND COLORED SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Evening (White) No. 9	....	184	184	71	39.	184	3
Colored Schools.							
Grammar No. 1	27	355	382	326	85.	591	10
Male No. 1	2	144	146	97	67.	224	3
" " 2	1	264	265	217	82.	423	7
" " 3	....	271	271	238	88.	380	6
" " 4	10	318	328	285	87.	467	7
" " 5	2	193	195	171	88.	267	4
" " 6	....	488	488	289	59.	685	8
" " 7	....	390	390	278	72.	565	8
" " 8	....	108	108	68	63.	232	2
Female No. 1	2	186	188	133	70.	337	4
" " 2	....	350	350	273	78.	508	7
" " 3	1	317	318	261	82.	473	7
" " 4	3	317	320	237	74.	463	6
" " 7	....	390	390	284	80.	575	7
	48	4091	4139	3157	76.2	6190	86
Colored Evening No 2	10	134	144	9	68.	171	4
" " " 3	....	147	147	96	65.	147	4
" " " 4	....	390	390	167	43.	480	5
" " " 5	32	68	100	63	63.	100	2
	42	739	781	424	54.3	898	15

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Showing the Number of Schools, Teachers, Pay Pupils, Free Pupils, on Roll November 20th, 1880, Average Attendance, Percentage of Attendance, and Number of Different Pupils in School During the Year.

Day Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pay Pupils.	No. of Free Pupils.	On Roll Nov. 20, 1880.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. of different Pupils in School during year.
Baltimore City College.....	1	13	497	63	560	478	85.4	830
Eastern Female High School	1	10	234	96	330	294	89.	481
Western Female High School.	1	12	431	85	516	471	91.	735
Male Grammar Schools.....	19	127	2383	2766	5149	4475	86.	7519
Female Grammar Schools ...	19	127	2392	3119	5511	4701	85.3	7743
Public Schools.....	5	77	2970	470	3440	3164	92.	4402
Male Primary Schools.	29	169	1733	6008	7741	6296	81.4	11252
Female Primary Schools.....	30	170	1766	6145	7911	6381	80.66	11965
Colored Schools.....	14	86	48	4091	4139	3157	76 2.	6190
Music Teachers.....	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawing Teachers.	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	119	799	12454	22843	35297	29417	83.34	51117
Other Schools.								
Saturday Normal Class.....	1	5	.....	75	75	49	63.	100
Evening School (White).....	1	3	.....	184	184	71	39.	184
Evening Schools (Colored)...	4	15	42	739	781	424	54.3	898
	6	23	42	998	1040	544	52.3	1182
Day Schools.....	119	799	12454	22843	35297	29417	83.34	51117
Total.....	125	822	12496	23841	36337	29961	82.45	52299

Deduct number of pupils promoted to High Schools and City College..... 594

Deduct number of pupils promoted to Grammar Schools....3639

4233

Actual number of different pupils in school during the year.. 48066

NUMBER OF PUPILS

In High, Grammar and Primary Schools, November 20th, 1880.

Schools.	Grammar School Pupils.	Primary School Pupils.	Schools.	Grammar School Pupils.	Primary School Pupils.
Female Gram. No. 16..	50	84	Grammar Colored No. 1	382	.....
Public School No. 1..	200	204	Male Colored No. 1....	24	122
" " " 2..	217	399	" " " 2....	29	236
" " " 3..	599	417	" " " 3....	42	229
" " " 4..	220	315	" " " 4....	30	298
" " " 5..	306	457	" " " 5....	31	164
			" " " 6....	65	423
	1598	1976	" " " 7....	35	355
No. in Gram. Schools,.	10526	.....	" " " 8....	.....	108
No. in Prim. Schools..	.....	15652	Female Colored No. 1.	20	163
			" " " 2	44	306
Total in White Schools	12124	17628	" " " 3.	55	263
Colored Schools.....	813	3326	" " " 4.	34	286
			" " " 7.	22	368
Total.....	12937	20954		813	3326

Number of High School Pupils.....	1406
" Grammar School Pupils.	12937
" Primary School Pupils.....	20954
Number in Evening Schools and Saturday Normal Class..... ..	1040
Total number of Pupils on roll, November 20th, 1880.... ...	36337

NUMBER IN DIFFERENT GRADES OF SCHOOLS COMPARED.

1879 AND 1880.

SCHOOLS.	Number in 1880.	Number in 1879.	Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
In High Schools	1406	1520	....	114
" Grammar Schools	10660	10510	150	....
" Public "	3440	3399	41	....
" Primary "	15652	15768	....	116
" Colored "	4139	4398	....	259
" Saturday Normal Class	75	72	3	....
" Evening School (White)	184	110	74	....
" " Schools (Colored)	781	728	53	....
Totals	36337	36505	321	489
Actual decrease in 1880	....	....	....	168

TABLE

Showing the Number of Pupils and Teachers in the Public School on the last day of each Fiscal Year, from the year 1829, *when the first Public School was opened, to the year* 1880, *inclusive.*

Date.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Date.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1829	3	269	1855	217	10,913
1830	5	402	1856	253	12,946
1831	5	627	1857	246	11,759
1832	5	640	1858	270	12,263
1833	8	544	1859	271	12,419
1834	8	859	1860	302	14,156
1835	8	867	1861	317	13,952
1836	8	814	1862	319	14,382
1837	8	659	1863	350	15,661
1838	8	675	1864	358	16,086
1839	8	1,126	1865	377	16,523
1840	16	1,834	1866	411	17,967
1841	22	2,539	1867	513	18,896
1842	27	2,471	1868	555	20,591
1843	28	2,669	1869	558	23,159
1844	30	3,366	1870	571	24,673
1845	50	4,313	1871	578	25,357
1846	64	5,017	1872	614	26,375
1847	91	6,439	1873	624	28,329
1848	98	6,699	1874	661	29,108
1849	107	6,763	1875	706	31,356
1850	119	7,093	1876	731	31,404
1851	138	8,011	1877	764	33,946
1852	172	9,081	1878	820	35,288
1853	194	9,447	1879	822	36,505
1854	209	9,717	1880	822	36,337

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar Schools, January 30, 1880.

Primary Schools.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted	Primary Schools.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1.....	21	21	21	Female No. 1.....	85	83	83
" " 2.....	18	13	14	" " 2.....	15	15	15
" " 3.....	35	30	33	" " 3.....	31	31	31
" " 4.....	35	32	32	" " 4.....	27	26	26
" " 5.....	39	38	39	" " 5.....	44	44	44
" " 6.....	35	28	29	" " 6.....	35	29	29
" " 7.....	15	14	14	" " 7.....	24	21	23
" " 8.....	18	14	14	" " 8.....	15	10	10
" " 9.....	14	12	12	" " 9.....	26	26	26
" " 10.....	35	27	29	" " 10.....	25	21	21
" " 11.....	30	25	30	" " 11.....	31	27	29
" " 12.....	34	25	27	" " 12.....	41	32	34
" " 13.....	25	22	25	" " 13.....	23	23	23
" " 14.....	44	28	35	" " 14.....	22	22	22
" " 15.....	46	37	40	" " 15.....	75	72	72
" " 16.....	36	34	36	" " 16.....	30	27	27
" " 17.....	42	36	36	" " 17.....	37	35	36
" " 18.....	35	33	33	" " 18.....	28	27	27
" " 19.....	25	23	25	" " 19.....	11	11	11
" " 20.....	44	39	42	" " 20.....	43	43	43
" " 21.....	36	25	25	" " 21.....	35	32	32
" " 22.....	37	28	30	" " 22.....	29	26	26
" " 23.....	33	30	31	" " 23.....	30	26	26
" " 25.....	22	22	22	" " 25.....	13	9	9
" " 26.....	30	30	30	" " 26.....	25	25	25
" " 27.....	34	34	34	" " 27.....	49	49	49
" " 28.....	35	35	35	" " 28.....	33	33	33
" " 29.....	8	8	8	" " 29.....	12	12	12
" " 30.....	46	42	43	" " 30.....	47	46	46
				" " 32.....	29	29	29
	907	785	824	Girls	968	912	919
				Boys	907	785	824
				Total.....	1875	1697	1743

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar Schools, June 2?, 1830.

Primary School.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Primary School.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1	30	29	29	Female No. 1	36	36	36
" " 2	13	12	12	" " 2	10	10	10
" " 3	35	29	30	" " 3	37	35	37
" " 4	38	37	37	" " 4	33	30	30
" " 5	29	28	29	" " 5	51	50	50
" " 6	37	34	34	" " 6	3?	30	30
" " 7	19	19	19	" " 7	2?	26	26
" " 8	23	21	21	" " 8	25	25	25
" " 9	17	14	15	" " 9	2?	26	26
" " 10	33	22	25	" " 10	21	2?	20
" " 11	28	20	24	" " 11	2?	29	29
" " 12	36	32	32	" " 12	42	3?	39
" " 13	18	18	18	" " 13	2?	22	22
" " 14	33	30	30	" " 14	14	14	14
" " 15	61	43	52	" " 15	5?	4?	50
" " 16	36	26	32	" " 16	42	35	35
" " 17	32	28	28	" " 17	24	24	24
" " 18	31	30	30	" " 18	27	26	26
" " 19	25	16	16	" " 19	2?	2?	20
" " 20	36	36	36	" " 20	43	42	42
" " 21	39	34	38	" " 21	4?	4?	40
" " 22	28	22	24	" " 22	32	31	31
" " 23	43	41	43	" " 23	4	37	37
" " 25	26	26	26	" " 25	1?	13	13
" " 26	29	29	29	" " 26	3?	29	29
" " 27	28	26	26	" " 27	49	49	49
" " 28	17	17	17	" " 28	2?	21	21
" " 29	19	18	18	" " 29	1?	16	16
" " 30	34	33	33	" " 30	66	6?	66
				" " 32	23	23	23
	873	770	803	Girls	954	909	916
				Boys	873	770	803
				Total, June	1827	1679	1719
				Feb'ry Examination	1875	1697	1743
				Total, 1880	3702	3376	3462

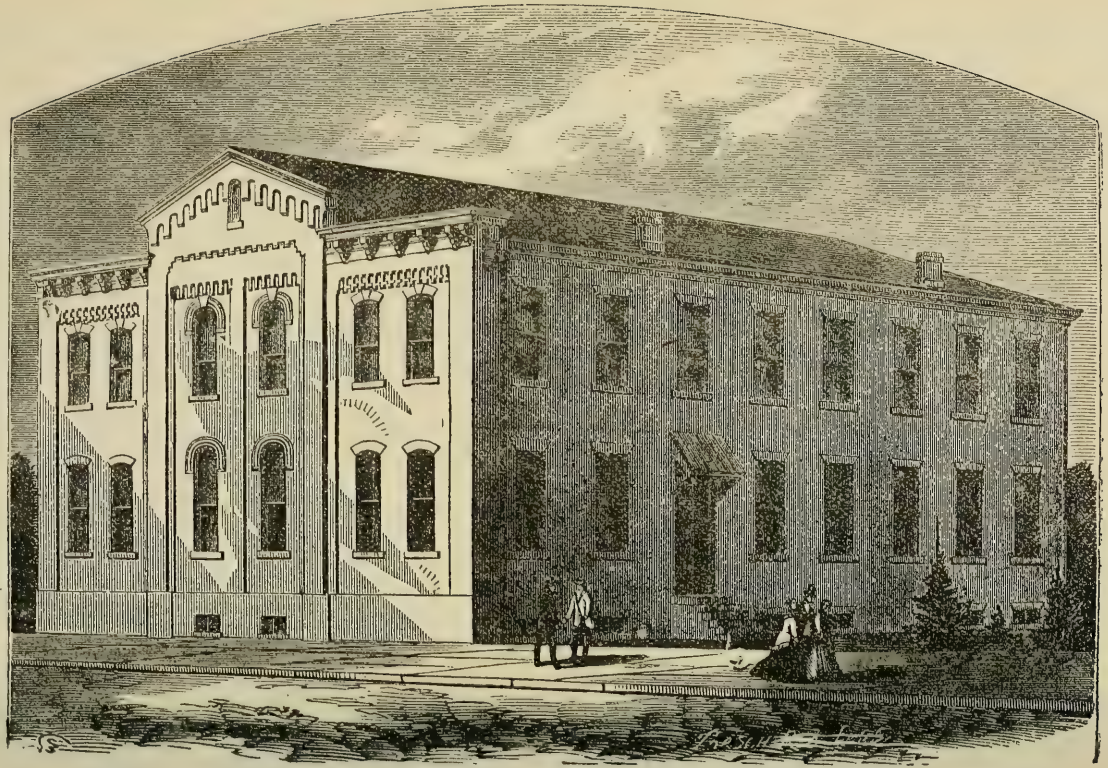
EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar School (Colored), February 6, 1880.

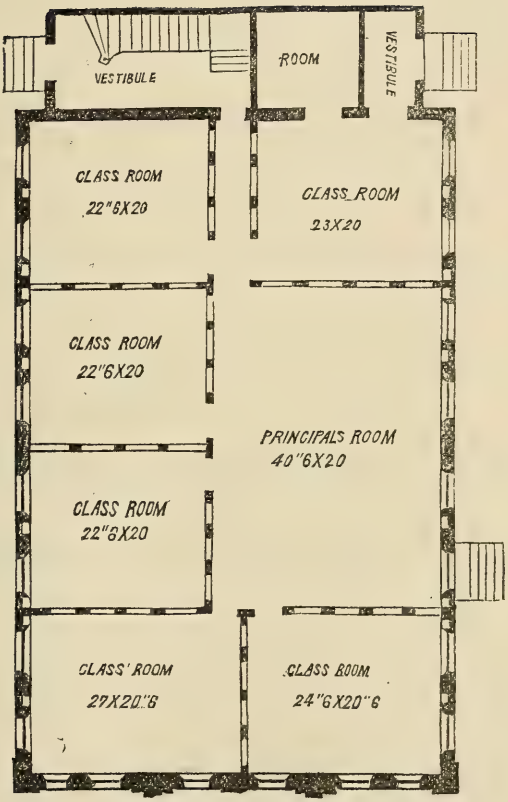
Colored School.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Colored School.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1.....	9	9	9	Female No. 1.....	7	6	6
" " 2.....	23	10	10	" " 2.....	23	18	18
" " 3.....	16	9	9	" " 3.....	20	10	10
" " 4.....	21	10	10	" " 4.....	14	9	9
" " 5.....	13	10	10	" " 7.....	9	6	6
" " 6.....	28	7	7				
" " 7.....	19	17	17	Girls.....	73	49	49
" " 8.....	....	....	....	Boys.....	129	72	72
	129	72	72	Total	202	121	121

June 30, 1880.

Colored School.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Colored School.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1.....	4	4	4	Female No. 1.....	4	3	3
" " 2.....	11	6	6	" " 2	16	9	9
" " 3.....	15	5	5	" " 3.....	12	2	2
" " 4.....	4	3	3	" " 4.....	8	4	4
" " 5.....	8	7	7	" " 7..... ...	7	5	5
" " 6.....	13	2	2				
" " 7.....	10	6	6	Girls.....	47	23	23
" " 8.....	....	....	....	Boys.....	65	33	33
	65	33	33	Total, June.....	112	56	56
				Feb'ry Examination..	202	121	121
				Total, 1880	314	177	177



Male and Female Grammar School No. 4, Sharp Street, near Henrietta.



Ground Plan of No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

Assistant Superintendent.

REPORT.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1881.

HENRY E. SHEPHERD, ESQ.,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR:

In compliance with the rules of the Board, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Primary Schools, for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

During the past year, the Primary Schools have improved in attendance, in methods of instruction, in the character of the work accomplished, in discipline, and in the inculcation of habits of study, punctuality, neatness and morality. The course of study in the Primary Schools embraces the following subjects: "Spelling, Definition of Common Words, Reading, Writing, Geography, the Primary Rules of Arithmetic, Drawing and Music." For the study of Geography, these schools are furnished with Outline Maps of the World, the United States, North America, and the State of Maryland. In the instruction given in this course of study, a steady effort has been maintained to teach the several branches in the most rational and useful

manner,—to teach each grade so as to enable the pupils to acquire a knowledge of the course, such as will render them capable of undertaking successfully the work of the next grade, or, if by any misfortune their school career should be ended here, so that what has been learned, will be found serviceable in the pursuits of life. The work of the several grades is not to be done in a mechanical routine way, with a view merely of fitting the pupil to pass the next examination for promotion, but, "The aim of the Commissioners," as has been said in a former report, "has been to provide such a system, and to employ such forces in its management, as shall be productive of all the thoroughness possible in laying the foundation of a solid and substantial education. In the training of the youthful mind, the necessity is absolute of making sure of a right movement in the beginning. It is at the outset that the labor is most important. It is in these schools that the habits of pupils are formed, and that the start for the future is to be made, not only as regards interest and diligence in study, but also as to traits of character and conduct. Neglected, or suffered to go wrong, at this stage of training the ill effects will probably be shown all along the path of the pupil's school life, and probably ever afterwards—while, if properly directed here, all his succeeding efforts may be rendered easy and agreeable. When these objects shall have been accomplished, the happy results may follow which it is the design of our Public School System to produce, namely: good character and conduct, as well as a substantial and useful education. It has been the effort to establish the system of intellectual study which calls into play and de-

velops the mental powers of the pupil, instead of employing merely the memory in the use of the routine system, to the extent that has been too much the practice in elementary instruction. The observations of all point to the fact that nothing is well learned that is not clearly apprehended by the pupil at the time of learning it; and that much may seem to be known, or understood, by the mere display of the memory, which in fact is not really apprehended, and can not be properly said to be acquired. Such attainments not being properly appreciated by the understanding, cannot be permanent; and the practice is hurtful, inasmuch as it induces the habit of dependence on the memory merely, in place of real knowledge, which is to be secured alone in the cultivation of all the mental powers. Much might be adduced to show how injurious to the character, and how unfavorable to the formation of a thoughtful and independent mind, is the practice of learning the language rather than the principles of the text-book. The student thus learning his lesson by rote, his memory may be filled with words and facts, but his understanding is not cultivated, and the thinking and reasoning faculties are not brought into exercise. The attention of educationists is more and more drawn to this point of their labor, and they are shaping their course so as to have the child taught in such a manner that it shall understand, as far as possible, the meaning of what it learns as it advances, thus securing the conveyance of real intelligence to its mind. By this course the understanding is cultivated, and the interest of the pupil elicited in a much greater degree, while the school-room and its pursuits are rendered

inviting rather than repulsive. In accordance with these views, the teachers in the Primary Schools are encouraged to pursue such methods of instruction as shall attract the attention and secure the interest of their pupils. They are required by familiar objects and pleasing topics, introduced in connection with the lessons of the books, to work upon the understanding of the pupils, and as far as possible to develop the imagination and the reasoning faculties." "It is in the lower classes of both Primary and Grammar Schools that the pupils are best prepared for intellectual progress, or crippled in the development of their mental powers. An industrious intellectual teacher may excite the desire for increasing knowledge, and instil the continual enlargement of that desire by the successful effort to secure its gratification. The best plan by which to produce a perpetual longing for increased intelligence, is to gratify the desire by which the longing is produced. The intellectual teacher understands the process by which this service is performed, and enjoys a pleasure in its performance unknown and unappreciated by those who drag themselves and their classes through the school periods with but little interest in their work. That the school, under such circumstances, should be regarded as a prison is no matter of surprise, and that the prisoners, younger and older, should desire to be released from it is quite natural. Nothing but intellectual labor, in constant appliance, can remove the prison character from the school, and such labor, so applied, will not only be always effectual in the accomplishment of the object, but will excite a measure of enjoyment not to be attained in any other

way. In the success of the intellectual teacher there is a high degree of enjoyment and happiness, while it is difficult to say whether the teacher of opposite character is most to be blamed or pitied."

"Teachers frequently complain that they have not sufficient time to develop the intelligent ideas contained in the matter of the text-books to the minds of their pupils—that, the mere recitation absorbs the whole of the time that can be allotted for the purpose—and that, the necessity, for preparing the pupils for transfer in a given time, urges their rapid progress over the matter of the text-books, so that the ultimatum of the study may be attained. This is, perhaps, one of the most fatal errors entertained and practised, especially in the earlier departments of education. It not only prevails to a large extent, but is so thoroughly impressed upon the mind as truth, as to be regarded as indispensable to the success of the teacher's efforts. An error thus entertained and practised, it is most difficult to remove. Scarcely anything less than experience can disturb the confidence in which it seems to be pursued. The real difficulty in the matter is not in the difference between the modes of teaching, but in the exchange of one habit for another. The habit of teaching by admitting the mere memoriter of words with but little knowledge in relation to their meaning, and in the absence of applying them intelligently, is very different from that of developing the sense and substance of the lesson to the understanding of the pupil. The habits of study are as different as those of teaching. There is a great difference between the memo-

rizing of words and the memorizing of thoughts. The memorizing of mere words is a matter in which the memory is employed almost without any regard to the other mental powers. It is a process that does not assist in the expansion and strengthening of the other powers of the mind, but that which, in many instances, cramps and cripples them. On the other hand, the memorizing of thoughts in the acquisition of the sense and substance of the lesson not only expands and strengthens the memory, but performs the same service for all the mental faculties. In illustration of this subject, an interview with a teacher of the lowest class of a Primary School may be referred to. She asked for an illustration of the difference between the intelligent teaching spoken of and the plan she and others were pursuing. The lesson upon which she desired information was one of the earliest in the primer: "Is he up on it?" In explanation, it was said, that the child might repeat, "Is he up on it," until he was perfectly familiar with the words in their thorough impressment upon his memory, while he might not entertain a single thought in regard to a single word. In this case the impression upon the memory was everything, and the impression upon the understanding and other mental powers, but little or nothing. The intelligent idea is developed by asking, Who is upon it? Is it John, or James, or who else? What is it that he is upon? Is it a horse, or a fence, or a house? What is he doing upon it? Is he riding, or sitting, or standing? The questions suggest thoughts. They present pictures to the mind. They make impressions, which

a second or third reading of the sentence will not only render clear to the understanding, but assist in fastening it upon the memory. In regard to the amount of time required in the performance of the additional service to the child, it is by no means lost or wasted. When once the habit becomes fixed, the child's own mind will suggest many of the questions and answers involved in the lesson. And one lesson faithfully acquired in this way, is worth more than two, after the old fashion of memorizing lesson after lesson until the end of the text-book is reached, without having the mind of the learner impressed and interested in the use and substance of what he has labored to learn. The difference in the two plans consists chiefly in the habit of study and of recitation. It is witnessed in the development of intelligence and expansion of mental power, or in their absence. The intelligent pursuit is a gain and not a loss of time, as may be proved by the fact that less than half the lesson intelligently pursued, will produce an equal, if not a greater amount of knowledge and power to use it, than the whole when limited to the mere memorizing of the words of the text-book."

An intelligent reader labors to understand the thoughts contained in what he reads. Reading taught intelligently serves as the means with which to acquire the knowledge stored away in books of History, Science, Literature, etc. Elocutionary, or oral reading, fits one to read a selection effectively for the benefit of listeners. Both silent and oral reading are valuable acquisitions, and the usefulness and desirability of the

latter accomplishment are by no means to be disparaged—in teaching the former, much is done incidentally to compass the latter—but, the main thing to do in reading is to cultivate the attention, so that as one reads, the mind absorbs and assimilates the *sense.*

In arithmetic, in all the grades—in the lowest even—the best results are attained by introducing "mental exercises" to supplement and to illustrate the use of the "practical work." By this means, the interest is sustained, the attention is cultivated, and the judgment is developed. It is not enough in the lowest grades, to teach merely *how* to add, subtract, multiply and divide, but we must, at the same time, by means of simple examples, practise the pupils in judging *when* to perform either one process or another. When this plan, somewhat the "Grube Method," is pursued through the five primary grades, pupils prepared for promotion to the Grammar Schools are able to understand many of the "Promiscuous Examples" found in arithmetics after the subject of Division.

"The words of the reading lesson can be much more readily spelled and defined than those arranged arbitrarily and mechanically in the spelling-book. The substance—the sense of the lesson—more than half suggests the meaning of the word, and the apprehended meaning of the word is assistance to the memory in its retention, both as regards the letters by which it is spelled and its meaning. This argument applies as well, in evidence, that the time expended in the development of the intelligent idea to the pupil is not wasted, but as well employed as if applied in the

mechanical use of the words of the text-book, as it does to the value of the knowledge apprehended by the pupil, which he can use as he advances in his studies."

Many of our Primary Schools have conveniently located and well constructed buildings. Some, though, which I will name, occupy buildings which are not suitable, and which should be altered or rebuilt. In some localities, to which the population of the city is moving, buildings are overcrowded, small retiring-rooms being used, in some instances, for class-rooms, in which there is neither sufficient air nor floor space—while in other sections of the city, from which the population is moving, a considerable amount of available school accommodations is not in use. This overcrowding and desertion of certain buildings is occasioned, to a considerable extent, by the existing practice of allowing pupils to attend any school they please, contrary to an express rule of the Board, which requires them to attend the school nearest to their residence. Pupils are apter to be punctual in attendance when they attend schools in their immediate neighborhood, parents can be more conveniently communicated with, and discipline is better secured. New buildings are very attractive, and on being opened are frequently overcrowded by pupils who should legitimately be in some other building.

The small rooms intended for teachers' retiring-rooms and for hat and bonnet-rooms in No. 5 Male and Female Primary Schools, on Broadway and Chew street, should not be used for class-rooms, and the

pupils occupying them should be properly accommodated. No. 8 Male and Female Primary Schools, situated on Caroline street, near Lombard, ought to be provided with better accommodations. The building now in use is not a suitable one in scarcely any respect. The building occupied by Male and Female Primary Schools No. 11, on Pierce and Schroeder streets, is not fit for the use of these schools, and should be rebuilt northwest of its present location, where these schools would flourish and relieve No. 15 Male and Female Primaries, which are now full and are increasing in numbers. The portion of the building on Eutaw street, near Preston, occupied by Male Primary No. 14, is not sufficiently lighted, and its condition in this respect should be improved. The stables in its immediate neighborhood greatly impair its comfort. The building occupied by No. 18 Male and Female Primary Schools, on Argyle avenue near Lanvale street, consisting of four rooms in each department, in both of which there are five teachers, imperatively demands enlargement to accommodate these schools, both in regard to health and the successful instruction of the pupils. Male Primary School No. 19, on Park avenue, near Preston street, is conducted in a building, built too within the last ten years, which is lighted too badly to be used as a school-building without decided injury to the eyes of the children. In the building occupied by Male Primary School No. 20, on John and Eden streets, suitable accommodations should be supplied for the fourth grade in place of the ladies' retiring-room, now occupied as a class-room. The building occupied by Male and Female Primary Schools No. 23,

on Gough and Wolfe streets, is not a suitable one in any respect—the manner in which the classes must be arranged interferes with the instruction of the pupils and is detrimental to health. This building, and the one occupied by No. 11, already alluded to, should be condemned and suitable ones provided. None of the schools of the city need better accommodations so badly as these two (No. 11 and No. 23).

The building occupied by Male and Female Primary Schools No. 29, on Lee street, near Hanover, with four small rooms for each department, is not a good one and the school is suffering, on this account and its location, for a sufficient supply of pupils to organize five grades. In the new building occupied by Male Primary School No. 6, on South Ann street, the two class-rooms next to the street are insufficiently lighted, so much so, that one can scarcely see to read in the evening or in cloudy weather. Something should be done at once to remedy this defect. The building occupied by Public School No. 2, on Hamburg street, is overcrowded, especially the "annex," and the school needs additional accommodations. The building occupied by Public School No. 3, on Baltimore street, near Aisquith, is now overcrowded, two teachers having to teach in some of the class-rooms. The building occupied by Public School No. 4 is not large enough, classes belonging to the school having to be accommodated in vacant rooms in other buildings. Under the circumstances, the Principal has not the opportunity to supervise his school conveniently. The Primary Schools have the *best right* of any schools in the system to be *amply supplied* with

all that is necessary for carrying them on. Nearly two-thirds of the pupils attending our schools receive instruction in the Primary Department. Considering this, together with the fact that here the foundation of their training is laid, and that many of our pupils finish their education in them, there can be no question that these schools demand and ought to receive *the most* of our *care* and *attention*—every convenience should be supplied, and every inducement held out, so that all the children of proper age in the city may avail themselves of their humanizing influence. As they are equipped, organized and conducted so will our system be. They are the vital part, and their improvement or decline will in the greatest degree affect the whole. They should have inviting school-buildings, conveniently located, suitably arranged and furnished, and experienced, well-paid teachers, who may rest assured of their retention so long as they continue efficient.

If conveniently located and attractive buildings were generously supplied, children, who would otherwise roam the streets, and grow up in ignorance and vice, would be attracted to them, and be put in the way of becoming good and useful citizens. Where no compulsory law exists, this is the only means of securing the attendance of the very class who need the influence of the schools most, and that Public Schools are intended to elevate and make good citizens. The buildings mentioned ought to be improved, if the best results, in all respects, are to be attained, and if the health of our pupils is to be properly cared for while they are at school.

The best arranged primary school building in the city is the one occupied by Male and Female Primary Schools No. 16, on Harford avenue and Chew street, and it is recommended that new buildings be constructed in accordance with its plan.

The amount of work to be done in the Primary Schools and the time in which to do it, are fixed by the rules of the Board, and, as stated in my last report, this work ought to take three years, instead of two and a half, for its accomplishment. I therefore earnestly recommend again to the Board, that the work of these schools be arranged for six instead of five grades, as is the case at present. By this arrangement the work can be more satisfactorily and thoroughly performed than it is now. The Superintendent, and the Primary School Teachers, with whom I have conversed upon this subject, heartily approve of the change.

In regard to books, it is highly important that additional facilities in the way of supplementary readers be furnished to the Primary Schools. This is being done, to great advantage, in the schools of other cities, and the propriety and justice of the plan can hardly be questioned, when the fact is considered that the charge of one dollar per quarter for the use of books and stationery pays over and over again for what a child in these schools *uses*.

It is difficult to ascertain what success is attainable, or how much has been achieved in school work, but of this we may be sure, that a determined and intelligent effort is being made as far as ability permits to advance

our schools to the highest point of efficiency and usefulness. Diligence and intelligent effort are effecting improvement in all directions, and the advance towards unattainable perfection is progressing slowly all along the line. The discussions of school questions, of late, in Magazines and Educational Journals, have assumed such a capricious and contradictory character, that one almost wonders, at times, when bewildered by their assertions and vagaries, what is the object of education or the function of a school. All this discussion and maladvertion even of existing systems, one is consoled in reflecting, will serve to turn attention more intelligently to educational subjects, and a proper understanding of them will in the end effect great benefit

Well digested plans, though, based upon common sense principles, tending to organize and conduct schools so that pupils attending them will be improved morally and physically, informed usefully, and developed mentally, in order that the duties incident to citizenship may be intelligently met and faithfully performed, must, in the judgment of fair thinking men, put the schools in a condition such as will best subserve the purposes for which they were wisely created.

Great effort has been made during the past year to effect a more thorough grading of the pupils in the various schools. When the grading is well done—that is, when each teacher's class is composed of pupils of about the same degree of advancement—the teaching force of the school is used to the greatest possible advantage. It requires the exercise of good judgment,

great care, and much patience, on the part of Principals, to conduct examinations so as to arrange the pupils into their proper grades, and although much remains to be done by way of improvement in this respect, yet it can be safely said that improvement is going on. In some schools all that could be desired has been done, while in others—it is gratifying to state the number is small—pupils are arranged in the grades with about as much regard to their advancement, as they would be, had they been "size marched" in the yard and divided into as many equal parts as there are teachers in the school. Any one can see to what disadvantage the teachers are subjected under such circumstances, and what meagre results must be attained in proportion to what would be, were the scholars arranged according to their abilities. The object of examinations is to effect this gradation, and the more thoroughly it is accomplished the better the teaching force of the school will be economized.

Two changes in regard to teachers should be adopted, which would effect a most decided and needed improvement. (1.) The re-appointment of a "dropped teacher" to the first vacancy. (2.) The retention of the most skillful and best trained teachers in the lowest grades of the Primary Schools. It is frequently the case, that a skillful teacher is dropped for the lack of the necessary number of pupils, and her services entirely dispensed with, when the very next appointee of the Board, instead of being this experienced teacher, will be a young lady just out of the High School, who has never taught a day in her life—who, also, by the

time she has acquired experience and skill in the management of young children, is "promoted" to a higher grade and another succeeds her, who, also, has to gain experience at the expense of the lowest grade, indeed at the expense of the whole system.

In regard to lengthening the teacher's term of service, the following is inserted from the Boston Daily Advertiser: "Few subjects have so many unsolved problems as education. Voluminous and endless are the speculations concerning it; but out of these multitudinous discussions one fact emerges distinctly into view. It is that the school is just what the teacher makes it. Theories, processes, buildings, furniture, apparatus, books—these may be of very great importance; but the principal thing, after all, is the teacher himself. Given one who has intellect, education and tact, whose heart is in his work, and whose hands are reasonably free, he will have a good school in spite of the most unpropitious surroundings, if you will give him time. Given one who is incompetent, or who dislikes his business, or who is harassed by anxieties, or hampered by unwise restrictions, or not allowed a sufficient period in which to work out his plans, his school cannot be successful, though all the resources of a great city should be lavished upon it. For a really good teacher, if untrammeled, will be ingenious in devising expedients to remedy defects, to promote efficiency, kindle the zeal of pupils, enlist the interest of parents, insure wise and liberal action on the part of school authorities, and keep himself fully abreast of the advancing thought of the best thinkers. The indispensi-

ble prerequisite to such a condition and such relations is permanency in the teacher's tenure of office. A wise teacher lays his plans for years in advance. He is ever studying the talents and characters of his pupils; the course of study, and the possibilities of his school; building this year upon the foundation laid last year, and making the present a stepping-stone to the future. Even if a different set of pupils come under his control every year or half-year, yet if his position, and that of the instructor from whom he received them, is permanent, he knows what to expect from them, and whom to consult in regard to their peculiarities. Great is the advantage of one who can thus at the outset and all along skillfully adapt his instruction, his discipline, his cautions, restraints, and encouragements to the varying needs of those under his care. The efficiency of the teacher should constantly increase. More and more should the conduct of a class exercise be a work of art, yet in harmony with the laws of nature. Whether pupils be dull of intellect or perverse of disposition, ever fewer and fewer of them should be lost. In a word, the schoolmaster should be a better teacher at thirty than at twenty; better at forty than at thirty; at fifty than at forty; at sixty than at fifty. But where annual elections of teachers are held, the uncertainty of his position is liable to cripple him and defeat all this progress. Who is going to give his whole heart and his best energies to a work, if there is no assurance in it of a livelihood for himself and those who are dependent upon him? If, for any cause or no cause, he is once a year liable to be deprived of the means of subsistence and driven out of town in disgrace, what

young man of keen intellect and high aspirations will choose this occupation and annually run the risk of anxiety, mortification, pecuniary loss, and helplessness in serving that sometimes-capricious master, the school committee? No wonder that the masculine element is getting eliminated from the teacher's profession. No wonder that many an enterprising youth who might be a brilliant educator prefers to be his own master, and chooses trade, manufactures, farming, the law, medicine, theology—anything, rather than to bear this yoke. Seven-eighths of our public school teachers are women; and not many of these have deliberately accepted the vocation as a life-work. A few really able men and women "hold the fort;" but the majority desert the ranks at the first chance of success in business, the first offer of endurable matrimony. The children, the community, the nation are the losers, and the loss is great. The number of teachers possessing brilliant intellects and large hearts needs to be increased a hundred-fold. How shall the keenest minds and the brightest spirits be drawn into this profession and retained in it? The answer is plain: Make the profession *permanent;* make it *honorable.* It cannot be called permanent when no committee can engage a teacher for more than one year. Let the instructor hold his office for a term of years, or during good behavior."

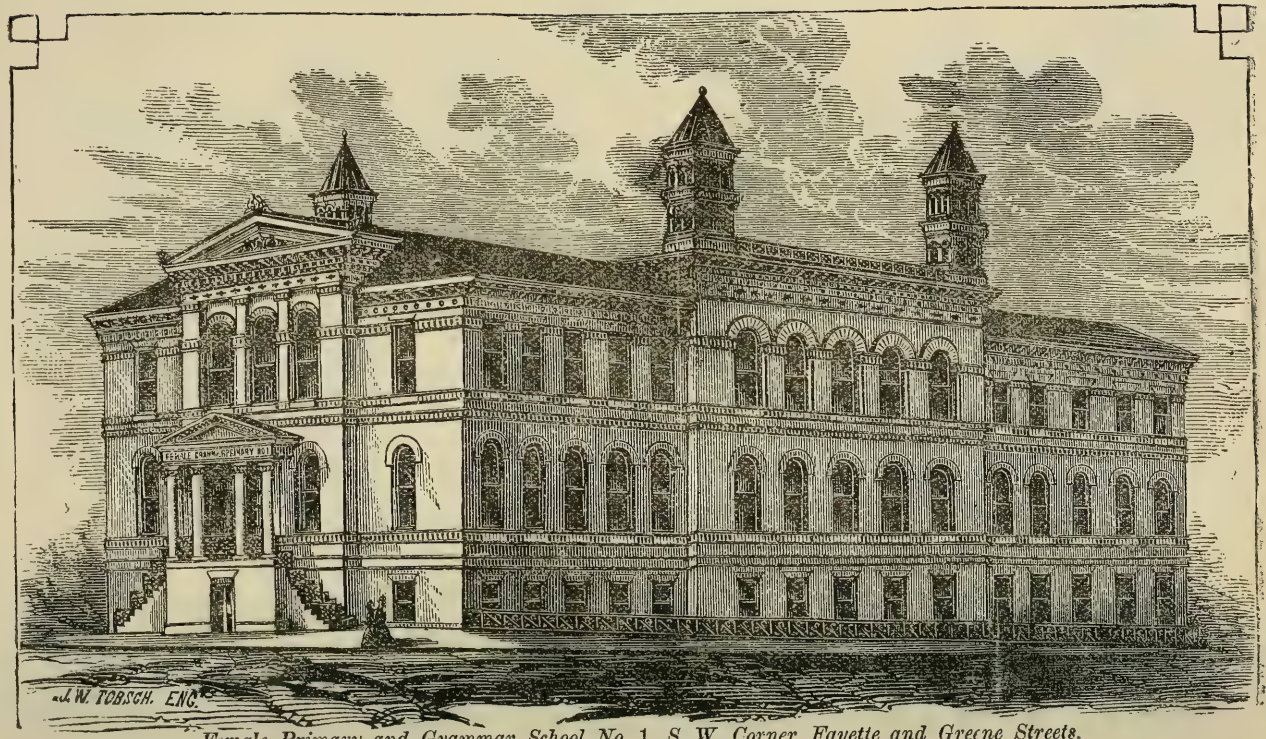
Our teachers, in most instances, are competent and industrious. As a whole, it may be said they are punctual in attendance, faithful in the discharge of their duties, and diligent in their efforts to inform themselves upon educational topics, in order that their work

may be done to the greatest advantage. The Teachers' Library, most admirably selected by the Superintendent, is faithfully made use of by many of our teachers, in cultivating themselves, and in acquiring the best methods of instruction and management.

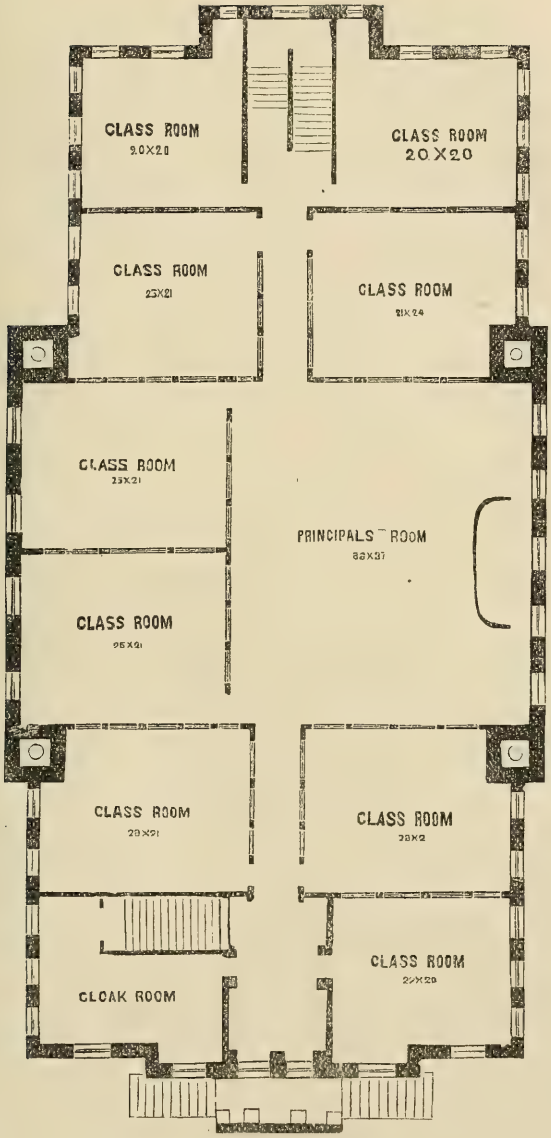
My thanks are due to the members of the Board and its officers, to yourself, and to the teachers, for assistance and courtesy extended to me on all occasions.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. WISE,
Ass't Superintendent.



Female Primary and Grammar School No. 1, S. W. Corner Fayette and Greene Streets.



Ground Plan of No. 1.

Baltimore City College, Howard Street, Opposite Centre.

Forty-Second Annual Report

— OF —

Baltimore City College,

— WITH —

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

— FOR —

A. D. MDCCCLXXX.

COMMITTEE ON BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

JOHN B. WENTZ,

276 East Baltimore Street and 17 St. Paul Street.

G. S. GRIFFITH, JR.,

89 and 91 West Baltimore Street.

JAMES W. DENNY,

365 Druid Hill Avenue and 31 St. Paul Street.

ROBERT H. SINCLAIR,

295 Aisquith Street.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio,*

43 North Charles Street.

H. E. SHEPHERD, SUP'T, *ex-officio.*

FACULTY OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, JR., A. M., PH.D., PRINCIPAL,

Professor of Higher Mathematics.

JAMES R. WEBSTER,

Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping.

A. L. MILLES, B. A.,

Professor of the French Language and Adjunct Professor of Latin.

CHARLES F. RADDATZ,

Professor of the German Language.

CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A.,

Professor of Latin and Greek.

POWHATAN CLARKE, M. D.,

Professor of Natural Science.

CHARLES C. WIGHT,

Professor of History and English Literature.

RICHARD W. PREECE,

Professor of Drawing.

F. A. SOPER, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Adjunct Professor of English and Mathematics.

STEPHEN F. NORRIS,

Tutor.

HENINGHAM GORDON, A. B.,

Tutor.

A. Z. HARTMAN, A. M.,

Tutor.

COMMENCEMENT.

The names of the young gentlemen to whom certificates were given at the Commencement in June, 1880, in testimony of their having satisfactorily completed their respective courses of study, are as follows:

I. Of the Five Years' Course:

HARRY DAVIS ALBAUGH,
GEORGE ALLEN BANDEL,
JOHN GEORGE BRINGMAN,
LEWIS JACOB COHEN,
JACOB HENRY COLLMUS,
LOUIS GARTHE,
NATHAN HERMAN.
CHARLES WM. EMIL MILLER,
DOUGLAS HALL ROSE,
GEORGE FREDERICK SHUGARD,
WILLIAM ERNEST WATKINS.

II. Of the One Year Course:

CHARLES ASHMORE BAILEY,
FREDERICK EHRMAN, Jr.,
JAMES DAVID FOSTER,
SOLOMON ABRAHAM FRIEDMANN,
GEORGE ISAAC GOURLEY,
CHARLES HOLZERMANN,
WARREN KING,
ISAAC MEYER,
SOLOMAN MILLER,
WILLIAM HENRY MORROW,
CHARLES RAY PARKHURST,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
JAMES ROBERT ROBINSON,
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN ROSENTHAL,
CHESTER MANSFIELD SMITH,
FRANK THOMAS SUMMERS,
TURNER ASHBY WILKINSON.

The recipients of the Peabody Prizes were as follows:

Of the First Grade, One Hundred Dollars Each.

CHARLES WM. EMIL MILLER,
DOUGLAS H. ROSE,
LOUIS GARTHE.

Of the Second Grade, Fifty Dollars Each.

HARRY D. ALBAUGH,
LEWIS J. COHEN,
GEORGE F. SHUGARD,
JOHN G. BRINGMAN.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Baltimore City College.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

December 31, 1880.

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the Forty-second Annual Report of this School.

The last scholastic year closed on the twenty-third of June, the usual Commencement Exercises being held on the evening of that day, in the main auditorium of the Academy of Music. After prayer by Rev. L. F. Morgan, D.D., addresses were delivered by members of the Graduating Class, as follows: Mr. Lewis J. Cohen (Salutatory), Mr. C. W. E. Miller (Honorary), Mr. G. F. Shugard and Mr. Douglas H. Rose (Valedictory). The exercises of the evening were interspersed with music by the Fifth Regiment Band.

Upon the close of the addresses, the certificates were presented to the Members of the Class by Mayor Latrobe, after some appropriate remarks expressive of his deep interest in the cause of public education, and

of his kind regards for the young gentlemen of the class.

The Members of the "One Year Course," who had complied with the prescribed conditions, received, at the hands of John B. Wentz, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on the College, the certificates authorized by the Board.

Professor Shepherd, Superintendent of Public Instruction, represented the "New Shakspere Society," in the presentation of a volume of its publications to Mr. D. H. Rose, because of his superior attainments in that department of literature. Messrs. Wentz and Shepherd, each, in appropriate remarks prefaced the performance of the duty assigned them respectively.

The Peabody prizes were, on this occasion, distributed by George P. Tiffany, Esq., Secretary of the Peabody Institute, in a pleasing manner The names of the recipients of these prizes are given, as usual, on the preceding page of this report.

The annual examination for admission to the College was held on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth days of June, in the College building and in that of the Western Female High School. The number of applicants present was as follows: from Grammar Schools, 338; from Public Schools (English-German), 26; from Private Schools, 9; total number, 373. The number of these recommended to the Board for admission was 294.

Additions were made to this number from among those examined in September.

Our Fall roll was as follows:

Students of last year who returned in September...	272
" who entered from Grammar Schools.....	254
" who entered from Public Schools (English-German).....	17
" who entered from Private Schools.....	14
" re-entered.....	3
Total number.....	560

In organizing the preparatory classes, it became evident, that, unless some provision should be made by which their number could be increased, these classes would be entirely too large to render it possible for the gentlemen having charge of them to give the amount of personal attention necessary to insure satisfactory results.

The necessity of an increase in the number of these classes, and of a consequent increase in our corps of instructors, was duly represented to the Committee on the College, and would, doubtless, have received from them and the Board practical recognition, had not the financial condition of the Board, at that time, been such as not to justify such action.

I respectfully, but urgently, express the hope that this need of the school, which has for the last two years been a pressing one, may be no longer allowed to exist, as it cannot, without detriment to its efficiency.

Another matter, to which I deem it my duty again to call attention, is the necessity of increased yard

accommodations. At the present time, the capacity of our yard is altogether inadequate to the demands upon it, and this inadequacy will, of course, increase as the number of students increases from year to year. Besides, there are sanitary reasons for the extension of the yard, as suggested in my last report, which will readily occur to any one inspecting the premises.

This matter is, according to my judgment, of so much importance, as to justify the Board in urging the city authorities to take the proper action for its early consummation.

I also respectfully call attention to the long deferred, but greatly to be desired, action in the direction of the beautifying of the walls of the main hall and classrooms of our building. I trust the Board will agree with me in the opinion, that the time has fully come, when an appropriation for this purpose will be eminently proper.

During the year there have occurred several changes in the personnel of the Faculty of the College.

A short time before the close of the summer session, Professor A. S. Kerr was transferred from the College to the Principalship of the Western Female High School, made vacant by the death of Professor D. A. Hollingshead.

Whilst acknowledging the wisdom of the Board in this action, it was a source of regret to me, both because of my personal relations to him and of my high appre-

ciation of the ability and faithfulness with which, during his ten years service in the College, he had discharged the duties of his position, to have him taken from us.

In this connection, I am sure, it will not be devoid of interest to state, that the Principals of the Eastern and Western Female High Schools, respectively, are graduates of the Baltimore City College.

The vacancy made by the transfer of Professor Kerr, was filled by the election of Mr. F. A. Soper, Principal of Male Grammar School No. 12. Professor Soper is an alumnus of the Maryland Agricultural College, has had considerable experience in teaching, and, during his connection with the City College, has shown a degree of earnestness and faithfulness that augurs success in his new position.

At the June election of teachers, the Board deemed it proper to make a permanent appointment to the position temporarily filled, since the death of Professor J. A. Morgan, by his son, Mr. G. E. Morgan. The choice of the Board for this position was Mr. A. Z. Hartman. Mr. Hartman was, for a number of years, connected with the Public Schools of this city, being for a portion of that time the Principal of Male Grammar School No. 10. He entered upon his duties in September, and has already given evidence of his willingness and ability to perform them in a satisfactory manner.

In submitting this report, it affords me pleasure to refer again to the evidences of the continued prosper-

ity, and growth in the confidence of this community, of this school.

Quietly and unostentatiously it has gone on, from year to year, in its work of training the young men of this city for positions of honor and usefulness.

Established for the benefit of no particular class, it has brought, as it still brings, to all alike, irrespective of social condition or conventional distinctions, opportunities of mental and moral culture—the universally recognized pre-requisites of intelligent and virtuous citizenship. Were it necessary to give illustrations of the grand work which, during all the years of its history, it has accomplished for this city, it would be sufficient to refer to the list of its graduates, including, as it does, the names of men prominent in the various callings and professions—mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen of the Catholic and Protestant denominations, teachers, bank officers, City, State and General Government officials, etc.—some of them being leaders in those enterprizes that are destined to bring Baltimore to the front rank among the great cities of the country. Nor is the City College doing less to-day, in the same direction, than at any previous period of its existence.

Indeed, it may be truthfully said that the area of its usefulness is annually expanding, and that its efficiency will continue to increase, just in the same proportion as the authorities continue to respond to its increasing wants.

While, in the nature of things, much the larger number of the graduates of the College will continue, as in the past, to go directly from its halls to the pursuits of active business life, it is of no minor importance to know, that incidentally, the school is furnishing to those of its students, who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of university culture, the required preparation. In addition to the proofs of this fact which have been given in former reports, I give place to the following:

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,

Baltimore, October 6th, 1880.

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of informing you that the Professors in this Institution have awarded the City College Scholarship of one hundred dollars (given by a friend of both institutions) to Charles W. E. Miller, who passed with credit our matriculation examination in ancient and modern languages, and in four branches of mathematics. It is not often that we have admitted a matriculate so well fitted as he, and I trust that next year and the year after there will be a candidate of equal merit to receive a like prize.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

D. C. GILMAN,

President Johns Hopkins University.

DR. WM. ELLIOTT, JR.,

President Baltimore City College.

It is not less gratifying to know, that the moral influence of the school on its students is quite equal to that of the mental.

The opportunities that come to me of observing the deportment of our students, both in the school and out of it as well, justify me in expressing the opinion, that the same number of youth representing, as they do, so many different families of various conditions of circumstances, cannot be found in any community free, to a greater extent than they are, from the improprieties which, unfortunately, are but too common to their age. Indeed, not a few instances, which have occurred in the administration of discipline, might be given, of regard for truth and of high sense of honor that would be creditable to persons of more mature minds.

From the facts here brought together, it may be fairly inferred that the City College is successfully accomplishing the purposes for which it was established, and that, therefore, it deserves the liberal support of the City authorities, in so maintaining it, as that it may be in the future, as it has been in the past, a "power for good" to this community.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to my colleagues, for the support they have given me in the discharge of my duties as Principal, and for their co-operation with me in promoting the interests of our common charge.

I renew my expression of obligation to the Committee and to the Board, for the readiness with which, from time to time, to the extent of their ability, they have responded to every proposition, having for its object the increased efficiency of the College.

Respectfully,

WM. ELLIOTT, JR.,
Principal.

CURRICULUM.

FIRST YEAR.

English Grammar and Analysis,
Arithmetic,
History of England,
Writing,
Physiology,
Latin, commenced,
Book-Keeping, commenced,
Algebra.

SECOND YEAR.

Composition,
English Grammar and Analysis,
History of Rome,
Book-Keeping, continued,
Natural Philosophy,
Latin, continued,
German, commenced,
Geometry, completed,
Plane Trigonometry.

THIRD YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
History of English Literature,
Natural Philosophy (full course),
Latin, continued,
German, continued,
Greek, commenced (optional),
French, commenced,
Trigonometry and Applications.

FOURTH YEAR.

English Literature,
Mental Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
Constitution of the United States,
Chemistry,
Latin, continued,
Greek, continued,
French, continued,
German, continued,
Analytical Geometry,
Astronomy.

FIFTH YEAR.

Latin, continued,
Greek, continued,
Calculus,
English Literature, continued,
Logic,
Moral Philosophy,
French, continued,
German, continued,
Chemistry, continued,
Astronomy, continued,
Review of Mathematics.

ONE YEAR COURSE.

English Grammar,
Commercial Arithmetic,
Book-Keeping and Business Correspondence,
History of the United States,
Physiology,
Drawing,
Physics.

RECITATIONS OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

83d and 84th Terms.

I. RECITATIONS HEARD EACH WEEK BY THE RESPECTIVE PROFESSORS.

PROF. ELLIOTT—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 4 times; Analytical Geometry, 4 times; Calculus, 3 times; Review of Mathematics, 2 times; Preparation, 6 times.....19

PROF. WEBSTER—Book-Keeping, 12 times; Writing, 11 times.....23

PROF. MILLES—Latin, 14 times; French, 10 times.....24

PROF. RADDATZ—German, 16 times; History, 6 times; Preparation, 3 times.....25

PROF. MAUPIN—Greek, 12 times; Latin, 12 times.....24

PROF. CLARKE—Natural Philosophy, 18 times; Chemistry, 6 times ..24

PROF. WIGHT—English, 18 times; Rhetoric, 4 times; Composition, once; Preparation, once.....24

PROF. PREECE—Drawing, 16 times.....16

PROF. SOPER—Geometry, 15 times; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 4 times; Astronomy, 2 times; Preparation, 3 times.....24

PROF. HAMILTON—Algebra, 16 times; Arithmetic, 5 times; Composition, 2 times; Preparation, once.....24

MR. NORRIS—Arithmetic, 8 times; History, 8 times; Composition, 5 times; English, 2 times; Ex. Composition, 2 times..... .. 25

MR. GORDON—Latin, 10 times; Physiology, 11 times; Preparation, 3 times.....24

MR. HARTMAN—Latin, 18 times; Composition, once; Preparation, 5 times.....24

RECITATIONS OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

83d and 84th Terms.

II. RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES.

J Class—Greek, 4 times; Latin, 4 times; English, 2 times; French, 2 times; German, 2 times; Calculus, 3 times; Review of Mathematics, once; Astronomy, once; Chemistry, 3 times; Preparation, 3 times.....25

I Class—Greek, 4 times; Latin, 4 times; English, 2 times; German, 2 times; French, 2 times; Analytical Geometry, 4 times; Astronomy, once; Chemistry, 3 times; Preparation, 3 times..... 25

H^1 Class—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4 times; Trigonometry, 4 times; French, 3 times; German, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; Rhetoric, 2 times; Drawing, once; Preparation, 2 times.....25

H^2 Class—Latin, 7 times; Trigonometry, 4 times; French, 3 times; German, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; Rhetoric, 2 times; Drawing, once; Review Mathematics, once; Preparation, 2 times.25

G Class—Latin, 5 times; Geometry, 5 times; German, 3 times; History, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; English, 2 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, 2 times; Preparation, once.....25

F Class—Same as G.....25

E Class—Same as G.....25

D Class—Latin, 5 times; History, 2 times; Arithmetic, 2 times; Composition, once; Physiology, 2 times; Algebra, 4 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, once; Writing, 2 times; English, 2 times; Preparation, 2 times.....25

C Class—Same as D.....25

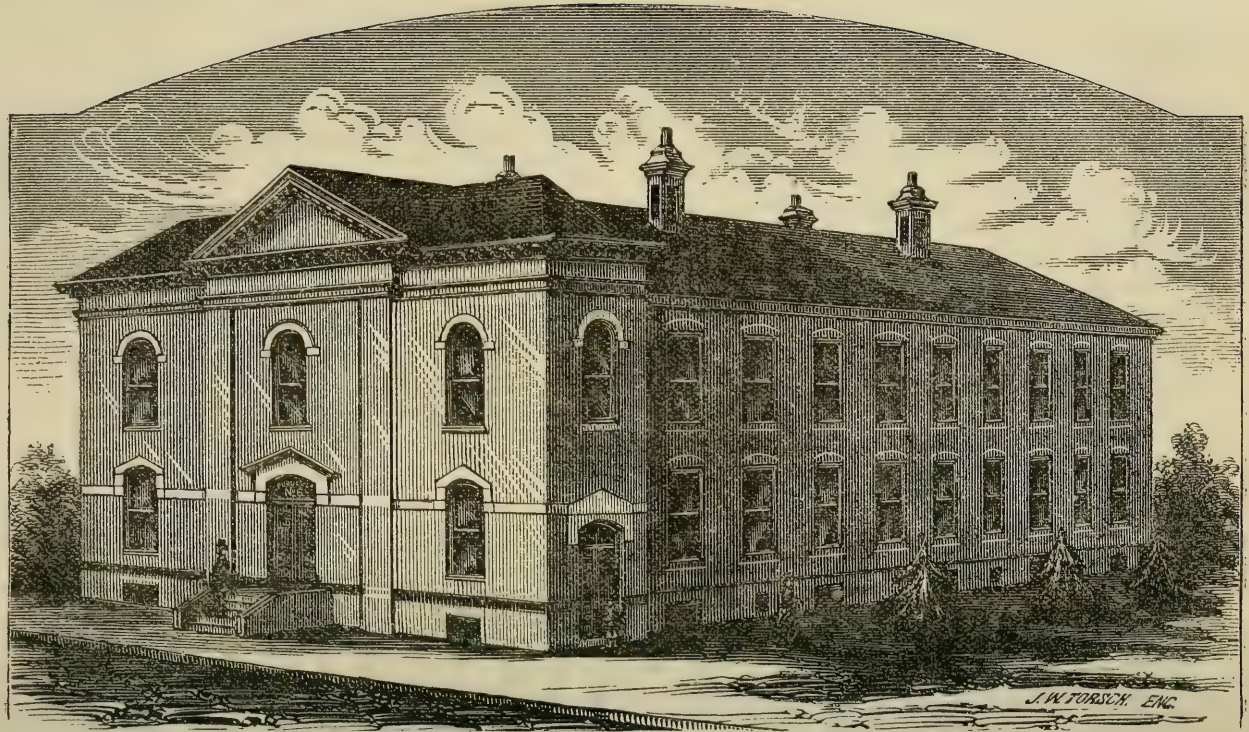
B Class—Same as D.....25

A Class—Same as D.....25

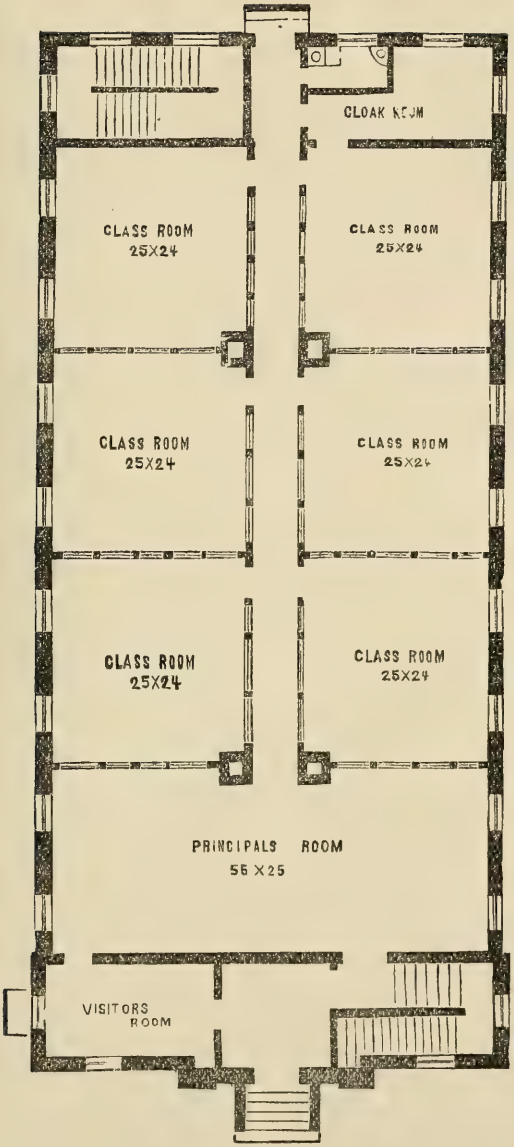
A^2 Class—Arithmetic, 5 times; Physics, 3 times; English, 2 times; Composition, once; Physiology, 3 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, 3 times; Writing, 2 times; History, 2 times; Preparation, 2 times.....25

Occupations of Parents of Boys Entering Baltimore City College, September, 1880.

Agents, Brokers, Conveyancers	4
Artist	1
Bakers	3
Barber	1
Butcher	1
Cattle Dealer	1
Clerks, Employees	37
Farmers, Gardeners	3
Laborers, Draymen	4
Liveryman	1
Manufacturers	5
Mariners	6
Mechanics, of all kinds	71
Merchants	60
Policemen, Constables, etc.	9
Professions	24
Restaurant Keepers	5
Widows	26
Wood and Coal Dealers	3



Male and Female Grammar School No. 6, Division Street, near Lanvale.



Ground Plan of No. 6.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

— OF THE —

Eastern Female High School

— WITH —

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

For the Year 1880.

COMMITTEE

—ON THE—

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN P. POE,

WM. C. ATKINSON,

HENRY B. ROEMER,

WM. M. IVES,

WILLIAM LEE, M. D.,

GEORGE H. BUDEKE,

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio.*

HENRY E. SHEPHERD, *Sup't.*

Faculty of the Eastern Female High School.

W. F. WARDENBURG,

Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Algebra, Arithmetic.

ELIZABETH A. BAER,

Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition.

PHEBE J. TOMPKINS,

Arithmetic, Composition.

SARAH L. BASSFORD,

History, Composition.

MARY C. GEDDES,

Algebra, Geometry, Composition.

LAURA V. DEVALIN,

Physiology, English Literature, Composition.

LOUISA BROWNING,

Grammar, Composition, Literature, Rhetoric, Algebra.

ELIZA E. NICOLAI,

History, Natural Philosophy, Composition, Algebra.

LAURA M. MULLIN,

Drawing.

ARMANDE DUBREUIL,

French.

W. A. TARBUTTON,

Vocal Music.

GRADUATES.

Atkinson, Fannie,
Basil, Mary C.,
Bauer, Leonore E.,
Bevans, Etta,
Boucsein, Eleonora F.,
Burnett, Emma,
Byrn, Mollie W.,
Davidson, Annie B.,
Dawson, Annie J.,
Duffy, Ella,
Ehrman, Anna C.,
Flynn, Mary,
Franz, Emma E.,
Friedenwald, Bertha,
Gardner, Zenobia,
Habliston, Mabel M.,
Hall, Alma O.,
Hall, Annabel,
Hamburger, Lina,
Hanna, E. Ada,
Heindle, Florence E.,
Joesting, Mary W.,
Kelly, Mary,
Kenney, Helen L.,
King, Anna E.,
Lewis, Kate M,
Ludington, Julia H.,
McCausland, Agnes J.,
McClintock, Cora A.,
McCullough, Ella,
McDaniel, Orilla K,
McKay, Maggie E.,
McKechnie, Lillian,
McLaughlin, Anna,
Mills, Lillian Viola,
Myers, Lizzie,
Oeh, Louisa,
Pattison, Bessie,
Plaut, Anna,
Robson, Kate,
Seidenstricker, Lily,
Seidenstricker, Mary,
Smith, Anna Barton,
Smith, Jennie Vernon,
Turner, Ella R.,
Van Antwerp, J. Carrie,
Wight, Bertha Lee,
Wight, Florence,
Williams, Mamie E.

Recipients of the Peabody Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss MARY C. BASIL,
" LEONORE E. BAUER,
Miss LILY SEIDENSTRICKER,
" JENNIE VERNON SMITH,
Miss J. CARRIE VAN ANTWERP.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss ELEONORA F. BOUCSEIN,
" BERTHA LEE WIGHT,
" EMMA E. FRANZ,
" ANNIE McLAUGHLIN,
" MARY W. JOESTING,
Miss CORA A. McCLINTOCK,
" ANNA PLAUT,
" EMMA BURNETT,
" ANNA E. KING,
" FLORENCE E. HEINDLE.

Additional Number Receiving Tickets to Lectures of Peabody Institute.

Miss FANNIE ATKINSON,
" ELLA McCULLOUGH,
" BERTHA FRIEDENWALD,
" ZENOBIA GARDNER,
" JULIA H. LUDINGTON,
Miss ANNIE B. SMITH,
" ANNABEL HALL,
" E. ADA HANNA,
" LIZZIE MYERS,
" ANNIE DAVIDSON.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Eastern Female High School.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1880.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with a rule of the Board, I respectfully submit my report for the year ending with the date above named.

The School closed in July, with the names of three hundred and twenty-three pupils on roll; of these, two hundred and fourteen re-entered in September. The number received from the Grammar Schools at that time was one hundred and eleven; from other sources, five; making the entire number on roll at the beginning of the scholastic year three hundred and thirty. At this writing, the School numbers three hundred and eleven, with an average attendance of two hundred and eighty-nine.

Before the summer vacation, it was suggested by the Committee on High Schools, that the curriculum be so

amended or changed as to diminish the amount of memorizing done at home, and afford opportunity to the pupils to obtain in school such instruction as might lead to a more intelligent comprehension of their tasks. The matter was placed in the hands of the Superintendent and the Principals of the High Schools, and resulted in the production and adoption of the schedule we now have. By comparing it with the one formerly used, it will be seen that certain studies have been eliminated, and that a portion of the time has been given to the preparation in school of those lessons that cannot be well understood without the aid of the teacher; it will also appear that the fundamental studies have been kept through the entire course, and that there is a better arrangement of the work in natural philosophy and physiology. To meet fully the requirements of the new schedule we must have a text-book of United States history, and a reader suited to the department of elocution. It is, of course, as yet impossible to speak positively of the results of a change so radical, but we believe that concentration upon fewer studies must lead to truer education and more lasting attainment.

The lack of a library is a serious drawback to the school. Books, in themselves, lead to culture, and it should be a part at least of our work to bring our pupils in contact with the thought of those who have made our language and literature. We have not even an ordinary encyclopedia, but few historical works, and no mathematical references at all. If a young lady desires to consult an authority, she is compelled

to visit the Peabody or some other library. A few hundred dollars each year will give us the material now so much needed, and be an investment that will amply repay the public. The matter will soon be placed in the hands of our Committee, and I am sure the Board will grant what they recommend.

The need of some systematic physical culture is daily to be seen by those who have charge of our schools. I am aware that it is easier to suggest defects than to find remedies, but the matter is of so much importance that I am constrained to mention it. The ventilation of the building we occupy is by no means perfect—an improvement in this respect would add much to the comfort and health of teachers and scholars.

It does not become us to speak of the efficiency of the school or the character of its work. The observation of the Superintendent and the Members of the High School Committee, and the success of our graduates as teachers, and workers in other employments will always be the best evidence to yourselves and a discriminating public. Whatever of good there may be, is largely due to my assistants, to whose faithful performance of duty, and cordial co-operation in carrying out the plans of the Committee, I cheerfully bear testimony.

Our Commencement, last June, was held in the Academy of Music. The graduates, forty-nine in number, received their diplomas from the Hon. F. C. Latrobe, Mayor of the City. That the recipients will prove deserving of our certificate, we have no reason to doubt.

During the year we were called upon to mourn the loss of Professor David A. Hollingshead, the honored and respected Principal of the Western Female High School. His identification for many years with the cause of higher education for women, made him known in almost every household in Baltimore; and it may be truly said that no one labored more earnestly or successfully to advance the interests of our schools.

I desire, in closing, to return my thanks to the Members and Officers of the Board for the courtesy they have at all times extended to me. I am particularly indebted to the Members of the High School Committee for the interest they have always manifested in the welfare of the school.

W. F. WARDENBURG,
Principal.

SUMMARY

Of Annual and Special Examinations for 1880.

Grammar, Private and English-German Schools.	Examined.	Admitted.
No. 2	12	10
" 3	14	11
" 5	20	17
" 7	3	.....
" 11	20	10
" 13	42	37
" 17	21	14
" 20	43	31
" 3 English-German School	3	1
" 4 " " "	1	.....
Private Schools	2	.....
	181	131

CLASS RECITATIONS.

RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

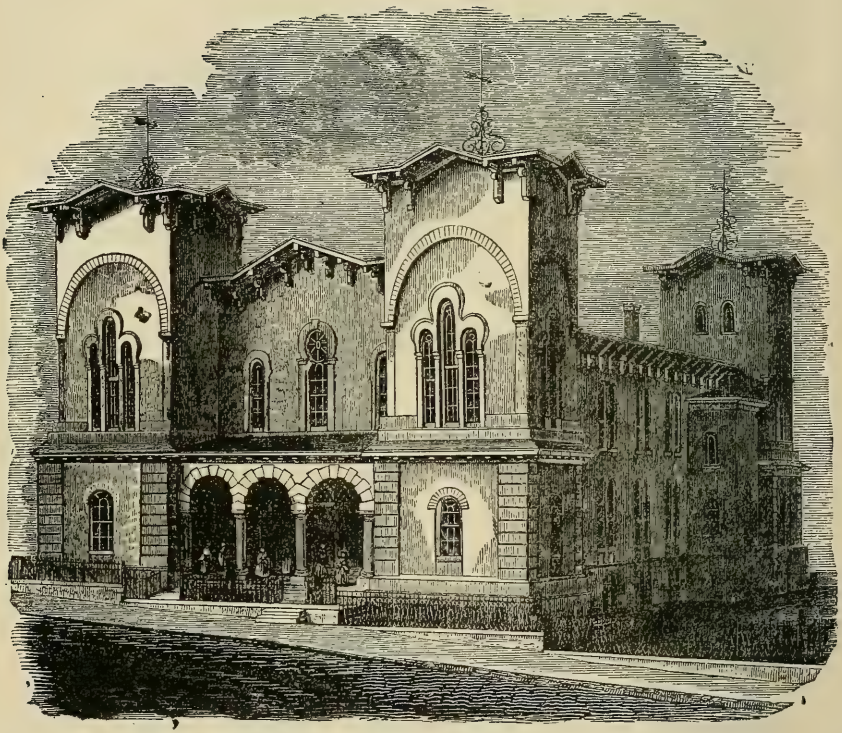
K AND L—Mental Philosophy, 3; Algebra, 2; History, 2; English Literature, 2; Grammar, 1; Elocution, 2; Arithmetic, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 2; Astronomy, 2.

H AND I—Natural Philosophy, 2; English Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 2; Elocution, 1; Algebra, 1; History, 2; Geometry, 3; Mensuration, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 1; Arithmetic, 2.

E AND G—Rhetoric, 1; Literature, 2; Elocution, 1; Algebra, 3; Arithmetic, 2; Natural Philosophy, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 2; History, 2; Physiology, 2.

A, B, C AND D—Physiology, 2; History, 3; Grammar, 2; Composition, 2; Arithmetic, 3; Algebra, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Elocution, 1.

K AND L.....Fourth Year Classes.
H AND I.....Third " "
E AND G.....Second " "
A, B, C AND D.....First " "



Western Female High School.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

— OF THE —

Western Female High School

— WITH —

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

For the Year 1880.

COMMITTEE

—ON THE—

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN P. POE,

WM. C. ATKINSON,

HENRY B. ROEMER,

WM. M. IVES,

WILLIAM LEE, M. D.,

GEORGE H. BUDEKE,

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio.*

HENRY E. SHEPHERD, *Sup't.*

Faculty of the Western Female High School.

ANDREW S. KERR, PRINCIPAL,
Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Arithmetic

PAMELA A. HARTMAN,
English Literature, Rhetoric, History, Composition.

SARA S. RICE,
Rhetoric, Grammar, Elocution, Composition.

JANE S. WILLIAMS,
Algebra, Composition.

EMMA COWMAN,
Physiology, Rhetoric, History, Grammar.

HENRIETTA C. ADAMS,
History, Literature, Grammar, Composition.

LOUISA C. SAUMENIG,
Geometry, Algebra, History, Physiology.

ISABELLA HAMPSON,
Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Elocution, Composition.

ANNA P. TUDOR,
Arithmetic.

LAURA D. BRIAN,
Grammar, History, Algebra, Composition.

ELIZA J. DAVIS,
Drawing.

VICTOR RIGUEUR,
French.

WM. A. TARBUTTON,
Music.

GRADUATES.

Adams, Mamie,
Adler, Hennie,
Bansemer, Carrie,
Bowman, Almira A.,
Butler, Emma,
Carter, Ruth A.,
Cavis, Anne H.,
Chism, Maggie E.,
Clark, Nettie H.,
Cole, Addie,
Conner, Florence V.,
Conroy, Lizzie T.,
De Laplane, Fannie M.,
Denny, Ida M.,
Dorsey, Hester C.,
Downing, Adele,
Dundon, Estelle,
Elzey, Alverda,
Evans, Clara A.,
Gardner, Ida E.,
Gees, Lizzie S.,
Goldman, Rebecca,
*Gorsuch, Clara E.,
Granbery, Georgia B.,
Heinichen, Bertha,
Heritage, Emma,
Holt, Bertha S.,
Kaltenbach, A. Gertrude,
Kirk, Lee E.,
Knell, Mazie,
Lewis, Mary E.,
Lutz, Bettie,
Markell, Virginia H.,
McBride, Mollie V.,
Murray, Annie C.,
Murray, L. Katie,
Pollard, Mary E.,
Ray, Mollie E.,
Rice, Bessie L.,
Richards, Lillie W.,
Rogers, Emma M.,
Sanders, Katy E.,
Schiff, Emelia,
Schnauffer, Lillie,
Sherlock, Anna C.,
Steinbrenner, Clara,
Sumwalt, Cordelia P.,
Taylor, Bessie,
Thompson, Kate L.,
Turner, Lillie C.,
West, Cora E.,
White, Georgie.

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* Miss Clara E. Gorsuch, by her graduating average, stood fifth in her class, but not having passed through the full four years' course in the school, was thereby excluded from receiving the Peabody Medal, to which her standing would otherwise have entitled her.

Recipients of the Peabody Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss MARY E. POLLARD,
" LIZZIE S. GEES,
Miss VIRGINIA H. MARKELL,
" ANNA C. SHERLOCK,
Miss LILLIE SCHNAUFFER.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss BESSIE L. RICE,
" BERTHA HEINICHEN,
" EMMA HERITAGE,
" ANNE H. CAVIS,
" HENNIE ADLER,
Miss ALVERDA ELZEY,
" A. GERTRUDE KALTENBACH,
" GEORGIE WHITE,
" ADELE DOWNING,
" MAMIE ADAMS.

Additional Number Receiving Tickets to Lectures of Peabody Institute.

Miss LILLIE C. TURNER,
" NETTIE H. CLARK,
" CORDELIA P. SUMWALT,
" MOLLIE McBRIDE,
" CLARA STEINBRENNER,
Miss REBECCA GOLDMAN,
" LILLIE W. RICHARDS,
" LIZZIE T. CONROY,
" EMMA ROGERS,
" CARRIE BANSEMER.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Western Female High School

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1880.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:—I assumed charge of this Institution on the 17th of May last, succeeding the late esteemed Principal, Professor David A. Hollingshead, whose death occurred on the 24th of April.

Professor Hollingshead was elected to this position in the year 1854. During his long professional career he commanded the respect of his pupils and associates by his firmness and justice, and won their love by his gentleness and patience. He was peculiarly fitted for the office of teacher, by his ability to accommodate himself to the variety of dispositions and tempers to be found in every school. He had encouragement for the timid, wholesome rebuke for the forward and petu-

lant, praise for the studious and well-behaved, and kindness for all. The crowning feature of his character, however, was his unfeigned piety. It was this, and the principles inspired by it, that made him a useful member of society, an agreeable companion, a patriotic citizen, a faithful teacher and a consistent Christian.

At the general examination in June, and the special examinations held subsequently, there were, in all, 297 candidates from the Grammar Schools and 15 from Private Schools; 241 of the former, and 3 of the latter were admitted; 32 of those admitted failed to enter, and 3 were transferred to the Eastern Female High School. The number of graduates at the last Commencement was 52; the roll, therefore, as made up in September, was as follows:

Returned after the Summer Vacation,	304
Entered from the Grammar Schools,	206
" " Private Schools,	3
Transferred from Eastern Female High School,	3
Total,	516

The whole number of pupils in school during the year was 735. The average attendance was about 92 per cent. The number now on roll is 488.

Nearly all who withdrew since September were first year pupils. Close inquiry into the cause of their withdrawal, disclosed the fact that in many cases it was inability to prosecute successfully the prescribed

course of study. Had they remained longer in the Grammar School and attained greater maturity before being admitted into this school, many of them might have passed through it creditably and received the advantages of a good education, which, under the circumstances, they have been compelled to forego.

Such appears to me to be the operation of the rule which was kindly meant, by which all the pupils of the first class in each of the Grammar Schools have the privilege of taking the examination for promotion to the High School. It would be greatly to the advantage of the pupils, if the selection of those to be promoted were left to the Principals, who, by daily intercourse, know their qualifications far better than can be determined by any formal examination.

The Commencement exercises were held on the morning of June 23d, in the Assembly room of the school. They were of a more informal and private character than usual, in compliance with a request made by the graduates, out of respect to the memory of their late Principal. The chief feature was an able, earnest and eloquent address by the Hon. Charles E. Phelps, on "The Practical in the Education of Women."

By comparing the present schedule with that of last year, it will be seen that some important changes have been made in our course of study. Superintendent Shepherd having, in his last annual report, expressed his conviction that the curriculum was too diffusive, and many complaints having been made by parents and pupils that the lessons were too numerous and too

onerous, the Principals of the High Schools, at the suggestion of the President of the Board, undertook to readjust the schedule of studies previous to the opening in September.

In the effort to accomplish the end proposed, the number of studies was diminished, but not more than was deemed consistent with a High School course. Studies which tend to discipline and energize the mind, as well as those necessary for the prosecution of higher branches, were retained, and an endeavor was made to arrange them to suit the increasing development of the pupils.

A diminution of the amount of home work was likewise effected by the introduction of "study periods," assigned to the preparation of the more difficult lessons in school and under the supervision of the teachers.

The results of these changes have been very gratifying, but the new schedule would have been rendered more effective if the school had been supplied with a suitable set of Readers. There is no means better adapted to promote the general culture and improvement of the pupils than a free use of reading books, filled with judicious and attractive selections from the best authors. It is to be hoped that the want will not remain long unsupplied.

The attention of the Board has been repeatedly called to the necessity which exists for two additional class-rooms. It was hoped that this need would be met last summer, when the music platform was trans-

ferred to the south side of the study hall, but nothing was done. The air of one of the rooms adjoining the yard is often impure and unwholesome. The Teacher of Algebra has no room adapted to that kind of work. Her classes occupy the music platform on the days when the Professor of Music does not visit the school; at other times they meet in whatever rooms happen to be unoccupied.

New philosophical apparatus is needed. Much of the present limited stock is old, out of repair and valueless.

The deportment of the pupils has been very satisfactory. It has been characterized by respectful obedience to their teachers, and kindness in their intercourse with each other.

In concluding this report, I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity and efficiency of those associated with me in the management of the school, and in acknowledging the kindly interest manifested, at all times, by the members of our Committee and of the Board generally, in whatever pertains to the welfare of this institution.

ANDREW S. KERR,
Principal.

SUMMARY

Of Examinations for Admission, 1880.

Grammar, English-German and Private Schools.	Examined.	Admitted.
Grammar No. 1	49	44
" " 4	23	20
" " 6	36	30
" " 8	27	23
" " 9	12	9
" " 10	22	14
" " 12	13	11
" " 15	29	23
" " 17	1	1
" " 18	17	13
" " 19	32	22
" " 21	28	24
English-German No. 1	1	1
" " " 2	4	3
" " " 5	3	3
Private Schools	15	3
Total	312	244

CLASS RECITATIONS.

RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

M Class—Mental Philosophy, 3; Astronomy, 2; Algebra, 2; Arithmetic, 2; English Literature, 2; History, 2; Composition, 2; Grammar, 1; Elocution, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 1.

L and K Classes—Arithmetic, 2; Algebra, 1; Geometry, 4; Natural Philosophy, 2; Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 2; History, 2; Composition, 1; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 2.

I, H and G Classes—Algebra, 3; Arithmetic, 2; Natural Philosophy, 2; Physiology, 2; History, 2; Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 1; Composition, 2; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 2.

F, E, D, C, B, A Classes—History, 3; Physiology, 2; Grammar, 2; Composition, 2; Algebra, 2; Arithmetic, 3; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 4.

M.....Fourth Year.
L and K.....Third "
I, H and G.....Second "
F, E, D, C, B, A.....First "

GRADES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FIFTH GRADE.

Reading and Spelling—Half of First Reader. After teaching a few words, teach their letters, or phonic elements, then teach words from their letters or phonic elements. The power to make out new words in this way to be carefully cultivated. In exercises of this kind, words of two or more syllables separated by a hyphen, may be usefully employed. Talks about the pictures in the Reader, and about objects. Systematic correction of common faults in the use of language to be commenced in this, and continued through all the grades. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any easy* First Reader. Oral Spelling.

Arithmetic—Numbers of two figures to be read at sight, without numeration; also, to be written on slates from dictation. Addition—One column of figures containing ones, twos, threes, fours and fives.

Penmanship—Copy from the blackboard words and very short sentences written in script letters. Do not be too critical. No examination for this grade in writing.

Vocal Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

FOURTH GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one syllable to be taken from the grade in Reading. The power to make out new words to be carefully cultivated. Do not confine attention to words of one syllable. Oral drills in spelling the names of common objects.

Reading—Second half of First Reader. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any* First Reader. Talks about objects, and the pictures in the Reader, the children being encouraged to express what they see in correct language.

Arithmetic—Numbers of four figures to be read at sight, without numeration; also, to be written on slates from dictation. Addition—Columns of two figures, five, six and seven lines.

Mental Arithmetic—Solve very easy practical examples. Also, oral drills in rapid combinations.

Penmanship—The thirteen short letters. Also, copy from the blackboard words and short sentences. Use slates. Do not be too critical.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

THIRD GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one and two syllables to be taken from the grade in Reading. The power to make out new words to be carefully cultivated. Do not confine attention to words of one and two syllables. Oral drills in spelling words in ordinary use.

Reading—Second Reader to page 71. Teach the pupils to read in *any* Second Reader. Talks about objects, the pictures in the Reader, and about the subject-matter of the reading lesson—the pupils being encouraged to express their thoughts in correct language.

Arithmetic—Teach the pupils to read and write numbers containing six figures. Addition—single columns of ten figures; also, columns of two and three figures. Subtraction—(Minuend not to contain more than four figures), *easy* examples. Multiplication by one figure (not greater than 6). Multiplication Table through 6 x 12.

Mental Arithmetic—Oral drills in the rapid combination of numbers, especially in addition.

Penmanship—Teach the script alphabet Copy from the blackboard words and short sentences. Write short sentences from dictation. Use slates.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

SECOND GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one, two and three syllables, taken from the grade in Reading. Practice the pupils in making out new words. Do not confine attention to words in the Reader. Written and oral spelling.

Reading—Finish the Second Reader. Pupils taught to read in *any* Second Reader. See that the pupils understand what they read. Talks about the pictures in the Reader, about objects, and about the subject-matter of the reading lessons. Faults in the use of language to be systematically corrected. Two reading lessons a day.

Arithmetic—Numeration and Notation of Numbers containing seven figures. Addition—Drills in long columns of one figure. Subtraction, Multiplication, Division by one figure. Multiplication Table through 12 x 12 *well taught.* Do not give too large numbers. Vary the exercises with *easy* practical examples, involving one process.

Mental Arithmetic—Oral drills in the rapid combination of numbers, especially in *Addition* and *Multiplication.*

Penmanship—No. 2 Primary Course. Copy sentences from the blackboard, and from dictation.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade. Use slates and cards.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

FIRST GRADE.

Principals will see that no lessons in any grade are given for home preparation.

Spelling—Words of one, two and three syllables, taken from the grade in Reading. Practice the pupils in making out new words. Do not confine attention to words in the Reader. Written and oral spelling.

Reading—Third Reader to Lesson XXXIX, page 95. See that the pupils understand what they read, and that they are able to read in *any* Third Reader. Talks about the pictures in the Reader, about objects, and about the subject-matter of the reading lesson. Faults in the use of language to be systematically corrected. Two reading lessons a day.

Arithmetic—Numeration and Notation of numbers containing ten figures. Addition—(Frequent practice in long columns of one figure.) Subtraction, Multiplication, Division (when the divisor is 12 or less, use the Short Division form.) Do not give too large numbers. Solve *easy,* practical examples, involving these rules.

Mental Arithmetic—Oral drills in the rapid combination of numbers.

Geography—*No Books.* Teach from the outline maps of the Hemispheres and the blackboard, the natural divisions of land and water, the continents, the grand divisions, the oceans, some of the largest and most important political divisions of Europe, Asia,

Africa, North and South America, and the cardinal points of the compass.

Penmanship—No. 2 Primary Course. Copy sentences from the blackboard and from dictation.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

GRADES FOR MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SIXTH GRADE.

Spelling—Use the Third Reader, first half. Teach especially the spelling of common, ordinary words, such as are in habitual use, and such as constitute the proper vocabulary of children, avoiding purely technical or scholarly terms. Dwell upon those numerous words, whose spelling children are apt to confound on account of their resemblance of sound, e. g., *their, there, here, hear, two, too, loose, lose,* etc. Illustrate their differences by using them in sentences. Endeavor in every possible way to combine and co-ordinate reading, spelling and grammar, making each of these related studies aid and illustrate the other.

Reading—Newell's Third Reader. Pay the utmost attention to pronunciation and enunciation. Endeavor to impress upon the class a *pure English* pronunciation. One of the special objects contemplated by the sixth grade, is to improve and promote the study of reading. *Read every day.* Illustrate the meaning of common and ordinary words, such as occur in the reading lessons, by their *use in simple and easy sentences.*

The force of words is always best learned from their context. Make the sentence the basis of language teaching. Examine the class critically upon what they read from day to day. Teach them to reproduce in simple, but correct English, the substance of the day's reading lesson. Strive in every way to develop the faculty of expression. Remember that without the cultivation of this faculty, no rational instruction is possible. Principals are requested not to mark as passed, any pupil, in any grade, who is not proficient in reading.

Arithmetic—Commence at Chapter X and go to article 151, page 86. In connection with Case I in the Reduction of fractions, teach the Greatest Common Divisor, and in connection with Case VI, teach the Least Common Multiple. Vary the exercises with Mental arithmetic and Practical Examples, involving the rules which have been taught. Teach also the Tables of Time and United States Money.

Geography — *Cornell's Primary* — Teach the first twelve lessons, making them, as far as possible, object lessons. Teach also the capital of Maryland and the capital of the United States.

Grammar—Teach the class to point out *Nouns* and *Adjectives* in the reading lessons. The pupils are not expected to know the class or kind of noun or adjective, but simply that such and such words are nouns and adjectives. *No grammars are required for this grade.* Make the lesson in grammar a part of the reading

lesson. Endeavor from the beginning to inculcate habits of correct speaking.

Penmanship—Small letters of No. 3.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Make every exercise in reading and definition of words a lesson in Composition. Require the class to write short and easy sentences, illustrating the meaning of words employed in the Reader, or in current use. This simple process of word-building is the natural and proper mode of commencing the study of Composition. At the examinations, two or three simple words will be given as the basis of an exercise in sentence-making. This will constitute the examination of the Sixth Grade in Composition.

FIFTH GRADE.

Spelling—To page 15, inclusive. Assign short lessons. Require frequent exercises in sentence-making, in order to illustrate the use and meaning of words in the grade. This exercise will serve as an introduction to Composition. The words selected for these exercises should be easy and simple, and the sentences short.

Reading—Third Reader. Observe strictly the directions given to Sixth Grade. Be careful to see that the pupils understand what they read. Careful examination in reading. Read daily.

Arithmetic—Commence at Article 151, page 86, and go to Article 158, page 90. Teach the grade to solve *easy* examples in Addition of Fractions, and vary the work with mental exercises and practical examples, involving the rules which have been taught. Devote at least one-half of the time assigned to Arithmetic to these divisions of the study. Teach, also, the Table of Dry Measure and English Money.

Definitions—As far as page 90.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Primary*—From lesson 13, page 19, through lessons 38, page 33, omitting lessons 19, 20, 30, 31.

Grammar—Oral instruction on the Noun, Adjective, Article, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction and Preposition. Endeavor from the beginning to inculcate habits of correct speaking. The pupils are not expected to know the classes into which the parts of speech are divided (except those specified below), but simply to be able to recognize any one of the parts named above. No grammars are required for this grade. Use the reader for teaching the parts of speech. The grammar lesson can, in a measure, be made part of the reading lesson. Teach the declension of nouns, the subject of a verb, and the distinction between the transitive and the intransitive verb. The oral lessons at the beginning of the book will be found a valuable exercise in teaching composition and the correct use of words.

Penmanship—Small letters of No. 3.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

FOURTH GRADE.

Spelling—To page 30, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth Grade.

Reading—Fourth Reader. Observe directions for Sixth Grade. Read daily. Careful examination in reading.

Arithmetic—Review Fifth Grade, and go to page 103. Teach all that is necessary respecting factoring and cancellation to enable the pupils to solve with facility the examples in Case V, multiplication of fractions. At least one-half the time assigned to Arithmetic should be given to Mental Arithmetic and to practical examples.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Primary*—From 74 to 95, inclusive, omitting Lessons 107 and 111. Frequent exercises upon the Outline Map.

Grammar—*Harvey's Elementary*—From page 24 through page 74. Do not commit to memory the list

of prepositions on page 57. These are best learned by practice and application. In this grade teach the pupils to recognize *all the parts of speech,* to distinguish transitive and intransitive verbs, to point out the object of a transitive verb, to decline nouns, and to form the plural by the general rule (adding *s* to the singular.) This grade need not distinguish mood and tense, regular and irregular verbs, nor the *classes* into which the parts of speech, except nouns, articles, verbs, transitive and intransitive, adjectives and pronouns are divided. They should simply know that they are such and such parts of speech, that adjectives describe or limit, adverbs qualify, conjunctions connect, prepositions govern the objective case. Only the simplest parsing will be required of this grade, and the limits prescribed in this schedule will be strictly adhered to in examinations. Classes of Participles, pages 41, 42; Adjective Elements, pages 43, 44; Adverbial Elements, 55, 56; Classes of Sentences, 63, 64, may be omitted. In this grade, as in all grades, endeavor to inculcate habits of correct speaking. Omit Absolute Case, page 74, also notes in fine print.

Penmanship—Letters containing the seventh principle, and the same principle incorporated into words.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

THIRD GRADE.

Spelling—To page 45, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth Grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar under the head of "Orthography."

Reading—Fourth Reader. Observe directions for Sixth Grade. Read daily. Careful examination in reading.

Arithmetic—From page 100 to 140, inclusive, omitting "Circulating Decimals." Vary the exercises with practical examples involving the rules which have been taught. Review the preceding grades.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Intermediate*—To page 24, omitting Lessons 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 19. Teach the text of the Descriptive Geography as a reading lesson. Exercise frequently upon the Outline Maps.

Grammar—*Harvey's Elementary*—Review carefully the work of the Fourth Grade. Begin at Parsing, page 75, and go to the Conjugation of Irregular Verbs, page 112. Omit notes in fine print. Study thoroughly the declensions, the formation of possessives, the comparison of adjectives, the classes of adjectives and pronouns, the forms of the verb. The exercises in false syntax will not be required as an examination study in this grade. No questions in grammar, or words in

parsing, involving the use and meaning of the subjunctive mood, will be required of this grade. Only simple, direct parsing is expected.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

Penmanship—Letters containing the eighth and ninth principles and their accompanying words.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

SECOND GRADE.

Spelling—To page 60, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth Grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar, under the head of "Orthography."

Reading and History of Maryland—Fifth Reader and Third Revised Edition of the History. Read selections from the Reader three times a week, and selections from the History twice a week. (See circular dated October 20, 1879.) Observe directions for Sixth Grade. Careful examination in reading.

Arithmetic—From page 141 to section 304, omitting "Longitude and Time." Review the preceding grades, and vary the exercises with practical examples, involving the rules which have been taught.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Intermediate,* to page 53, inclusive, omitting Lessons 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66. Prepare Lesson 47. Use the text of the Descriptive Geography as a reading lesson. Exercise the class frequently upon the Outline Maps. Teach the boundaries of States and Territories.

Grammar—*Harvey's Elementary.* From Elements, page 31, to Defective and Redundant Verbs, page 115. Prepare large and small print. Lists of prepositions, conjunctions and adverbs need not be committed to memory. The exercises in false syntax will not be required as an examination subject in the second grade. Study thoroughly the inflections of the verb, the conjugation of the irregular verbs, the formation of plurals and cases, irregular adjectives, *et. cet.* Omit the Absolute Case, page 74. Endeavor to impart a correct idea of the form and structure of the language.

Algebra—To page 46, section 80.

Definitions in Algebra—To page 46, section 80.

Penmanship—First half of No. 4.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

FIRST GRADE.

Spelling—To page 75, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth Grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar under the head of "Orthography."

Reading—Sixth Reader twice and U. S. History once a week. Explain principal events in the History of the U. S.

History of Maryland—(Onderdonk's Third Revised Edition). Three times a week.

Arithmetic—Teach the entire book; but the questions for examination will be selected from the subjects taught in the preceding grades as well as the following: Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Discount, Bank Discount, Commission, Insurance, Simple and Compound Proportion, Analysis, and Square Root with applications. Give to the other subjects as much time as in the judgment of the Principal can be allowed to them, in proportion to their importance.

Definition—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—Lessons 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 92, 93, 100, 109, 115, 122, 123, 124, 125, and Map of Maryland, with questions. Use the text of the Descriptive Geography as a reading lesson. Exercise the class frequently upon the Maps, especially in learning the boundaries, cities, mountains, rivers, population, soil and climate,

government, principal productions, and area of the different countries of the world. This should be done, so far as possible, in all the grades. The examinations in Geography will be taken from the limits assigned to the different grades.

Grammar—*Harvey's Elementary.* Review the preceding grades. Teach from page 115 to page 142. Pay especial attention to the structure of the language, and to exercises in false syntax. Parse selections from the reader and from the classic writers of the English language, both in poetry and prose. Endeavor in every way, in all the grades, to teach the correct use of language more than technical and formal grammar.

Composition—Assign an exercise once in two weeks. Divide the class into two sections, so that the first shall write one week, and the second the following. Pay strict attention to punctuation, spelling, and the grammatical construction of sentences.

Algebra—To page 134.

Algebra Definitions—To page 134.

Penmanship—Second half No. 4.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

GRADES FOR FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The 5th, 4th, 3d and 2d grades are the same, except Algebra, as in the Male Grammar Schools.

In first grade, in Arithmetic, teach sections 305, 306, and the following subjects: Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Bank Discount, Proportion and Analysis.

The balance of 1st grade is the same as in Male Grammar Schools, excepting Algebra.

STATUTES

RELATING TO THE

Public Schools of Baltimore City.

1. The Mayor and City Council of the City of Baltimore shall have full power and authority to establish in said city a system of free public schools, under such ordinances, rules and regulations as they may deem fit and proper to enact and prescribe; they may delegate supervisory powers and control to a Board of School Commissioners; may prescribe rules for building school houses, and locating, establishing and closing schools, and may in general do every act that may be necessary or proper in the premises.

2. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore City, or by whatever name the body may be known that has supervisory powers and control over the public schools of Baltimore city, shall have power to examine, appoint and remove teachers, prescribe the qualifications, fix the salaries, subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council, and select text-

books for the schools of said city; provided, such text-books shall contain nothing of a sectarian or partisan character. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of said city shall annually make a report to the State Board of Education of the condition of the schools under their charge, to include a statement of expenditures, the number of children taught, and such other statistical information as may be necessary to exhibit the operation of the schools.

3. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall have power and authority to make all ordinances for the protection of the school houses and property, and to punish any person who may disturb the sessions of said public schools.

4. And the said Mayor and City Council are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect upon the assessable property in said city, as other taxes are levied and collected, such amount of taxes as may be necessary to defray all the expenses incurred for educational purposes by said Mayor and City Council.

5. The Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, shall pay to the Mayor and City Council the proportion of the free school fund to which said city is entitled.

ORPHANS' COURT.

6. The Orphans' Court of said city shall order and direct the funds arising from intestates' estates that may be administered upon in said court, and which remain undistributed for want of legal representatives

of the intestates to claim the same, to be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

7. The court shall not make such order until they shall be satisfied that the intestates left no legal representatives living at the time of his or her death, and they shall cause the administrator of such intestates to give notice, by advertisement to be inserted for such periods of time and in newspapers published in such places as they may deem necessary, that upon default of the appearance of any legal representative of the intestate, by a certain day to be fixed by the court, and named in said advertisement, the estate of said intestate will be paid to the Commissioners of Public Schools.

8. They shall, upon passing an order directing such payment, require from the treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, or any other officer who may be appointed by the said Board of Commissioners, or the Mayor and City Council of said city, to receive such funds, a receipt and release to the administrator for the same.

9. The release shall contain an obligation that the said fund shall, by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, be applied to the use and support of the public schools of the city of Baltimore, and shall be recorded and preserved in said court as other records are.

10. If the estate of an intestate shall be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools under this

law, and any legal representatives of the intestate of no remoter degrees among collaterals than brothers' or sisters' children shall at any time appear and prove him, her, or themselves to be such legal representatives, the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools who received such estate, or their successors, if the same shall be in their hands or shall have been applied to the use of the public schools, shall restore the same to such legal representative or representatives out of the school fund under their direction.

11. Nothing contained in this law shall be construed to interfere with or affect the rights vested in the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.

ORDINANCES

RELATING TO THE

Public Schools of Baltimore City.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. There shall be appointed by the two branches of the City Council, in convention assembled, at the times and in the manner prescribed in sections 2 and 3 hereof, twenty persons, to be called Commissioners of Public Schools, one Commissioner to be selected from each of the several wards of the city; and said Commissioners shall continue in office for the terms as prescribed in sections 2 and 3 hereof; provided, that if any Commissioner shall remove from the ward from which he was appointed before the expiration of his term of office, then his place in the Board shall be declared vacant, and the Board may declare vacant the place of any Commissioner who shall absent himself from three successive stated meetings of the Board, without showing satisfactory cause for his non-attendance, after having been duly notified of the same.

2. The Commissioners of Public Schools, who shall be appointed in the month of February, 1877, shall be appointed for one, two, three and four years, which several terms of service shall be determined by lot at their first meeting and immediately after their organization by election of a President and Secretary, as provided by section 5 hereof; the members severally appointed for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards shall draw lots for their term of service, which terms shall be one, two, three and four years respectively, as fixed by the lot then drawn; and the several members for each succeeding four wards, the wards being taken in numerical order, shall determine their terms of service in the same manner as aforesaid.

3. In the month of February, in each succeeding year, the First and Second Branches of the City Council, in convention assembled, shall elect School Commissioners in place of those only whose term of office shall at that time expire, and the commissioners elected, as prescribed by this section, shall continue in office for four years.

4. The First and Second Branches of the City Council, in convention assembled, shall have power to expel a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, either for persistent neglect of duty or for conduct unbecoming a School Commissioner. Should any vacancy occur in the Board by removal, resignation, death or otherwise, the unexpired term shall be filled in the same manner as provided by the preceding sections hereof.

5. Said Commissioners shall meet within ten days after their election, and at their first meeting they shall proceed to the election of president from their own Board, to be chosen by a majority of the whole body; also, a person to act as secretary, who shall serve for one year, unless sooner removed by the Board, and who shall have charge of the rooms, books, papers and documents of the Board, and shall perform such clerical duties as may be required of him by its members or committees; the Board shall assign the duties to be performed by him, and shall fix his salary, subject to the approval of the two Branches of the City Council. If a vacancy should occur in the office of secretary, from any cause whatever, it shall be the duty of the Board to elect a person to fill said vacancy as soon as it can conveniently be done; and in all cases a majority of the Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

6. Whenever a vacancy or vacancies shall occur in the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools during the session of the City Council, it shall be the duty of the President of the Board to inform the Mayor of such vacancy or vacancies, who shall communicate the same to the First and Second Branches of the City Council, who shall proceed in convention, according to their respective rules, to fill said vacancy or vacancies. If a vacancy or vacancies shall occur during the recess of the City Council, by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Board to fill the same as soon as may be convenient; the person or persons so elected to serve until the next session of the City Council.

7. There shall be appointed by the Board a suitable person to be the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the City of Baltimore, who shall be a resident of the City of Baltimore, of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, and who shall serve for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the Board. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to devote his time and attention entirely to the general supervision of the Public Schools of the city, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of School Commissioners may establish. It shall especially be the duty of the Superintendent to visit every school under the charge of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools as often as once in each quarterly session, or four times during the academic year; to examine into its respective studies, and to inquire into all matters relating to the government of the schools, such as its curriculum of studies, discipline and course of instruction pursued therein, the text-books that are used, the condition of the school houses, and to make a monthly report of the matters thus specified to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

8. There shall be appointed by the said Board a suitable person to be the Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, who shall be a resident of the city of Baltimore, of skill and experience in the art of teaching, and whose term of office shall be concurrent with that of the Superintendent.

9. It shall be the duty of such Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools to aid the Superintendent in the

supervision of the Public Schools of the city; he shall visit the Primary Schools as often as his duties will permit, and make a report of such visits to the Superintendent; he shall assist in the examination of the quarterly reports of teachers, in the preparation of the questions for the semi-annual examination of the Primary and Grammar Schools; and be subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools may establish.

10. In order to advance the interests of the schools committed to his charge, the Superintendent, in conjunction with a committee of three members of the school board, shall, in the forms prescribed by the board, examine into and ascertain the qualifications of applicants for the situation of teachers, and re-examine, if necessary, any of the teachers employed in the schools under the charge of the board; and in order further to promote the cause of sound education, and to elevate the character and qualifications of the teachers, the Superintendent shall, by all the means in his power, counsel and advise with the teachers in relation to the duties, the proper classification of studies, the best methods of imparting instruction, and, in general, as to the proper discipline and management of the schools under their charge.

11. The salary of the Superintendent shall be fixed by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, subject to the approval of the two Branches of the City Council; and he shall make annually a report in writing to the Mayor and City Council of all the matters of interest or importance in connection with the

schools; and shall also, when requested, furnish to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the city a written statement, showing the number of schools in the city, the number of pupils under instruction and the teachers employed therein, with such additional information in respect to the matter above specified as may be deemed advisable and necessary.

12. The salary of the Assistant Superintendent shall be fixed by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council.

13. The Register is authorized to receive, through the secretary of the board, all moneys from the teachers, and all other funds due the school board, and pay out of the funds standing in the treasury of the city to the credit of the public schools, any orders that are provided for in the levy for school purposes, after having been examined by the committee on accounts and passed by the board, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

14. The said Board of Commissioners of Public Schools shall have charge of the public schools in operation in the City of Baltimore, and of all such as may be in operation during their continuance in office; and it shall be their duty to employ teachers and determine their salaries; to prescribe the courses of study and the books to be used; to make all such by-laws for their own government, and all such rules and regulations for the management of the schools as they may deem

expedient, and to modify and repeal the same at their pleasure; provided, that such by-laws, rules and regulations so made or modified, be not inconsistent with the laws of the State, or the ordinances of the city. And it shall further be the duty of said board, at such time as other city officers are required to report, to report to the Mayor and City Council a statement of its transactions, with an account of their receipts and expenditures during the year last passed, and their resources for the year then commenced.

15. The Commissioners of Public Schools shall have charge of all the buildings used for school purposes, and they are hereby authorized to make all necessary repairs in the school houses of the city; provided, the same shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

16. The said board is authorized and directed to rent out, except for political purposes, for such compensation as to them may seem just and reasonable, the main halls in the Eastern and Western Female High School buildings, for public purposes, at such times and under such regulations as to them may appear right and proper; provided, the same shall not be rented so as to interfere with or interrupt the regular exercises of the schools.

17. The revenue derived therefrom, as provided in the preceding section, shall be accounted for by the said board and paid over by them to the Register, who is directed to place the same to the credit of the public school fund.

18. The said board shall not employ in building, repairing or improving, or in furnishing stationery or any other kind of supplies, any member of said board; nor shall any member of said board be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract whatever for the use of the public schools.

19. The salaries of the superintendent, assistant superintendent and secretary of the board, and of the teachers and all other persons permanently employed by the Commissioners of Public Schools, shall be paid monthly, on the last day of each month, by the City Register; and he is hereby authorized, in case of any deficiency in the collection of the school fund, or in anticipation of the levy for the same, to advance, from time to time, to said fund, such sums as shall be required for the payment of said salaries at the time when they shall be due.

20. There shall be no charge for tuition in any of the public schools, but it shall be the duty of the commissioners to furnish all the necessary books and stationery for the several schools, and in general whatever fuel or other supplies the schools may require—the same to be paid for from the public school fund; and each pupil shall pay, in advance, one dollar per quarter for the books used by them, which shall go to the school fund; provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the board from furnishing the use of books to the children of parents in indigent circumstances; provided, further, that pupils may furnish their own books, if they so prefer.

21. The public schools of Baltimore are designed exclusively for the education of those pupils whose parents, or in the case of orphans, whose guardians are citizens of Baltimore, or residents of Baltimore with a *bona fide* intention to become citizens.

22. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby directed, before admitting the children of non-resident parents or guardians into the public schools of the city of Baltimore, to charge such parents or guardians the following amounts, to wit: For admission to the Baltimore City College, per capita, twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter; for admission to the Female High Schools, per capita, eight dollars per quarter; for admission to Grammar Schools, per capita, four dollars per quarter; for admission to Primary Schools, per capita, three dollars per quarter; the said amount to be paid invariably in advance, and to be paid by the School Commissioners to the Register of the city for account of the school fund.

23. The Commissioners of Public Schools shall not admit any book or books into use in the public schools, or discontinue the use of the same after having been admitted, unless said admission or discontinuance be approved by a vote of a majority of the entire board in session assembled at a regular meeting of said board.

24. The said Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby authorized to receive all devises, bequests and donations which may be made for the benefit of said said public schools, and all devises, bequests and dona-

tions received by said commissioners, by virtue either of this section or of any Act or Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, shall be paid over by them to the Register of the city, who shall place the same to the credit of the school fund; and if any condition or conditions be prescribed in any such devise, bequest or donation, the same shall be applied under the direction of said commissioners, with the sanction of the Mayor and City Council, agreeable to the intention of the testator or donor, and if no condition be prescribed in any such devise, bequest or donation, it shall not be lawful for said commissioners to draw all or any part of the amount thereof out of the city treasury during the year in which it was received, unless the collections from the resources and levy of the school fund for said year should fall short of estimated expenditures forming the basis of said levy; or unless it shall have been already allowed in the estimated resources of the fund for said year, otherwise the same shall be included in the estimate of the ensuing year.

25. The Register of the city shall demand and receive, from time to time, from the Treasurer of Maryland, from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, from the Commissioners of Finance, and from the Collector of the city, all such sum or sums of money as may be in their hands for the support and benefit of the public schools of the city, and he shall place the same to the credit of the public school fund.

26. All assessments for paving or repaving in front of any of the public schools, or lots of ground attached

thereto, and also all assessments of benefits for opening or widening any street or streets, so far as the public schools may be interested, shall be paid by the Register out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

27. It shall not be lawful for said Board of Commissioners of Public Schools to exceed in their expenditures the amount annually appropriated therefor by the City Council; and it shall be their duty to apply the same exclusively to the several purposes, and as far as practicable, in the proportion specified in the statement of estimated expenses, on which said City Council shall have based the school fund levy for the year.

28. The Male Public High School of Baltimore shall be styled the Baltimore City College; and whenever any of the pupils of said school shall have satisfactorily completed the prescribed term and course of instruction, the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have power to confer on them testimonials, in form as follows, viz: This certificate is given to ——— ———, a pupil of the Baltimore City College, in testimony that he has pursued and satisfactorily completed the studies of the —— course of —— years; and said testimonials shall be signed by the president of the board, by the Mayor of the city, with the seal of the city attached, by the committee on the Baltimore City College, and by the principal, vice-principal and professors of said college.

29. Said Commissioners of Public Schools are authorized to cause said testimonials to be engraved on copper,

or lithographed with a suitable vignette, the expenses necessarily connected with the preparation of said testimonials to be paid from the school fund; provided, that no commissioner or teacher shall ever charge or receive any fee or compensation for so signing said testimonials.

30. Said Commissioners of Public Schools shall have power to confer testimonials on pupils of the Eastern and Western Female High Schools, in conformity with the requisitions and provisions of the preceding two sections.

31. Whenever any pupil shall leave any of the high schools without having completed the prescribed term and course of instruction, then, in such cases, said commissioners shall have power to confer such testimonials on said pupils as said commissioners may deem to be proper and appropriate to the occasion.

FLOATING SCHOOL.

32. The Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment they shall deem it expedient, to organize and put in operation a public school of such grade as to the said commissioners may seem advisable, on board of any ship or other vessel that may for the time being be used by the Board of Trade of Baltimore as a nautical school.

33. The school so organized and put in operation shall be subject (so far as they are applicable) to all the rules and regulations governing the other public

schools of Baltimore; and the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to adopt and enforce in and about and concerning the said school, all necessary and proper regulations calculated to insure the literary education of the pupils.

34. All that part of the studies of the aforesaid school to which the preceding two sections shall be deemed to apply, and with which the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have any connection, shall be the literary branches, such as shall be taught in the public schools of the city; and the basis of the relations of the Commissioners of Public Schools to the said school shall be taken to be defined by the following memorandum, made between a committee of the Board of Trade and the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:—"It was agreed, that in the establishment of the proposed school, the School Commissioners should furnish teachers, and the same course of instruction, so far as would be applicable, as are now employed in our schools—with desks, seats and all necessary books and stationery, and should devote themselves to the same care and supervision that they now give to the public schools; and on the part of the Board of Trade, and the citizens generally whose assistance it will invoke, it was proposed that the vessel to be used for the purpose of the school should be provided with the persons to take charge of the same, and all necessary rigging, tackle, &c.; also, whatever nautical apparatus might be required, and adequate teachers to instruct the boys in all that relates to seamanship."

35. The school herein provided for shall be designated and known as the Floating Public School of Baltimore, and the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have authority to present to the deserving pupils of the same, any diploma or other suitable reward of merit that may to the said Commissioners appear just and proper.

36. The Board of Trade, if they deem it necessary, are hereby permitted, annually in the month of February, in each and every year, to select from their own body, two persons, to be known as Commissioners of the Floating School, who shall have authority to participate with the Commissioners of the Public Schools in the management of the nautical department of said Floating School.

37. Nothing herein contained, nor any act of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools in the premises, shall be taken or construed to divest the Mayor and City Council of the right to discontinue the said Floating Public School at their option.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

38. It is hereby made the duty of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the city of Baltimore to organize separate schools for colored children, and to establish as many schools for the education of the colored children of Baltimore city as may, in the judgment of said board, be necessary.

39. The schools to be established in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to

such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the said board in its discretion.

40. All taxes paid by colored persons in the city of Baltimore for educational purposes, shall be placed to the credit of the schools for colored children in the accounts of the City Register.

LIBRARIES.

41. There shall be established at the Baltimore City College, and at each of the two Female High Schools, a library for their use, without charge, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

42. The selection of the books, which shall be only of an instructive and moral character, shall be made by the said commissioners, or a committee appointed by them for the purpose, and no book deemed by them to be injurious to the morals of the pupils, or of a sectarian character, whether obtained by purchase or donation, shall be admitted in said libraries; and all books purchased under any future ordinance or resolution of the City Council or otherwise, for this purpose, shall be subject to the restrictions herein contained.

PEABODY PRIZES.

43. The Commissioners of Public Schools of the city of Baltimore are hereby authorized to accept and receive the premiums given by the Trustees of the Peabody Institute to the Baltimore City College and the Female High Schools, as specified in Mr. Peabody's letter to the Trustees; and to have the same distributed

from time to time in such a manner as they shall deem most conducive to the benefit of the schools and the objects of the donor.*

*Mr. Peabody, in his first letter to his trustees, dated Baltimore, Feb. 12, 1857 (as set forth in the Act of 1858, c. 209, incorporating the Peabody Institute), says: "I desire that the trustees, in order to encourage and reward merit, should adopt a regulation by which a number of the graduates of the public high schools of the city, not exceeding fifty of each sex in each year [who shall have obtained by their proficiency in their studies and their good behavior certificates of merit from the commissioners or superintending authorities of the schools to which they may be attached], may, by virtue of said certificates, be entitled as an honorary mark of distinction to free admission to the lectures [at Peabody Institute] for one term or season after obtaining the certificates. I also desire, that for the same purpose of encouraging merit, the trustees shall make suitable provision for an annual grant of twelve hundred dollars; of which five hundred shall be distributed every year in money prizes, graduated according to merit, of sums of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred for each prize, to be given to such graduates of the public Male High School now existing or which may hereafter be established, as shall, in each year, upon examination and certificate of the school commissioners or other persons having the chief superintendence of the same, be adjudged most worthy from their fidelity to their studies, their attainments, their moral deportment, their personal habits of cleanliness, and propriety of manners; the sum of two hundred dollars to be appropriated to the purchase, in every year, of gold medals of two degrees, of which ten shall be of the value of ten dollars each, and twenty of the value of five dollars each, to be annually distributed to the most meritorious of the graduating classes of the public Female High Schools; these prizes to be adjudged for the same merit, and under the like regulations as the prizes to be given to the graduates of the Male High School; the remaining five hundred dollars to be in like manner distributed in money prizes, as provided above for the graduates of the Male High School in the same amounts respectively, to the yearly graduates in the School of Design attached to the Mechanics' Institute of this city. To render this annual distribution of prizes effective to the end I have in view, I desire that the trustees shall digest, propose and adopt all such rules and provisions, and procure such correspondent regulations on the part of the public institutions referred to, as they may deem necessary to accomplish the object."

STATUTE RELATING TO VACCINATION.

[*City Code*, 1879, *Article* 23.]

SECTION 26. No teacher in any school shall receive into such school, any person as a pupil, until such person shall produce the certificate of some regular practicing physician, that such applicant for admission into the school has been duly vaccinated. Any teacher so offending shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars for each offense, and no Public School Trustee or Commissioner shall grant a permit to any child to enter any public school, without such certificate, under the same penalty.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

[*Approved February* 21, 1880.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That it shall be the duty of all physicians who may be in attendance in any family whose child or children may be attending any of the public schools of this city, which family may have a case or cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, small-pox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough or any other contagious disease, to give a certificate of the same to the parents or parent of the child or children so diseased as soon as the disease is developed; and it shall be the duty of the parents or parent, as soon as the physician certifies that contagious disease exists in his, her or their house, to notify the principal of the school attended by his, her or their children within twenty-four hours, and for a failure of parent

or physician to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined ten dollars for every offense, said fine to be collected as other fines are collected.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted and ordained, That if there be no physician attending in cases of disease mentioned in Section 1 of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the parents or parent to report the disease to the principal of the school attended by his, her or their child or children within twenty-four hours from the time the disease is known to be contagious, and any parent who fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be fined ten dollars for every offense, said fine to be collected as other fines are collected.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any parent or physician shall notify any public school teacher of the city that scarlet-fever, diphtheria, measles, small-pox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, or any other contagious disease, exists in any family whose child or children are attending any of the public schools of this city, then it shall be the duty of the principal of the school to exclude the child or children of said family from the school until the attending physician certifies that all danger from contagion has passed; the principal of any public school who fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be fined ten dollars for every offense, said fine to be collected as other fines are collected.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any teacher or teachers reside, board or lodge in any

house where a child or children in such house is suffering with scarlet-fever, diphtheria, measles, small-pox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, or any other contagious disease, of which fact the said teacher has been cognizant, then it shall be the duty of said teacher to certify to the same to a member of the school board, and such teacher shall not perform his or her duties in any public school in this city until a physician attending such case or cases of contagious disease shall certify that all danger from contagion has passed; and for a failure of any teacher to so notify the school board or so absent him or herself from his or her duties until all danger shall have passed, as certified by the attending physician, such teacher shall be fined ten dollars for every such offense, said fine to be collected as all other fines are collected.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted and ordained, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

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